FOR YOUR POSITION IN FIRST DRAFT CALL SEE OFFICIAL REVISED TABLE, PAGE 4

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Thundershowers late today and probably tomorrow; gentle winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,731. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

MAY VETO FOOD BILL BECAUSE OF WAR BOARD RIDER

President Says He Would Interpret Senate Amendment as Lack of Confidence in Him.

FEARS BEING HARASSED

Congress Committee "Would Render My Task of Conducting War Practically Impossible."

ASSUMPTION OF AUTHORITY

Points to Lincoln's Experience—Conference Fight Expected Today in the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A virtual threat to veto the Administration Food bill if the conferees retain the Senate amendment creating a joint committee to supervise war expenditures is contained in a letter sent tonight by President Wilson to Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture. The letter says the President would interpret "the final adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

The bill will be sent to conference by the House tomorrow. It is expected that an effort will be made to have the House instruct its conferees to accept both the Senate's joint committee amendment and the amendment creating a food administration board of three members to supplant one-man control by Herbert C. Hoover.

President Wilson is understood to be likewise opposed to the proposal to name a food board, but his letter to Mr. Lever relates to Section 23 only. The President agrees with Mr. Lever that this section is entirely foreign to the purposes of the bill.

The section which the President strongly opposes is that establishing a committee of five Senators and five House members, to be appointed by the respective Steering Committees of the two bodies, to supervise war expenditures, with power to interrogate the heads of departments concerning the conduct of the war and to report to their two houses the result of such inquiries.

Text of the President's Letter.

The President's letter to Mr. Lever reads:

The White House,
Washington, July 23, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Lever: I am very much obliged to you for your thoughtful courtesy in stating to me the circumstances of the present action on the Food Administration bill, and I am particularly obliged to you for calling my attention to Section 23. I deem it my duty to express my opinion about that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest manifestly demands that I should do so.

Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject matter of the Food Administration bill in which it is incorporated, but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible. I cannot believe that those who proposed this section scrutinized it with care or analyzed the effects which its operation would necessarily have. The constant supervision of Executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the Administration.

There is a very ominous precedent in our history which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, constituted by the Congress during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible.

I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee; I am ready to assume that they would wish to co-operate in the most patriotic spirit, but co-operation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests upon the Administration. There are abundant existing means of investigation and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility. I sincerely hope that upon the reconsideration of this matter both houses of Congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds and that I could only interpret the final adoption of Section 23 as arising from a lack of confidence in myself.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. Asbury F. Lever, House of Representatives.

Condemned by Lever.

Mr. Lever's letter, to which the President replied, follows:

My Dear Mr. President: I am handing you herewith a copy of the Food Conservation bill as it passed the Senate. It is my purpose to make an effort to get the measure in conference as soon as possible, with a view to expediting its final passage. I recognize the pressing necessity of its enactment into law at the earliest moment, and will lend my earnest endeavor to hasten action thereon.

I beg to direct your attention to Section 23 of the bill. This amendment is wholly foreign to the purpose of the measure, which, in my opinion, should deal alone with food control. Inasmuch as Section 23 is new matter sought to be engrafted on the bill and has been given but little consideration by me, may I venture to ask from you an expression as to its value?

I would appreciate an early reply from

Continued on Page 3.

American Steamer Sinks a U-Boat in Brisk Fight

PARIS, July 23.—An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States the steamer was attacked by a submarine, and, replying to its fire, sent thirty-five shells at the underwater boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

CITY DRAFT CALL WAITS ON QUOTAS

List of Men Needed in Each District Expected from Albany Today.

MR. BATTLE GIVES WARNING

All Attempts to Obtain Exemption by Influence, He Says, Will Meet with Prompt Punishment.

The 189 local exemption boards in this city, before whom the first New Yorkers will be ordered for examination within a few days, will get down to hard work just as soon as the "master lists" arrive from Washington and the quotas which each district is required to supply are announced in Albany. It is expected that the lists will not be posted before Thursday or Friday.

As soon as the quotas are received from Albany each board will assemble and select enough names on its list to make approximately 200 per cent. of the quota. The list will then be divided into three equal parts. The first third will be ordered to report in five, the second third in six, and the last third in seven days from the date the list is posted. Each registrant concerned will then receive by mail a notice of when and where to report for examination.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, who will represent the Federal Bureau of the Adjutant General's office, established headquarters yesterday in the State Arsenal Building at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. He called attention to a statement just sent to members of all boards by General Crowder, the Provost Marshal, in which he says:

"The first duty of every member of a local board is to put as speedily as possible the public work of calling men from the registration list to fill quotas as required for military service. To this end private business and personal affairs must give way. Members are admonished to hold daily meetings until the work in hand has been disposed of, to dispose of all business as expeditiously as possible, not to hesitate to hold long sessions every day, to adhere to the law, and follow closely the regulations.

"These requirements are especially applicable to doctors called upon for service in examining men who have been drawn for service. Many of these physicians might be inclined to go out of town for their usual vacations during the period set for the examinations. All boards are expected to sit on Sundays as well as week days, and the examinations are to begin in the morning and continue until the number of men called for this day has been disposed of.

"In view of the number of legal questions that have come before the local boards, it has been suggested that the thirty-one unpaid assistants on the staff of United States District Attorney Caffey be increased to 189, and that one of these assistants be assigned to act as adviser to each of the local boards in the city."

It was announced that any registrant called for examination who attempts to influence any member of a board to escape service will be punished. George Gordon Battle, a member of Board 159, issued a warning, in which he said:

"It is most important that all young men registered for military service should understand that the local boards have no discretionary power to exempt. If the facts show that the registrant comes within the law, he will be exempted, and if he is not included in the exempt classes, as stated in the law, he must serve his country, and that is all there is to that. Doubtless many registrants, as well as their relatives and friends, will not understand this point, and will seek to move the board by arguments addressed to sympathy and compassion. Still others, I fear, will believe that they can affect the board through personal or political appeals. There will probably be efforts by scamps and crooks to get money by pretending that they can, through some improper influence with the board, obtain exemption. To all such persons notice should be given that the boards will discharge their duties without fear or favor and in absolute independence. Any attempt to approach the boards for sinister purposes should and will receive condign punishment.

A physician, who is a member of a local board, said that men who claimed to be unable to read the regulation test card at a distance of 20 feet would be required to read another card at a shorter distance, and this card would be so arranged as to trap any malingerer if he had normal vision. The ophthalmoscope will be used in such cases to examine the retina, blood vessels, and optic nerve, so that any defects tending to impair the sight may be located. Color blindness will be tested with such combinations of complementary colors that any "faking" will be detected instantly.

Mr. Conkling received a telegram from General Crowder last night thanking him in the name of the Government for "your conspicuous work, which has attracted the attention of every one." After reading the telegram Mr. Conkling remarked that but for "the wonderful devotion to duty of the members of New York's 189 boards, the splendid showing mentioned by General Crowder could not have been made.

Three well-set-up young men—two 24 years old and the other 21—appeared before Magistrate Brooks in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon and requested the court to commit them to an institution until they are cured of the drug habit. All admitted that their numbers had been drawn in the draft.

"How long have you been victims?" the Magistrate asked. Every one said

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CHARITY TRUST CRY IS RAISED AGAINST RED CROSS UNION

Independent Relief Organizations Fear Loss of Free Transportation Privileges.

MAY APPEAL TO ALLIES

Representatives of 75 Bodies Meet in Ritz-Carlton and Discuss Clearing House Rules.

JOINT CONFERENCE PLANNED

Objection to Centralized Rule Based on Fear That Funds for Relief May Not Reach Special Cases.

Confronted, as they thought, by the alternative of becoming auxiliaries of the American Red Cross or being forced out of existence, representatives of independent war relief organizations brought charges of coercive methods against the Red Cross yesterday. Representatives of seventy-five of the independent relief organizations, constituting all of the societies not affiliated with the larger association, met yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel to consider plans for co-ordinating relief work, and the speeches made by some of the delegates showed resentment over the situation.

Not all of the representatives were opposed to working with the Red Cross, however, and several of them announced frankly that they were in favor of accepting an agreement for centralizing relief work offered by the Red Cross Co-ordinating Committee, of which Robert S. Lovett, head of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, is the Chairman.

One delegate to the meeting, said to be a noted physician from Boston, caused a sensation by asserting that in his mind the Red Cross organization was attempting to establish a "charity trust," and was followed as a speaker by the national Chairman of another organization who complained that representatives of the Red Cross had attempted to dictate the manner in which funds should be collected.

Free Transportation Involved.

The greatest grievance seemed to centre about the charge that the American Red Cross would, by assuming control of the Red Cross Clearing House, be in a position to exclude many of the independent organizations from the privileges of transporting their relief supplies without cost, as they have been doing up to the present time. The practice before the Red Cross began to extend its activities, and before the United States entered the war, was for each of the war relief organizations to send what goods it collected to this clearing house, from where it was loaded on steamships and carried to foreign ports without charge. Reaching the country for which it was intended, the supplies were carried on the railroads without cost to the shippers.

Now, however, the delegates to the meeting yesterday were informed by some of the speakers, the intention is to accord free transportation only to the supplies sent by the Red Cross, or by its auxiliaries, and there was a stir when one of the women present announced positively that General Pershing already had put such an order into effect.

"No free transportation for any supplies save those of the Red Cross and the Government," was the way the alleged Pershing order was repeated to the meeting. As the American General is not in a position to dictate the policy as regards shipments of relief supplies, it was supposed that this meant that the War Department had issued an order to this effect.

A resolution was thereupon adopted by the delegates to question Judge Lovett as to the situation when the representatives of the Red Cross and the independent relief organization meet in his office tomorrow afternoon.

May Appeal to Allies.

"Judge Lovett will be asked if the Red Cross will withdraw the privilege of free transportation from organizations that do not become auxiliaries of the Red Cross," said Frederick H. Allen, General Chairman of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Organizations, last night. "If it is true that this privilege or free transportation is to be withdrawn from organizations that do not accept the terms proposed by the Red Cross, it will mean that these associations will have to accept, or go out of existence. It costs a great deal to ship goods across the seas at the present time, and the organizations could not afford it.

"I do not remember who it was that made the statement at the meeting that General Pershing had announced that only Red Cross relief supplies were to be accorded free transportation. But it was made, and, of course, some of the representatives of the organizations wanted to know where they stood.

"It was decided, through the adoption of a resolution, that if the situation proved to be as reported and the Red Cross refused to grant free transportation, the allied Governments be asked by cable if they would not continue to assist in the free transportation of the shipments of the independent war relief societies."

Notwithstanding the acrimonious speeches made by some of the representatives, it was evident that there had been a growth of sentiment in favor of co-operation with the Red Cross on its

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German Air Squadrons Try to Find Our Camps; Driven Off

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 23.—German aerial squadrons apparently have persistently sought to find the American troops since their arrival here, but without the slightest success to date. Countersquadrons have been so watchful and energetic that the Germans have been unable to approach the encampment and have been beaten off each time they crossed the French line.

One of these aerial battles took place yestrday evening and another this morning. Both were at points a considerable distance apart and far removed from the American encampment. They were witnessed by chance by American officers, who were touring the country in automobiles. Some fifteen planes were engaged in the first fight and a dozen in the latter. The German airmen were forced to turn and make for home.

The American troops began today intensive bayonet, hand grenade, trench mortar, and machine gun practice, and will devote two hours daily to theseb ranches of modern warfare.

The individual regimental officers have decided to adopt the French system of selecting the most efficient men for fighting, the less efficient for the more onerous camp duties, such as cooking and cleanup.

Every succeeding day reveals the need of skilled interpreters, and a hurry call has gone to Paris for Frenchmen who know English or Americans who know French.

TEST VOTE VICTORY FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Threat of General Election Averted by a Government Majority of 199

ON THE FARM WAGE ISSUE

Proposed Increase of Minimum Pay for Labor Would Have Cost Farmer $200,000,000.

LONDON, July 23.—A threatened general election was again averted when the House of Commons tonight, by a vote of 301 to 102, defeated the Wardle amendment to the Corn Production bill, which the Ministers had announced their intention of treating as a vote of confidence. This was the most critical amendment to the bill, and the Government victory is regarded as insuring the safe passage of the measure, despite the fact that it is heartily disliked by a large section of Parliament and the public.

The strong sentiment against having a general election while the war lasts, however, predominated over the opposition to the bill, and shows that the Government played a strong hand when it decided to treat the vote as one of confidence.

Today's debate gave evidence of unabated dislike to the measure. Walter Kunciman and others strongly denounced the 25 shillings ($6.25) minimum wage for farm laborers as miserably inadequate. Mr. Kunciman reminded the House that the soldiers, now getting three good meals daily, would not be satisfied on returning to civil life with the scanty, almost meatless, fare procurable on such a wage. They would desert to the towns and leave the farmers in the lurch. This was a great danger to agriculture.

The Government's position, as explained by Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney General, was that the Government was being punished for fixing a minimum which would prevent the farm laborers from being exploited, and that there was nothing in the bill to prevent the wages boards from giving a higher wage where it was justified.

A number of the members, while maintaining their opposition to the bill, announced that they would support the Government rather than risk a general election. James Henry Thomas, Assistant General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in behalf of the Laborites, said that labor had no idea of wrecking the Government, the only intention of the amendment being to improve the condition of the poor.

When debate on the bill was resumed early in the sitting, Rowland E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, announced that the Government had decided that it could not accept the amendment to raise the minimum wage for the laborers from 25 to 30 shillings ($7.50) weekly, and if the amendment were pressed to a division the Government would stand or fall by the result, with all its necessary consequences.

Mr. Prothero said the average wage in 1900 and 1910 was 17 shillings and 10 pence, and the increase to 25 would mean that, during the operation of the bill, the farmers would have to pay in increased wages £50,455,000. The possible liability of the state to the farmers during the same period was £68,000,000. To increase the wage to 30 shillings would impose an additional payment on the farmers of £40,000,000.

Ex-Ministers in Opposition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The huge majority for the Government on Mr. Wardle's amendment proves how unreal was the much-advertised crisis. There is a widespread feeling that the Government made a mistake in threatening a general election over a relatively small point, for the Corn Production bill was never in serious jeopardy.

"The members of Parliament, many of them in khaki, came up for the division from every point of the compass, many of them from overseas. All the ex-Ministers in the House voted in the minority against the Government, including Messrs. McKenna and Kunciman, Sir John Simon, Herbert Samuel, Augustine Birrell and John Burns. Most of the Irish members abstained from voting; six of them voted in the minority, as did nearly all the unofficial Labor members."

TO STRENGTHEN THE NERVES.
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. When nervous, tired or restless, it restores the system, and induces sleep. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

FRENCH SHATTER GERMAN ATTACKS ON AISNE RIDGE

Crown Prince's Stupendous Efforts to Retake Craonne Plateaus Cost Terrible Losses.

FRENCH HOLD THE CRESTS

Enemy Only Able to Gain a Precarious Footing on Slopes of the Heights.

CANADIANS IN BIG RAID

Enter the German Lines Near Lens on Wide Front and Destroy Many Dugouts.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 23.—The battle of the three plateaus continued throughout yesterday with an intensity perhaps unequaled even in the height of the great combats on the Meuse and the Somme. Artillerymen say they have never seen such bombardments as those preceding the repeated German assaults, and certainly the French gunners have never done better work. The atmospheric conditions of this brilliant Sabbath Day favored them. The air was so clear that the ordinary field glasses gave a good twenty miles' view, and the movements of troops in the Allette Valley that would ordinarily be safe were immediately discovered and broken up. It thus was a great day for airplanes and the humble saussage balloons.

The first attacks were made at dawn along the north edge of the triple crest of Vauclerc, Casemates, and Californie after a torrent of fire covering twice as large a front. The Fifth Division of the Imperial Guard, its ranks refilled after its disastrous reverse of Friday, held the western wing, and the Fifth Reserve Division the eastern, while two other divisions on the right and left did not come seriously into the action. The three swellings of the ridge are nowhere more than half a mile across, and the difficulty of defending so narrow a piece of ground when every bit of shelter had been demolished is aggravated at two necks which unite the plateau. Nevertheless, all these assaults were shattered, and the terrible adventure had to be recommenced. After a six-hour cannonade waves of shock troops, supported by ordinary infantry, came up and over the cliffs again, and more reckless daring can never have been shown in so bad a cause. They were repeatedly driven back and up to last evening gained nothing but part of the first-line trenches on the north edge of Californie Plateau.

I have sought by questioning open minded men to piece together some sort of explanation of the blind and savage obstinacy of the enemy's efforts to win back the line of the Chemin des Dames and have failed. Nearly forty serious assaults, backed by increasing artillery power and carried out by the best troops in the Imperial armies, have been launched against one or another part of the ridge since the French offensive began three months ago, most of them since the second stage of the offensive, beginning May 4, when Craonne was taken. Yet the French line has lost hardly anything of its furthest extension. The contrast between the speed of our allies' original victory and the long drawn out failure of the Crown Prince's legions is even more striking than the famous change of fortune before Verdun.

The German losses in these actions of limited frontage must approach, if they do not exceed, 100,000 men. A large offensive would have cost less and must have given more. Evidently the line of observatories is of great importance so long as it is thought necessary to hold the Allette Valley, but what magic is there in the Allette Valley that the last German reserves should be devoured in an effort to keep it? The great Hindenburg retreat was a shrewd stroke which no little disconcerted the Allies for the moment, but how is the strategy of retreat to a line whose chief quality was to be its elasticity to be harmonized with this policy of massacre on the Aisne Heights? Is the mystery of the Chemin des Dames to be explained, perchance, by this change of prospect, that whereas delay was then favored in the hope of a decision by the submarine, the only hope now is in forcing the pace before the American Army comes into play? A mad calculation, but I can see no other.

Infantry Quiet Yesterday.

PARIS, July 23.—Heavy fighting continued last night on the plateau north of Craonne, the Germans making new efforts to drive the French from these important heights. At the cost of heavy losses the Germans succeeded in penetrating the French first line trenches on the Casemates Plateau, but an immediate counterattack restored the situation, leaving only a small portion of the front line in German hands.

On the Californie Plateau the fighting lasted until late at night. The enemy made great efforts to develop his advantage in taking the first French line yesterday morning, but General Pétain's troops repulsed all his attacks.

Today there was no infantry action on this sector, although the Germans continued a very violent bombardment, di-

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KERENSKY MADE DICTATOR OF RUSSIA; COUNCILS, FEARING COUNTER REVOLT, APPEAL TO ARMY TO SAVE COUNTRY

Councils Warn Army No Mercy Will Be Shown By the Government to Traitors and Cowards

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The Executive Councils of the All-Russia Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' organizations have issued the following proclamation:

Fellow-Soldiers: One of our armies has wavered, its regiments have fled before the enemy. Part of our front has been broken. Emperor William's hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction.

Who is responsible for this humiliation? The responsibility rests with those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline, with those who at a time of danger disobeyed the military commands and wasted time in fruitless discussions and disputes.

Many of those who left the line and sought safety in running away paid with their lives for having disobeyed orders. The enemy's fire mowed them down. If this costly lesson has taught you nothing, then there will be no salvation for Russia.

Enough of words. The time has come to act without hesitation. We have acknowledged the Provisional Government. With the Government lies the salvation of the revolution. We have acknowledged its unlimited authority and its unlimited power. Its commands must be law. All those who disobey the commands of the Provisional Government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Toward traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown.

Fellow-soldiers: You want a durable peace. You want your land, your freedom. Then you must know that only by a stubborn struggle will you win peace for Russia and all nations. Yielding before the troops of the German Emperor you lost both your land and your freedom. The conquering, imperialistic Germans will force you again and again to fight for your interests.

Fellow-soldiers at the front: Let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open for you—the way forward.

Fellow-soldiers in the rear: Be ready to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions in the regiments. Gather all your strength for the struggle for a durable peace, for your land and your freedom. Without wavering, without fear, without disastrous discussions, carry out all military commands. At the time of battle disobedience and wavering are worse than treachery. Your ruin lies in them, the ruin of Russia.

Fellow-soldiers: You are being watched by those who work for Russia and by the whole world. The ruin of the Russian revolution spells ruin for all. Summon up all your manhood, your perseverance and sense of discipline and save the fatherland.

ALLIES TO CONFER WITH RUSSIANS

Agree to a Meeting for a Further Discussion of War Aims.

THIS GOVERNMENT MAY JOIN

Our Confidence in Russia's Future Shown by Another Loan —Embassy's News of Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Favorable responses have been given to the Russian Government by the Governments of Great Britain and France to the proposal for a conference of the allied nations in August to define the war aims and the foreign policies of the Allies. It was said in Russian circles in Washington today that while the United States and Italy had not been asked to participate it was probable that they would be invited to send representatives.

The conference has not yet been formally called, it was stated, but will be called at an early date, as Russia is determined that the restatement of the war aims of the Allies shall take place, so that every Russian soldier "may know what he is fighting for." Such a declaration of aims, it was asserted, is a political necessity in Russia, the internal situation of that country requiring a renunciation of imperialistic designs.

The prediction was made that if the United States participates in the conference a definition of President Wilson's statement relating to the status quo ante and an outline of the program he had in mind when he addressed the Russian Government in June may be asked.

It is problematical whether the Entente's program will be indorsed by Russia, but it is not doubted here that Russia sympathizes with the French aspiration to recover her two lost provinces and to collect from Germany damages for the destructive work of the German armies in occupied parts of French territory. Great Britain, on the other hand, is not expected to disclaim an intention of keeping captured German colonies in Africa, but it is not known as to how Russia will view this form of annexation.

The United States today emphasized its faith in the Russian Government by extending it a further credit of $75,000,000. This is the second Russian credit, the first, for $100,000,000, having been established soon after the United States entered the war. It is understood most of the $100,000,000 already has been spent for railroad supplies and that much of the $75,000,000 will be used in the same manner.

An additional credit of $60,000,000 to France also was authorized today by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the total advanced to all the Allies up to $1,528,000,000, or more than half of the $3,000,000,000 authorized by Congress.

Good news and bad came to the Russian Embassy today from the Foreign Office in Petrograd. The good news was that the disorders in the capital have been completely suppressed, and the Government was proceeding with disarming and disbanding regiments which took part in the recent mutiny while the capital was being guarded against further disturbance. The bad news pertained to the retreat of the Russian forces before the advance of

Continued on Page 3.

RUSSIANS TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Break German Line in Vilna Region Despite Defection of Some Regiments.

BUT COLLAPSE IN GALICIA

Whole Front Down to the Carpathians in Retreat—Tarnopol Gone.

LONDON, July 23.—The Russian forces north of the Pinsk Marshes, which were reported yesterday as attacking the German line, smashed it and penetrated the enemy's position for a depth of two miles, capturing upwards of 1,000 prisoners. The Russian official dispatch reporting this success, however, mentions that it is being jeopardized by "the moral weakness and instability of certain Russian detachments."

On the other hand, the German drive in northern Galicia, facilitated by the mutiny of several Russian regiments, which spread demoralization along the entire front in that region, has resulted in the capture of Tarnopol, according to a dispatch to Reuter's. This great unchecked advance has enabled the Teuton armies to swing south as well as to push forward on both sides of the Dniester River, causing the armies which Kerensky a few weeks ago led to a great victory, in which more than 24,000 Teutons were taken, to retreat southward toward the Carpathians, according to German official advices. It also imperils the Russian line northward into Volhynia.

Following is the text of the announcement issued by the Russian General Staff:

Western Front.—Southwest of Dvinsk there has been artillery firing on both sides.

In the direction of Vilna, in the neighborhood of Krevo, our troops attacked the enemy and occupied a portion of the positions in the district of Tsary-Bogushi, penetrating the enemy territory to a depth of two miles in places. Over 1,000 Germans were taken prisoner.

Officers Sacrificed Themselves.

The development of a further success is being jeopardized by the instability and moral weakness of certain detachments. Particularly noteworthy was the gallant conduct of the officers, great numbers of them perishing during the fulfillment of their duties.

On the upper course of the Sereth, from Zalocze to Tarnopol, there has been rifle firing. South of Berezovica-Velka the enemy is conducting an intense artillery fire.

Between the Rivers Sereth, Stripa, and Zlota Lipa the enemy continues his offensive, occupying the villages of Nastasov, Berlawe, (on the Stripa,) Uvse, and Slavintin. While re-establishing order among the units the chief of the divisional staff, General Staff Lieut. Col. Old, was killed.

Rumanian Front—In the direction of Kemi-Vasarjel-Foschani and Braila there have been artillery engagements.

Caucasus Front—The situation is unchanged.

BERLIN, July 23, (Via London.)—On the front south of Smorgon, along which the new Russian offensive was launched, all points penetrated have been retaken with two exceptions, it is announced officially. The Russians renewed their attacks on a wide front south of Smorgon today, but were held in check. On

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ALARMED BY ARMY'S ROUT

Commanders Give Orders to Fire on Mutinous or Retreating Troops.

LENINITES TO BE SEIZED

Two Executive Committeemen of Council and Admiral of Baltic Fleet Arrested.

WORKMEN BEING DISARMED

Crowds in Petrograd Kill Revolutionists Who Start Shooting Affrays.

PETROGRAD, July 23. — Unlimited powers for the re-establishment of public order, both at the front and at home, were voted to the Government of Premier Kerensky today by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Delegates of the Peasants of All Russia at a joint sitting.

The Cabinet is designated as the Government of National Safety.

Orders have been given to fire on deserters and runaways at the front, and warrants have been issued for the arrest of revolutionary agitators wherever they may be. Rear Admiral Verdervski, commander of the Baltic fleet, has been seized for communicating a secret Government telegram to sailors' committees. Lieutenant Dashkevitch and another executive committeeman of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council also have been arrested, the former on the charge of inciting the Petrhof troops to remove the Provisional Government.

The decision of the councils to resort to the extreme measure of conferring supreme and unrestricted power on the Government was reached after a session that lasted throughout the night and was embodied in the following resolution, which was passed by 233 to 57:

Recognizing that the country is menaced by a military debacle on the front and by anarchy at home it is resolved:

First—That the country and the revolution are endangered:

Second—That the Provisional Government is proclaimed the Government of National Safety;

Third—That unlimited powers are accorded the Government for re-establishing the organization and discipline of the army for a fight to the finish against the enemies of public order and for the realization of the whole program embodied in the governmental program just announced.

There are indications that the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, after the events of the past week and all circumstances connected therewith, are apprehensive of a counter-revolution. The Central Committee has issued a manifesto calling local organizations of the revolutionary democracy and army to be ready at any moment to rally round their political centres, namely, the Councils of the Workmen and Soldiers.

The chaotic conditions prevailing on part of the Rusian front were disclosed in a telegram sent to Premier Kerensky, the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates by the Executive Committee and the Commissioner of the Provisional Government with the Second Army, on the southwestern front. The telegram announced the inauguration of stern measures to combat disaffection.

"We unanimously recognize that the situation demands extreme measures and efforts, for everything must be risked to save the revolution from catastrophe," the message reads. "The Commander in Chief on the western front and the commander of the Second Army today have given orders to fire on deserters and runaways.

"Let the country know the truth. Let it act without mercy. Let it find enough courage to strike those who by their cowardice are destroying Russia and the revolution.

"Most military units are in a state of complete disorganization. Their spirit for the offensive has utterly disappeared. They no longer listen to orders of their leaders, and they neglect all exhortations of comrades, even replying by threats and shots. Some elements voluntarily evacuate positions without even waiting for the approach of the enemy.

"Cases are on record in which an order given to proceed with all haste to such and such a spot to assist comrades in distress has been discussed for several hours at meeting, and reinforcements consequently have been delayed several hours.

"These troops abandon their positions at the first shots of the enemy. For a distance of several hundred versts long files of deserters, armed and unarmed, men in good health and robust, who have lost all shame and feel they can act altogether with impunity, are proceeding to the rear. Frequently entire units desert in this manner."

A dispatch to the Bourse Gazette from Nizni Novgorod relates that on July 17 a regiment of troops ordered disbanded for insubordination mutinied, took pos-

Continued on Page 2.

session of the town and were still in control July 20. Cadets sent from Moscow to subdue them battled with revolvers, resulting in casualties to both sides and the surrender of the mutineers, who at last accounts were held prisoners. A parley with the Commander of the Moscow garrison after order had been restored resulted in an agreement to surrender control.

As concerns the situation in the capital, the disarming of workmen, including the so-called Red Guards, is proceeding systematically in the Vasiliy Island and Viborg quarters. More than 1,200 rifles and revolvers and some machine guns have been recovered. The majority of the revolvers were obtained at the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where cases just arrived from America had been broken open. According to the Russkia Volia, about a third of the arms stolen since the outbreak have been accounted for. Several carts with shells were stopped on the banks of the Neva. The military authorities knew nothing about them. The drivers were arrested and the carts taken to the arsenal.

Three occupants of a motor car dressed as sailors and soldiers shot with revolvers at a group of officers and soldiers on the steps of the People's Palace, two soldiers being wounded. The guard of 150 soldiers rushed from the building and fired on the three men, who attempted to escape, but who were lynched by the crowd. Fifteen civilians were wounded in the firing, some seriously.

M. Pereveizeff, who resigned recently as Minister of Justice, has sent to the press a letter regarding his resignation. He said all his activity against lawbreakers was paralyzed by the general line of conduct of the coalition Government.

PEASANTS YEARN FOR NEW MONARCHY

Speak of Coming of New Czar, Though Not of Re-establishment of Autocracy.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 21.—The depressing news from the front has brought quite an atmosphere of gloom to Petrograd. Only supreme faith in Kerensky inspires hope for the future of Russia as a belligerent power. Kerensky, who possesses all Peter the Great's energy and twice his wisdom, is the national hero.

It had long been foreseen that the coalition Government could not long continue and that a decisive clash between the interests of the Socialists and bourgeois parties, as the non-Socialists are styled, was inevitable. It was the republican policy of the Socialists that brought about the decisive breach between the two classes in the country. The policy of the Socialists who represented the council in the Cabinet is clear. They fear that if they do not at once definitely expel the ideas of a new monarchy from the heads of peasants the monarchical movement will sweep Russia. They therefore wish to secure the achievement of their aims while they hold power. One of those aims is that the future Government of Russia shall be republican. They wish to put before the Constituent Assembly when it meets an accomplished fact.

This policy is certainly astute, but it does not accord with the purest principles of democratic government which they profess. The effect of their policy will be to give an impetus to the growth of the monarchical movement, at present in its very infancy. Again and again the peasants have spoken sympathetically of the coming of a new Czar, although never of the re-establishment of the autocracy, and several of the makers of the revolution believe that only a constitutional monarchy will provide an enduring form of Government for Russia. It would give the imaginative peasants some one in whom to place that loyalty which they could never accord with the same enthusiasm to a blackcoated President. Russia is in the East, and they say all republics in the East have been failures.

It is possible that the Jewish question, especially in view of the attitude of the Jews in the political organizations of Petrograd, will play an important part in deciding the future Constitution of Russia. The peasants are no friends of the Jews.

This much is certain: So long as Kerensky is supreme in the councils of Russia, the Allies need have no fear of Russia's good faith to her consorts.

SURE KERENSKY WILL WIN.

General Roop Confident Troops in Galicia Will Be Rallied.

PITTSBURGH, July 23.—Confidence that M. Kerensky would be able to rally the Russian troops on the southwest front, which were reported as being in a disorganized condition due to extremist influences, was expressed by Lieut. Gen. Vladimar Roop, head of the Russian Mission, at a banquet tendered the distinguished visitors in Pittsburgh tonight. The Russian armies, he declared, have rendered the allied cause valiant service and will continue to do so.

The banquet concluded a day which members of the mission declared one of the most interesting they have spent in the United States. Most of the time was occupied in a trip through munition factories and other parts of Pittsburgh's "miles of mills." At a late hour the party left for Chicago.

CROWD LYNCHES LENINITES.

Petrograd Women Swear Death to All Leninites and Germans.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 22.—A crowd today caught two Leninites who had been firing from a housetop with a machine gun and tore them to pieces. The women swear death to all Leninites and Germans. The Council dare not hesitate or it is lost. There must be a strong national Government.

The town is quiet today. The first machine gun regiment marched sullenly into the Palace Square, gave up its arms and asked for mercy. It had no support and no pity. It will be disbanded. Other rebel regiments are being quietly disarmed.

There was trouble with the Workmen's "Red Guard" last night on the north side of the river. They tried to resist and there was a sharp exchange of shots. In other quarters workmen threw down their rifles before the soldiers came.

Nearly all the factories are working today, and in some men are collecting funds for the relief of the families of the victims.

The Cossacks are the heroes of the hour. At the height of the disturbances they were sent out and had orders not to take their rifles. Then attacked by rebels they lost heavily. They defended themselves with their swords alone and in the end only twenty out of a hundred returned.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Leninite leaders, but most of them, including Lenine, are in hiding.

In regard to Premier Lvoff's resignation, the conditions under which the coalition Government worked were untenable. It was not independent. Throughout it was at the mercy of the Council of Delegates. Its inner construction was such as to give almost complete power to the Socialist minority. There was a sort of war Cabinet, a Committee for Military and Foreign Affairs, composed officially of Lvoff, Kerensky, and Terestchenko. Unofficially Tseretelli and Nekrasoff took part in the committee. Kerensky latterly has been absent for the most part at the front and the leader in general policy and the de facto Premier was Tseretelli, who also led and was supported by the Council of Delegates.

The inner Cabinet decided questions of general policy and secured the consent of Premier Lvoff and the general Cabinet. They were not only supported by the Socialist Ministers, but also by the Conservatives Godniff and Vladimir Lvoff, with the result that four cadet Ministers were left pretty consistently in a minority, their colleague, Nekasoff, siding with his friends in the inner Cabinet. There was no means of recording dissentient votes. All decisions were regarded as decisions of the Provisional Government, and all the Ministers were jointly responsible.

This explains why on a crucial question the cadets after much long suffering were compelled to resign. Prince Lvoff alludes to the same difficulties in his letter of explanation published today. In fact, the Government was not a coalition Government. It was a Government of the Council of Delegates through its strongest member, Tseretelli, under semblance of a coalition Government, the non-Socialist Ministers being in the long run reduced to the position of mere technical advisers on administrative questions.

Now an attempt is being made to patch up a new coalition Government by tacking on to the existing Socialist combination a few pliable non-Socialists of the Nekrasoff type.

The whole situation is far too dangerous for any such risky experiment, and if it is made it will be short lived. The demand now is for a real coalition Government of the best men in the country, with complete independence from external influences and with power to enforce its will.

LONDON, July 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd today says that the Maximilists, Trotsky and Lenine, have informed the Government Commission of Inquiry that they are ready to place themselves at the commission's disposal.

EX-CZAR FRIGHTENED.

Imprisoned Ex-Ministers Also Feared Harm from Leninites.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—Ministers in office before the revolution who are now imprisoned in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul had a trying experience last week at the time of the occupation of the fortress by the radical Bulsheviki and Kronstadt sailors, an element of whom insisted on immediate removal of the prisoners to Kronstadt.

When the fortress was surrendered former Premier Sturmer had succumbed to the strain and was unconscious, the Bourse Gazette reports. Mme. Soukhominoff, wife of the former Minister of War, is said to have pleaded with her guards to furnish her some means of committing suicide, fearing she would be lynched. Efforts to remove the prisoners to Kronstadt were resisted by the guards. The early surrender of the fortress doubtless prevented fulfillment of the design.

The former Imperial family also was greatly alarmed by fragmentary reports which reached it in the Alexandrovsky Palace at Tsarskoe Selo. A request of the former Emperor for a conference with the Tsarskoe Selo representative of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was refused, as also was his plea that the family be transferred to some other place. Assurances were given Nicholas, however, that he would be protected by the garrison.

RUSSIAN CHURCH CONGRESS

Will Be the First Held Since the Time of Peter the Great.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—An ecumenical council of the Russo-Greek Orthodox Church will meet at Moscow on Assumption Day, Aug. 28. The meeting will be the first one since Peter the Great, having abolished the patriarchate, forced the Church under the control of the autocracy. During the revolution of 1905 Count Witte offered to allow the Church to convoke the council on the condition that it handed over to the State its hoards of money, gold, and precious stones.

Two documents of historic import were issued here today. They are the Holy Synod's decree establishing the council and the system of election thereto, and an impassioned appeal signed by the chief dignitaries of the Church, headed by the Exarch of Georgia, and including the famous reformer Andrew, Bishop of Ufa.

The Ecumenical Council will comprise in part members acting ex-officio and in part representatives elected by the clergy and laity. In the elections women will have equal rights with men. This is a highly modern concession, as the Orthodox Church, traditionally and by dogma, does not favor the participation of women in ecclesiastical life.

Among the members of the council will be all the archdiocesan Bishops, representatives of the Orthodox Churches of the Caucasus, the Bishop of the Aleutian Islands and North America, the Superiors of the chief monasteries, representatives of the army and navy, priests of the Orthodox Church, members of the Duma and the Council of the Empire, and representatives of the Eastern patriarchates and orthodox autocephalous churches.

THINKS MICHAELIS COOL TO REFORMS

Hamburg Editor Says "Honest Bureaucrat" Sidestepped Reichstag Issue.

FITNESS STILL TO BE SHOWN

Inaugural Speech "Excited Neither Enthusiasm Nor Opposition" —Bethmann Leaves Berlin.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—Herr von Eckhardt, editor in chief of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, one of the most prominent and influential of provincial publicists, gives in a weekly review an appreciation of Dr. Georg Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, and his speech in the Reichstag, coinciding with sentiments quite widely expressed by the German press. He characterizes the Chancellor as an honest bureaucrat, not a political personality, to whom the Reichstag peace resolution was evidently a displeasing necessity, whose heart is not in the question of the reform of the Prussian franchise, and who sidestepped the subject of parliamentarism.

The Chancellor's speech, according to the Fremdenblatt, excited neither enthusiasm nor opposition. Dr. Michaelis succeeded in imparting to the Reichstag resolution a stronger coloring and taking from it the character of an untimely peace tender by laying emphasis upon Germany's strong position at sea and on land.

"The applause bestowed by the Left upon the Prussian franchise reference was uncalled for," says the paper. "The reform can succeed only if the Chancellor puts his whole heart into it, not merely passive acceptance."

Herr von Eckardt concludes: "Dr. Michaelis, whose position at the outset is easy, as the political tempest has already died away of itself, has still to prove his qualifications for the post."

BERLIN, July 22, (via London, July 23.)—The Tägliche Rundschau says that Count Georg von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, after declining the Imperial Chancellorship, suggested that Dr. Michaelis be appointed to the place.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung disputes this assertion, saying that the appointment was the result of the recommendation of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

The former Chancellor left Berlin on Saturday for his estate in Hohenfinow.

FREES AMERICAN GOODS.

British Prize Court Orders Fruit Cargoes Released to Sweden.

LONDON, July 23.—Sir Samuel Evans, President of the British Prize Court, decided today that the 1,800 tons of dried fruits from New York and San Francisco seized on the steamships San Francisco and Pacific should be released to the Swedish commission to which the cargoes were consigned.

The goods were consigned to the Swedish Victualling Commission, a Government department, but it was alleged by the British Attorney General, who asked for their condemnation, that they were intended for export to Germany.

Henderson Back in England.

LONDON, July 23.—Arthur Henderson, member of the British War Council and Labor member of the British Mission to Russia, returned to London today.

ALL OUR AIR FORCES UNDER ONE CONTROL

Flying Squadrons to be Divided Into Two Classes, Tactical and Strategic.

PARIS, July 23.—Plans have been completed for bringing all American aviation forces here under a single direction, working in conjunction with other military units.

Airplane squadrons will be divided into two classes, tactical and strategic. The former will operate within a range of twenty-five kilometers, and the latter within a range of 200 kilometers. The tactical units will co-operate directly with the troops, doing preliminary reconnoitering, pursuing enemy aviators, and bombarding enemy establishments. The strategic squadrons in general will operate independently. They will be engaged in destroying enemy defenses and attacking supply bases, depots, and factories. They will also take part in squadron fighting and day and night bombardments.

Observation balloons will be used largely as an adjunct to the artillery.

It is ordered that hereafter the names of no American officers except Major Gen. Pershing and Major Gen. Sibert be mentioned in news dispatches.

Scoffs at Our Air Service.

COPENHAGEN, July 23.—The commanding General of the German aerial forces has issued an interview to the German newspapers in which he attempts to discount the prospective participation of American aviators in the war for mastery of the air. Dispatches from the United States telling of hundreds of aviators who are to be graduated weekly, and of thousands of airplanes to be constructed, give the General an occasion to speak scoffingly of what he terms the usual Anglo-American bluff and American weakness for big talk and tall figures.

American fliers, he says, undoubtedly will appear at no distant date in increasing numbers on the western front, but the American aviators thus far encountered have not been particularly dangerous opponents of the Germans, and a new squadron would merely augment the already numerical superiority of the allies, and not affect the question of aerial mastery, which, he asserts, is dependent on the morale of the fliers, and not their numbers.

"The German people," says the General, "need not be disturbed by these foolish scare stories, which show all the characteristics of American tongue valor." He adds that America's present supply of army and navy airplanes is negligible. He cites The London Morning Post to prove that the Americans have not developed a practicable type of military plane, and says therefore they must begin from the beginning.

BERLIN REPORTS AIR RAID.

Says Entire Squadron Returned After Bombarding Harwich.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—A German aerial squadron bombarded Harwich, England, on Sunday, it was officially announced today. The squadron, it is said, returned without having suffered losses.

The raid on Harwich, carried out by from fifteen to twenty-five airplanes, was officially announced by the British authorities yesterday. Felixstowe also was attacked. The casualties were given as eleven persons killed and twenty-six injured, with insignificant property damage. The report said that a Royal Flying Corps patrol encountered some hostile machines returning to Belgium and brought one down at sea, near the coast.

CAILLAUX RE-ENTERS FRENCH PUBLIC LIFE

His Speech in Chamber, First Since War Began, Has Great Political Significance.

CLEMENCEAU ALSO IN RING

Makes Scathing Attack on Interior Ministry for Permitting Anti-Patriotic Propaganda.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 23.—The French political stage witnessed during the past week the sensational re-entry of two of the greatest of its former stars—ex-Premiers Clemenceau and Caillaux, who have each broken the silence they maintained for three whole years of the war. Both events—similar in form, but widely divergent in purpose—are considered important.

M. Caillaux's speech in the chamber last Tuesday was short and on a minor fiscal topic, but its political significance is hardly to be exaggerated, for it represents his reappearance in national affairs, and the applause of a large section of the chamber and the not hostile receptions by the press seemed to justify the belief that Caillaux is anything but an extinct volcano from a political viewpoint and a force to be reckoned with not only by France but by her allies. It is unquestionable that his influence is great—some say paramount—in the counsels of the Radical Socialist Party, numerically the strongest in the chamber. M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, is one of the Ministerial representatives of that party.

Moreover, signs have not been wanting that Tuesday's speech was no isolated occurrence, but a carefully prepared plan for Caillaux's return to public life. Some three weeks ago the newspapers announced the formation of a new league under Caillaux's Presidency compromising a score or more Deputies, and numerous writers and journalists, mostly attached to that section of the press whereof Le Pays is a conspicuous example. Whatever be the immediate outcome of his plans, Caillaux is a man to be watched.

In the Senate yesterday Clemenceau, despite his 76 years, attacked M. Malvy for two and a half hours with a vigor and ferocity that well justified his nickname of tiger. No such plain speaking has been heard in France since the war brought forth the "union sacrée" or political truce which Clemenceau now declares it his duty as a patriot to break. With fact after fact, with irony and invective he proved and condemned the existence of anti-patriotic, anarchist, and pacifist propaganda which he declared the Minister of the Interior had failed to repress as he should.

M. Malvy's reply was no refutation, but he explained his line of action by his high esteem for labor syndicates whose admirable calm and conduct he declined to trouble by too energetic pursuits of certain extremist elements. M. Ribot supported his colleague, and a unanimous vote of confidence resulted, but Clemenceau has the satisfaction of having put the propaganda question fully before the public and of having extracted a pledge from the Government that such advice would be severely represented in the future.

Porto Rican Troops for Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Porto Rican regiment has been transferred to Panama. Most of the American officers of the Philippine Scouts and of the regiments of regulars in the Philippines have been withdrawn to assist in the training of the National Army. They are being replaced by reserve officers already in the Philippines.

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ENGLAND'S COSTLY MEDICAL BLUNDERS

Aged Volunteers Accepted and Unwilling Youth Rejected Three Years Ago.

"REJECTED" SLIPS SOLD

Many Old Men Drew Pensions After Few Months' Service When Medical Boards Were Reorganized.

By EDMUND YARE.

In the first great rush to the colors in England at the beginning of the war were single men and married men of all ages and varying degrees of physical fitness and domestic responsibilities. The voluntary system was to have a long trial, and eventually to be abandoned and conscription adopted. As a manifestation of the patriotism of a nation it was a triumphant success. It raised an army of 5,000,000 volunteers, which was what no country had done before.

But as a means of obtaining the best of the fighting material in the country in the most economical way it was a great and costly failure.

Vast numbers of unfit were passed into the army, together with elderly men who could not stand the strain of active service in the field, and married men with large families who had to be supported by the State, while a large number of the youth of the country physically fit with no responsibilities were untouched.

The great mistake of these early days was the perfunctory medical examinations. The doctors were overworked and had no time to do their work properly, and there was every inducement to pass the recruits through as quickly as possible.

In some instances the men merely bared their chests and the medical men sometimes sounded the heart and sometimes they did not, and within a minute the man was either passed as perfectly sound or totally rejected. If he was accepted he was sworn in and he joined up almost immediately. If he was rejected he was merely given a slip of paper with the word "rejected" stamped upon it—nothing else, not even his name and address, the signature of the doctor or the recruiting officer, or the date. Subsequently scraps of paper like these changed hands for considerable sums until the authorities were obliged to refuse to recognize the legality of any paper unless it bore the name of the recruiting officer and was properly drawn up and dated and signed.

Doctors Aided Slackers.

These cursory examinations did not have the effect one would have expected of roping in all the fit as well as many of the unfit. The strange thing was that while epileptics, consumptives, the one-eyed, the deaf, even those in advanced stages of heart disease, were certified as fit, an enormous number of men suffering from the most trifling ailments were given certificates of rejection—men who complained of nervous troubles, a varicose vein in the foot, or a mild form of hernia.

There was undoubtedly some bribery and corruption and also some of the more kindly disposed doctors were ready to reject men who did not want to be soldiers, but were anxious to be in a position to refute the accusation of "shirker." Also a great number of the men who were rejected for minor defects, while they may not have been fit for the firing line, were fit enough for labor on the lines of communication, and would have been able to release for the trenches thousands of perfectly fit men who were engaged on this noncombatant work.

Thus at the very beginning England had a system which was the cause of incalculable waste in man power. The other day I met an old London cabdriver, an ex-army man, who, at the age of 67, succeeded in getting into the army.

After passing the eyesight test, which was not severely applied, he was put into the army and managed to get through a little sentry duty at home, but when it came to marching in the country he was bowled over and eventually discharged. He gets his old-age pension this Autumn when he reaches the age of 70.

It became manifest as the demand grew for more and more men that there would have to be drastic reforms in the whole conduct of these medical examinations. All previously rejected men were called up for re-examination before newly constituted Medical Boards, attended by four or more doctors, including a specialist. Each man examined came before the doctors, stripped, and was thoroughly overhauled.

The Eight Categories.

To each man was issued a medical card, divided into eight categories, into one of which the man was placed according to his degree of physical fitness for the different forms of military service. They were:

A. General service.
B1. Garrison duty abroad.
B2. Labor work abroad.
B3. Clerical duties abroad.
C1. Garrison duty at home.
C2. Labor work at home.
C3. Clerical duties at home.
R. Totally rejected.

The card was dated and signed by the President of the Medical Board and by the man himself and remained in his possession.

This has proved to be the most satisfactory method of classification and is the one employed today. Every man of military age in England has one of these cards.

It by no means follows that because a man has been placed in a certain category he will remain in it when he joins the army. The condition of many men who have no permanent disablement improves greatly after a few months' training in the open air, and many a "C" man develops into an "A" man and becomes fit for the fighting line. And of course there are bound to be cases of men placed in "A" who through some complaint not easily detected break down in training and drop into "C" class or are discharged altogether.

There has been considerable agitation about the fate of such men. Many thousands of hopelessly unfit men, men with organic disease, have collapsed in training and have been discharged, in many cases returning to civilian life unable to follow their old employment or with their efficiency seriously impaired after only a few months in the army, spent mostly in hospital at a heavy expense to the State. It has been decided that such men are not entitled to the same benefits as are conferred on the soldiers who have been disabled on the battlefield, but it has been agreed to make grants of money in hard cases.

Of course, even today the Medical Boards are not perfect. No Medical Board could be. There are bound to be bad mistakes, but the difficulties are great—men have been kown to "dope" themselves with drugs with the connivance of a few venal doctors. Sharp sentences have been imposed in the cases that have been detected, and that is the only way of putting a stop to such practices.

SAID GERMANY BANKED ON NEUTRAL EXPORTS

Erzberger Proclaimed "the Terrible Fact" That America Would Stop Them.

LONDON, July 23.—That the German high command had based its calculations on food supplies which America had been sending to neutrals became known, according to The Daily Mail, through the famous speech by Matthias Erzberger, head of the Catholic Party in the Reichstag, made at a secret session of that body. The newspapers referred to this address as a "bombshell." Herr Erzberger remarked that, although America's entry into the war was of little military value, it was important, owing to the extent to which Germany was dependent on the neutrals for food and other supplies.

He said that America had decreed that she would not permit exports to neutrals as long as these neutrals exported to Germany. Consequently, Herr Erzberger said, Germany would very shortly lose her source of supply. The terrible fact, he said, had to be faced that the military authorities had entirely figured on these supplies, and that nobody in authority could find an answer or give any idea whence other supplies were to come.

PLANS GREAT WAR SPEECH.

Lloyd George to State Allies' Aims on Aug. 4.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 24.—The beginning of the fourth year of the war will be signalized in Great Britain by important events, notably a great religious intercession service, and a big meeting in London, Aug. 4, when Premier Lloyd George will inaugurate the work of the National War Aims Committee in an important speech.

The committee has four Presidents, Premier Lloyd George, Herbert H. Asquith, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Minister of Pensions Barnes.

According to information in Parliamentary lobby sources the Premier's speech will outline as precisely as possible the war aims of Great Britain and her allies.

U-BOATS AT SEA A YEAR.

Captains Tells American They Are Supplied by Other Submarines.

Captain Benjamin Bragg, who has arrived at an Atlantic port with the crew of the American bark Hildegaard, which was sunk with bombs by the crew of a German submarine on July 10 off the English coast, gives an interesting account of his meeting with the commander of the U-boat. According to the U-boat Captain, the submarines stay away from their base for a year or more if nothing happens to the machinery. They patrol the seas within a certain radius, he said, and their supplies are brought to them by submarines of an older type, which act as tenders.

The Hildegaard, according to Captain Bragg, was blown up within sight of two British patrol boats, which were too slow to come up before the bark was destroyed. The Germans did not seem at all perturbed at the prospective danger.

"The commander of the submarine," the Captain continued, "spoke perfect English, and told me that he did not intend to harm me or any of my crew. 'I am going to sink your ship, though,' he said, 'because there are too many American and British ships on the Atlantic. Get your crew into the lifeboats quickly and pull for the shore ahead of you, and I wish you luck.'

"The moss on the top and sides of the submarine was fully an inch thick, with seaweed two inches long, which looked as if the craft was kept lying on the bed of the sea for hours at a time. The crew had a rusty appearance and could have done with a turn in drydock for overhauling and cleaning up, as well as their craft. After she had submerged one of the British boats picked us up and landed us later at an English port."

URUGUAY GREETS OUR FLEET

Caperton Thanks President for Reception Before Leaving.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 23.—The American squadron set sail today for Buenos Aires. An enormous crowd gathered on the waterfront and cheered the Americans. Admiral Caperton and his staff were accompanied to the flagship by a committee representing the people of Uruguay. The squadron was escorted on its way by the cruisers Uruguay and Montevideo.

Before his departure Admiral Caperton expressed to President Viera his thanks for the reception given to the Americans in Montevideo. The President responded in the most cordial terms.

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ALLIES TO CONFER WITH RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

the Germans. The German successes were attributed to two general causes: First, a certain amount of disorganization in the Russian Army, and, second, the arrival of German reinforcements.

The troubles which resulted in the reformation of the Provisional Government were said to have been originally provoked by firing from windows and like lawlessness. Suspects are being arrested.

The troops of the Petrograd garrison were stated in the dispatches to be opposed to the Bolsheviki activities and aspirations, and they, together with the populace, acclaimed the appointment of War Minister Kerensky as President of the Council. The Cabinet has not yet been definitely formed, but will be completed upon the return of Premier Kerensky from the front, where he has gone to attempt to reorganize the Russian Army.

A leader of the Cadet Party, Nekrasoff, the new Minister without portfolio, will act as Premier in the absence of Premier Kerensky.

The fall of Premier Lvoff was attributed in semi-official Russian circles to his lack of decision rather than to any radical disagreement between himself and the other members of the Provisional Government. The situation, it was said, demanded a clear declaration of the Government's intentions not only as respects war aims, land reforms, and the proclamation of a republic, but also in regard to the manner in which future attempts to overthrow the Government shall be dealt with. Minister Kerensky spoke for a resolute, aggressive policy.

The disorders at the front were declared to have been created by both the Bolsheviki and German agents. Efforts are being made to reorganize the army in such a way as to put an end to the manifestations which cripple military efficiency, the dispatches added. The Government also is inspiring agitation for a renewed offensive against the Central Powers.

The Petrograd dispatch stated that the Germans concentrated at Kalucz a considerable amount of heavy artillery and rushed to the front strong forces of fresh troops, among them being one corps taken from the Western front, consisting of the Twentieth, Thirtieth, and Sixty-eighth Prussian Regiments. Prussian Guard regiments were also withdrawn from Vilna and hurried to the Galician battle line. Finally, five regiments of Hungarian cavalry, the most efficient horsemen in the armies of the Central Powers, were thrown into the fighting.

The embassy advices stated that the German pressure continues to be very strong, notwithstanding the Germans have lost a large number of men. It was admitted that the situation was desperate on the Galician front, owing to the disorganization of the army and the activities of the Bolsheviki and of German agents.

RUSSIANS TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Continued from Page 1.

the Eastern Galician front the Germans have occupied the heights west of Tarnopol, have crossed the Rohatyn-Ostroff Railway, and have begun to advance on both sides of the Dniester. The Russians have retreated into the Carpathians on the southern front. The official report of the operations is appended:

Eastern War Theatre, Front of Prince Leopold.—Along the Dvina, especially near Dvinsk, and, on both sides of Lake Narocz, the artillery activity increased considerably. Southwest of Dvinsk a Russian attack failed.

South of Smorgon, to and including Krevo, the Russians, after the futile attacks with heavy losses made the previous evening, renewed their attack in the morning. Drum fire preceded an assault, which, after fighting of varying character, succeeded in reaching our advanced position, into which the Russians penetrated at isolated points. In the evening, thanks to a vigorously executed counterattack, the position was again in our hands with the exception of two points.

This morning attacks by the Russians were renewed at an early hour on a wide front to the south of Smorgon. They were broken under our fire.

Great Advance in the South.

Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli.—Our counterattack south of the Sereth has developed into an operation. The Russians have retreated into the Carpathians. Splendid leadership and the forward pressure by our troops have realized the results anticipated.

We stand on the heights immediately west of Tarnopol, have crossed the Rhodatyn-Ostroff Railway line east of our old position, and begun a forward movement on both sides of the Dniester. South of the railway the enemy offered a strong resistance.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—Along the ridge of the Carpathians to the Putna River the Russian fighting activity has noticeably increased, especially on the southern portion. Several enemy thrusts were repulsed. On the lower Sereth the lively firing points to impending battles.

Macedonian Theatre.—There is nothing new to report.

A supplementary announcement tonight reads:

Strong Russian attacks southwest of Dvinsk failed. In Eastern Galicia success follows success with rapid progress.

Tarnopol's Strategic Value.

Tarnopol, on the Sereth, eighty miles east-southeast of Lemberg, stayed the tide of the great Russian retreat through Galicia in 1915, and in the Summer of 1916 was the central pivot on which the initial wings of Brusiloff's offensive swung westward from it north and south. When the new Russian offensive began on July 1 last, Tarnopol was twenty-nine miles east of the Russian front. With Tarnopol already in their possession, the Russian objective was to complete the triangle—Zloczow, Tarnopol, Brzezany—the legs of which embraced the Ziota Lipa, and from the extremities of which railroads converged on Lemberg. This they did to the extent of investing Brzezany and Zloczow.

With the capture of Tarnopol by the Teutons, the triangle is now in the possession of the enemy and reveals a salient thirty miles deep on a thirty-mile front. The military hazard, experts say, presents this alternative: If the Russian morale is broken the salient is a serious menace to the whole Russian line between the Pinsk marshes and the Carpathians, and hence invites an invasion toward Kiev, with the possibility of cutting off Southern Russia and isolating the Russian armies in Bukowina and the Rumanian Army in Moldavia. Or, with the Russian morale revived, it becomes a hazardous position for the enemy to occupy, as the extremities may be closed by the Russians operating in the north with supplies sent via Dubno and Brody, and in the south from the newly established depots at Kolomea and Czernowitz.

If the Russian morale recovers, the Teutonic salient with Tarnopol as its vortex might be operated like a pair of pincers.

Activity in Macedonia.

PARIS, July 23.—Concerning operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office today issued the following:

Army of the East, July 22.—Patrol encounters occurred on the Struma and in the region of Barakli. The artillery action was particularly spirited in the region of Staravina and northwest of Monastir. Our fire caused an explosion in one of the enemy batteries.

FRENCH SHATTER GERMAN ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

rected particularly against the Californie Plateau.

The text of this afternoon's statement follows:

German attacks, accompanied by violent bombardments, continued last night on the plateaus in front of Craonne. On the Casemates Plateau the enemy, in new efforts of extreme violence, succeeded in penetrating our first line. As the result of an immediate and vigorous counterattack the enemy was able to retain only a small portion of this line.

On the Californie Plateau the fighting was not ended until late at night. In spite of all their efforts the Germans were unable to dislodge us from the plateau. Our troops repulsed all attacks directed upon our supporting trench, which we occupy in its entirety.

There was intermittent cannonading at various points on the front.

The official statement issued tonight reads:

East of Cerny we made some progress in the course of a small operation and took prisoners. In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne the bombardment continued very violent against our positions, chiefly on the Californie Plateau. There was no infantry action.

Eight hundred and fifty shells were fired against Rheims during the course of the day.

In Champagne the Germans last night delivered an attack on our trenches northwest of Mont Carnillet, but were completely repulsed after a spirited engagement. Our batteries were very active against the German organizations in the region of Moronvilliers. There was intermittent cannonading on the rest of the front.

A German long-range gun this morning fired about a hundred shells in the region north of Nancy. There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant. In retaliation, we effectively shelled batteries at Château-Salins.

Advance on 1,000-Meter Front.

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Near Craonne, on the Aisne front in northern France, the German position has been advanced along a front of one kilometer, Army Headquarters announced today.

The text of the statement follows:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In Flanders the artillery battle, which again has developed to full force, lasted throughout the night.

Our captive balloons, which are indispensable for directing the artillery fighting, were the objects of futile enemy long range fire on the whole front. East of Ypres they were also made the object of a combined attack by several aerial squadrons. Our battle airmen and anti-aircraft guns rendered these aerial attacks abortive and the captive balloons were undamaged. Eight enemy airplanes were shot down.

Army of the German Crown Prince.—Throughout this front, the sighting conditions being good, the firing activity was revived. On the northern slope of the Winterberg, near Craonne, a powerful attack, the way for which was paved by preparatory fire, enabled us to advance our positions on a width of one kilometer. The Brandenburg and Guard troops drove the French back out of several lines of trenches and brought in 230 prisoners.

On the Carnillet, south of Nauroy, enterprises by our Hesse-Nassau shock troops were successful.

Scene of the Great Craonne Battle.

The above map shows in detail two of the three important plateaus north of Craonne which the Germans have made strenuous efforts to recapture, having lost them to the French on May 4. A study of the contour lines on the map will show that the approach to the ridge from the north is very abrupt. It is up this steep slope that the Germans have been endeavoring to force their way.

CANADIANS ATTACK UNDER GAS BARRAGE

Inflict Severe Punishment on Germans Just Arrived on the Line Near Lens.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 23.—Before dawn this morning the Canadians made a small and successful attack to the southeast of Avion, one of the suburbs of Lens, and captured about forty unwounded and twenty wounded prisoners with not much loss to themselves.

It was on the ground which I was watching yesterday and where the enemy was shelling very steadily. After dark his gunners began to use gas shells, so when the Canadians attacked they went over in their masks, a terrifying sight to the German soldiers seeing these figures loom upon them through the pale gloom of night. The British guns put down a heavy barrage before the Canadians left their trenches and smashed the ground about the brickfields southeast of Avion on the way to a steep embankment along the railway line from Mericourt to Lens. The Germans had strong positions here with trench mortars and machine guns, and behind them in the embankment were a number of old-style dugouts very deep and providing good cover from heavy shells. These places had just been inhabited by some troops fresh from Russia, who came up to relieve another division. After a long period of quietude on the Russian front they did not quite understand the British way of fighting and so were easy in their minds.

The Canadians were on their outposts a second or two after the barrage lifted and on a front of 600 yards there was hard fighting. Below the embankment the Germans from Russia made a desperate effort to fling back the Canadians, and for a few minutes there was some bloody fighting. Whether groups of these men fled into the dugouts behind them or whether those who had been down in them stayed there I do not know. But what is certain is that many German soldiers were deep in those underground hiding places when the Canadians appeared at the dark entries and they refused to obey the summons to surrender, so were bombed in their holes and must have suffered great losses. It was a fierce, grim business by those men in masks, ugly tempered, no doubt. Those troops from Russia have learned a terrible lesson.

Later in the morning the enemy bombarded the Canadians violently and made a counterattack before which the furthest Canadian outposts fell back without losing so far a stretch of brickfields which the main attack had gained. It is a minor episode, but not without importance.

Up north again the enemy is active against Lombaertzyde and the intensity of his shelling has reached great heights, but his efforts to launch infantry attacks broke down under the fire of British retaliation.

Official Report of the Gain.

LONDON, July 23.—The War Office issued the following statement this morning:

A successful local operation was carried out by us last night south of Avion. Our troops reached their objectives with little loss and captured a number of prisoners, of whom fifty-one have already been brought in.

We also raided the enemy's positions during the night south of Havrincourt and in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Hollebeke. Additional prisoners were secured by us, and a number of the enemy were killed and his dugouts bombed.

Hostile raiding parties were repulsed southeast of Loos and in the neighborhood of Lombaertzyde.

The official report issued tonight reads:

Information concerning the raid by our troops south of Avion shows that the enemy's positions were penetrated on a front of 600 yards to a depth of 300 yards. In addition to over fifty prisoners captured, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and much damage was done to his defenses.

We also carried out a successful raid this morning against a farm strongly held by the enemy east of Oostaverne and secured prisoners.

An attack by the enemy early this morning on one of our posts northwest of Cherisy was repulsed.

Yesterday there was great aerial activity on both sides. Fighting took place continuously from dawn to dark. The visibility was excellent, and much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes in co-operation with our artillery.

Over three tons of bombs were dropped on the enemy's airdromes, ammunition dumps and railway sidings, and good results were observed.

Nine German machines were brought down in combat, including one brought down in the sea when endeavoring to return from England. Four other enemy airplanes were brought down out of control. In addition, one enemy machine was shot down out of control by our anti-aircraft guns. One observation balloon was brought down in flames. Nine of our airplanes are missing.

British Successes "Equalized."

BERLIN, July 23, (via London.)—Army Headquarters made the following announcement today regarding the fighting near Lens:

Reconnoitring thrusts by English battalions were unsuccessful. Vigorous night attacks followed between Avion and Mericourt. The successes of the enemy were equalized.

The supplementary report issued this evening reads:

The artillery battle in Flanders continues with undiminished intensity.

TANK CREWS PICKED MEN.

Short and Wiry Soldiers Necessary for the Dangerous Work.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 1, (by Mail.)—Under the shelter of a green ridge of shell-pocked farm land about fifteen miles behind the present front line trenches, one may come upon the encampment of the tanks. The parade ground is like a distorted page from Gulliver—Liliputian men at play with Brobdingnagian toys.

A dozen of the monsters are lying stretched out in the warm afternoon sun, being combed and oiled and scoured by their industrious attendants, who are like mere meddling pigmies by the side of the great steel steeds. Over at the edge of the parade, where the level ground breaks up into ridges and hillocks, two or three of the big iron horses are being put through their paces.

Grunting and puffing, creaking and complaining, they move along, not with the easy stride of the story-book giants, but with the cumbersome gait of a huge muscle-bound turtle, house on back. But nothing discomposes them in their grumbling advance. They mount a terrace five feet high with the same clumsy, complaining nonchalance that they negotiate a mole hill, and the steady pace of their caterpillars is unchanged whether climbing up a steep slope or clattering blunderingly along the level.

The job of a tank man is no sinecure. The interior is not built for comfort. It is crowded with machinery and guns and armor, and in motion the deck sways and bucks like that of a little torpedo boat in a storm. Nor is the roof high enough to prevent danger of receiving a sound thumping if one is too tall. Men for tanks are picked for small stature and slender bulk. They must be tough as nails, but occupy no unnecessary space. A fat man would stick in the manhole which is alike entrance and exit; a tall man would have to spend his time in a half erect posture, which would interfere not only with his own efficiency, but with that of everybody else on board.

If you would spend a few minutes on board a tank, you must have your steel helmet with you and your gas mask carefully encased in its waterproof bag, ready for emergency. Climbing through the manhole requires a little knack of its own. Legs first is the approved technique, although to the novice there appear good grounds for believing that the reverse process might be just as satisfactory. Legs first, one is in danger of placing a foot or a leather-clad ankle against a hot engine case, with disastrous results. But with care this can be avoided, and a landing made just beside the starboard gun.

Everything is spick and span, shining with abundance of oil, but no superfluous luxuries of brass or nickel to take away the business-like bareness and grimness of gray-black armor plate which obtrudes everywhere. As in a battleship, the preferential position from the point of view of safety is given to the engines. They lie just above the floor, stretching in a longitudinal position through the centre of the craft, while shafts and cranks run under a special armor casing at the back to the cams, which operate the caterpillars and the big push wheel at the rear.

The painting of the tanks is a great pastime in the tank encampment. Modern protective coloring of battlefield weapons offers a wide field for the development of the cubist art, and the decorative appearance of a tank going into battle suggests that some painter who all his life had specialized in barber poles had suddenly gone amuck with paint brush and color pot.

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THINKS MICHAELIS MADE BID FOR PEACE

Lewis Tells Senate German Chancellor Seemingly Wants U. S. to Sound Allies.

HIS VIEW CONTRADICTED

America Must Talk War, Not Peace, Says King—Others Take Same View—Phelan Criticises Works.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—In the Senate today J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, asserted that he interpreted the recent speech of Chancellor Michaelis as "a direct bid" to the United States to use its influence with the Allies to seek an early peace with Germany. He said this Government might start negotiations for peace by initiating the creation of a board of representatives of all the Allies to determine what terms of peace would be acceptable and submit them to Germany.

"If we fail to seize what seems to me to be an opportunity for peace at this time," he said, "this war may go on for six years or longer. I believe that peace negotiations based upon the new German Chancellor's speech could be arranged that might end the conflict within six months."

Mr. Lewis's interpretation of the Chancellor's speech was challenged by Senators Borah of Idaho, King of Utah, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Phelan of California, and others, who failed to find in it any hint that Germany was seeking peace proposals or wanted the United States to sound the Allies. The subject was debated nearly two hours.

Sees in It a Direct Bid.

"I want to call the attention of the Senate to the phraseology used by the new Chancellor of Germany, particularly respecting proposals of peace," said Senator Lewis in bringing up the matter. "After reading that speech I take an entirely different view of it than seems to be taken by Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for Great Britain.

"I am strongly struck with that which must be apparent to any reflective reader of the Chancellor's speech. It is a direct bid to the United States to use its influence with its copartners in conflict to have them make a request for peace. It is palpable to me in the expression that 'Germany is ready for an honorable peace, but, having previously offered it, will now wait for the terms of peace to be suggested by the others,' that the term 'others' is meant for ourselves as the voice of the Allies.

"To my mind it is a bid to the one nation which had asked for terms of peace and the one nation which had submitted the humane proposition of peace without victory. It is a bid to us to again ask each other for ourselves or in behalf of those with whom we are co-operating for peace.

"I am satisfied that the deduction from the speech of Chancellor Michaelis is justified, which would read that if peace should be asked by the Allies, the mere asking of that peace would be sufficient excuse for Germany yielding to the terms that would be asked by the Allies."

Senator Borah asked Senator Lewis what language of the Chancellor impelled him to assume that Germany was ready to hear terms of peace from America.

"I ask this," he said, "because I did not get that impression from reading it."

Senator Lewis referred to the Chancellor as having asserted that peace must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. He assumed that the whole tenor of the Chancellor's speech was a hint for America to further a peace move.

His Idea of Peace Terms.

"I want the Senate to read the Chancellor's speech and consider it carefully," Senator Lewis went on. "I believe that Germany will accept an offer of peace based upon the restoration of Belgium, the restoration of the possessions she has held in France, and the return of Serbia, Bulgaria and Rumania to their previous status. In consideration of that Germany will expect the restoration of her colonies in Africa.

"I believe there can be a board constituted upon which there can be representatives of the different warring countries, before which the respective countries could present their terms as to all details, to the end that conclusions may be reached upon which a real and final peace may be evolved."

"It seems to be that Gerinany has by no means reached the point where she could permit any outside power to modify in the least her form of Government," interpolated Senator Borah. "And before this war is over it appears likely that she has got to submit to a democratization of her country—or at least give her people a form of democratic government. This war is being fought for the lasting principles of democracy."

"Now, if it be true that the present Chancellor of Germany, who is distinctly representative of the bureaucratic power in Germany, has come to feel great uneasiness about the danger of the ruling powers of Germany and has been moved by reason of that uneasiness to suggest possible terms of peace which will preserve that ruling power, while I have never been much in favor of the United States interfering with the government of any other country, I may say that I would welcome whatever might be done to accomplish that end. But I do not believe this is the time, and I fail to see that the United States would be justified in any step of the kind based upon the Chancellor's speech. To my mind he has not indicated any disposition upon the part of Germany that would make representations of the Allies at all acceptable at this time."

Termed Sheer Folly.

"It seems to me," said Senator King of Utah, "that it is sheer folly to talk about peace in this country now. We are at war, and the thing to talk about is not peace, but war—war with the most formidable foe that any nation ever confronted. It seems to me that the Michaelis speech is not susceptible of the construction which the Senator from Illinois places upon it.

"The Chancellor starts his speech with a tribute to his predecessor, Bethmann Hollweg, and commends the course that worthy pursued. Almost every sentence gives an indorsement of the policy of blood and cruel rapacity and wickedness that has characterized the prosecution of the war from the day Germany set her foot on helpless Belgium up to the present hour.

"Michaelis indorses the ruthless submarine warfare and boasts of submarine successes and of the infamous policy itself. He adverts to the difficulties of Great Britain and France in supplying their armies with food and munitions and speaks derisively of any possibility of our country sending troops, or, if we send them, of our being able to supply them with munitions which will be necessary for the prosecution of our enterprise.

"It seems to me that my friend from Illinois in his desire to seek peace has been more interested in reading into the statements of the new Chancellor thoughts that were never expressed than of trying properly and honestly to interpret the views that were expressed."

"Does the Senator not think it will be time enough to talk about peace when Germany has evacuated Belgium and Northern France?" interposed Senator Nelson of Minnesota.

Reparation First.

"So far as I am concerned," answered Senator King, "I shall not care to talk peace until Germany solicits peace at the hands of the nations she has robbed; until she restores Belgium and until she makes reparation for the foul and wicked crimes that lie at her door. The suggestion that my friend from Illinois makes, that the nations of the world, or at least the participants in this war, create a fund to indemnify Belgium strikes me with abhorrence.

"Indemnify Belgium for what? For the crime, the ruthless, wicked abominable, fiendish crime that was committed by Germany; assess the people of America, assess the people of France, assess the people of England who have been battling for liberty and for democracy throughout the war, in order to pay Belgium for the wrongs that lie at Germany's door?

"Why Germany for years has been preaching Pan-Germanism; she recognizes the doctrines that were taught by Bernhardi, by Nietzsche, that there is only one great power in the world at a time that ought to lead and that she is that power—the Darwinian theory in biology applied to social organism, the survival of the fittest.

"So far as I am concerned, I shall say that we are in this fight to win, and we shall not talk peace until Germany sues for peace; until the wrongs which she has committed, until the foul crimes of which she has been guilty have been burned away upon the battlefields. Let us talk no more of Michaelis and no more of peace. Let us prepare for war and fight this war until we win a righteous and lasting peace for democracy, for America, and for the world."

Senator Phelan of California spoke of a letter he had received from "an alarmed constituent" inclosing a paper, The American Woman, in which appeared an article by ex-Senator Works of California condemning the participation of the United States in the war. Ex-Senator Works was one of the "little group of willful men" criticised by President Wilson for voting against the arming of American merchantmen.

Calls Works Dangerous.

"In his article ex-Senator Works says America is waging this war as a pretense for democracy, but that, in fact, it was inaugurated to supply a market for the country's munition manufacturers," said Senator Phelan. "Now, I would comment upon this, except that the service of Senator Works in this body was too recent for me to attempt personal criticism. I only wanted to remind the Senate of the notoriously pacifist views of the retired Senator.

"Now that we are in this war, I must say that any comment of the character contained in this article is not only of great danger to this country by serving to undermine the sentiment upon which the war is being conducted, but is dangerous in bringing to the enemy even the intimation that among a considerable body of our citizens—claimed to be 75 per cent., if you please—there is disloyalty and lack of harmony in prosecuting the war upon which we have embarked. Any such seditious utterances as this of the former Senator ought to be suppressed, and I hope the Government will see that it is done.

"As to Germany's hint for peace, as the Senator from Illinois sees it, I would say that I want more oracular evidence of it. The German proposals, when they come, will have to be written in black and white before they can be considered in good faith. And if they are offered in black and white they may become, alas, a scrap of paper, and they may be induced merely for the purpose of disarming the more confiding and honorable nations so as to make the final blow more effective."

KENYON ASSAILS 'PORK' BILL

Says $25,000,000 River and Harbor Measure Is the Worst Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa, in the Senate debate today on the $25,000,000 River and Harbor bill which the House has passed, characterized it as "the worst pork-barrel bill ever presented to Congress."

Senator Kenyon did not desire to delay a vote, he said, as he believed it futile to attempt to do so, but he wanted the country to know "what kind of measure the Democratic Party had put in."

"I am simply going to argue it as thoroughly as I can," said the Senator, "and I think other Senators will have something to say about it. It's the worst pork-barrel bill I've ever seen. The grouping of the subjects in it is such that no one can understand just how much money is to be expended on a particular project."

Senator Fletcher of Florida defended the bill as justified, and said that not a few of the projects embraced in it had been urged by the Secretary of War.

"Has the Secretary of War actually advocated this bill?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"Some features of it," replied Senator Fletcher.

The Iowa Senator dug into the bill and read off an item referring to improvement of Fishing Creek, in South Carolina.

"Does the Secretary of War regard that as a war necessity?" pursued Senator Kenyon.

When Senator Fletcher started to scrutinize the item, Senator Kenyon interrupted, saying:

"Oh, I won't bother the Senator to look into that now. Perhaps he'll explain it some other time. There are other things he may explain, too, while he is about it."

NORWAY CONDONES GERMAN OUTRAGES

Government Ignores the Protests of Both the Legislature and the People.

U-BOATS IN HOME WATERS

Norwegian Sailors Who Resisted Seizure Haled Before a German Court-Martial.

CHRISTIANIA, June 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The latest German acts against Norway are being criticised in the press and condemned by the Legislature as showing the alleged failure of the Norwegian Government to uphold the self-respect of the nation.

Royal mail boats between Denmark and Norway, outside of the German "barred zone," with cargo of meat exclusively for use in Norway, are captured by the German U-boats, brought to German ports, and no satisfactory explanation or satisfaction is given.

A Norwegian steamer, the Thorum, engaged in coast traffic, chartered by the Norwegian Government itself, with a cargo of hay to relieve the fodder famine in the northern part of the country, was stopped by a German U-boat in Norwegian waters; the Norwegian flag was lowered and the German flag was run up, the German U-boat chief declaring the steamer a German prize because of lack of special clearing papers. A Norwegian torpedo boat arrived, the Norwegian Captain asserted that as the steamer was in Norwegian waters, she was not liable to be seized by German U-boats, ordered the Norwegian flag flown again and the German lowered. After some argument, however, he yielded to the German view and allowed the steamer to be taken as a prize to a German port, and the Norwegian flag for the second time to be displaced by the German.

This happened May 16, and, on an interpellation in the Legislature regarding the affair, which has made the press and public more anti-German than ever, the Minister of Foreign Affairs answered that the Government's protest to Berlin and its assurances that the steamer would be Government chartered boat had met only unwillingness to give a satisfactory explanation. On the contrary, he said, there was no prospect of the ship being released in the near future, as the case would be tried before a prize court. More humiliating still was the announcement that the Norwegian crew would be brought before a German court-martial because, according to orders from a Norwegian naval officer, in Norwegian waters it had hoisted the Norwegian flag.

For the first time since the outbreak of the war a dispute with one of the belligerents has been discussed openly in the Legislature. In other cases the Minister of Foreign Affairs has kept everything secret, and been unwilling to let the public know what steps the Norwegian Government has taken to protect the rights of its citizens against the now numberless encroachments from the German side. All the leading politicians in strong terms condemn this last humiliation from the German Government.

The only paper that has tried to belittle the affair is the Social Demokraten, which expresses the hope that Germany "will show justice to a small nation not able and not willing to sustain its rights by force."

Sank Arctic Fishing Boats.

Only a few days before this German U-boats in the Arctic Ocean, off the Norwegian coast and outside of the "danger zone," attacked small motor fishing boats, fishing for the Germans and therefore provided with German outfits, sank some of them in the open sea with small chances for the crews to be saved, and in others destroyed the motors and everything on board, seized what they needed of provisions, instruments, and even money.

Nobody understands what benefit Germany can derive from such acts—the murder of people working for Germany itself. The Foreign Minister has sent some messages and protests to Berlin without obtaining a satisfactory explanation. And in those very fishing districts German agents are buying all the Norwegian fish they can, according to the agreement with the Government. German boats sail safely inside the territorial line, guided by Norwegian pilots, with their cargoes of fish and provisions for Germany.

At the same time from all over Norway come reports of arrests of German spies who are sent across the Norwegian border. Norwegian citizens are being convicted by the court in Bergen as paid spies for the German Government and sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months, although it is proved that their information to the Germans regarding the sailings of Norwegian ships has caused these vessels to be torpedoed and some of the crews to be killed. In these cases the court acted according to the law. The whole nation was aghast that these crimes against the country should not be punished more severely. The Germans involved were acquitted.

Of the Norwegians involved, two were Captains on steamers regularly plying between Newcastle and Bergen, who had been paid to report to the German Espionage Control in Bergen everything they saw in England and on their trips between England and Norway.

This espionage control was established, it is charged, by the antarctic explorer, Lieutenant Filchner, who before the war had been very kindly received everywhere in Norway, had been the guest of the Geographical Society, and who now used his knowledge to plot against this country, draw Norwegians into his net and make them traitors to their country.

In the Legislature strong demands were made that the police authorities and the Department of Justice should see that the nation was freed of such German pests. But in spite of all this, in spite of the nearly unanimous demand to stop the exportation of anything the country needs for its own citizens, the exportation of fish to Germany is still going on, and the exportation of farm products and canned milk is not stopped, although the prospects for the people in the coming Fall and Winter are worse than ever.

$100,000,000 Spent on Defense.

Why the Government, which week after week suffers humiliations at the hands of the Germans, has not stopped all exports to Germany until satisfaction is given is regarded here as a mystery. A great many anti-Socialists agree with the Socialists who criticise the Government for having spent $100,000,000 in three years on the neutrality guard. The Socialists say it would have been better to use this money to relieve the high cost of living, asserting that the naval and army defense is in too poor a condition to be of any use, and that the money is wasted. Other citizens who believe in armament for the defense of the country now ask, with the Socialists, what the country has obtained for the $100,000,000. They indignantly declare that more than 400 Norwegian vessels have been destroyed, with the loss of 500 sailors, by the acts of a so-called "friendly" nation; that no excuse or satisfaction has been given for any of the numerous violations of international law; that Norwegian sailors have been murdered in the lifeboats; money and private trinkets on board in Norwegian ships have been stolen by German officers and taken to Germany; Norwegian Government vessels in coast traffic in Norwegian waters have been seized and taken as prizes to German ports, and that not a shot has been fired from a Norwegian gun to defend Norwegian rights, not a Norwegian boat or a Norwegian sailor has been allowed to fight for his life. Meantime, they add, the country which has spent $100,000,000, is threatened by a food and fuel famine during the coming Winter.

Such criticism as the foregoing may be read every day in the most prominent papers of the country and heard wherever two Norwegians speak of the situation, but the leading men in the Cabinet seem not to listen to public opinion or to be unwilling to sustain the national pride. The newspaper Tidens Tegn, in an editorial the other day, criticising the political line Norway's Government has followed, said:

"There is something worse than war and its disasters, and that is when a nation loses its self-respect. The Norwegian nation these days is in danger of that."

"The Man Without a Country" Soon

The Producers' Holding Corporation announces that on Aug. 20 it will present in this city for the first time on any stage a spectacular dramatic version of Edward Everett Hale's great American story, "The Man Without a Country." The cast will number more than sixty actors, including a niece of the late Dr. Hale in one of the principal women's rôles, while a well-known star has been engaged to play the part of the hero, Philip Nolan.

SIAM IN THE WAR TO SECURE RIGHTS

King's Brother, Student at Harvard, Explains Attitude of Latest Belligerent.

BACKS WILSON PRINCIPLES

Believes Small Nations Forced to Resist the Menace of Teutonic Domination.

BOSTON, July 23.—National necessity and moral pressure forced Siam into the war on the side of the Entente, in the opinion of Mahidol, Prince of Songkla, brother of the reigning King Vagiravudh. Neutrality on the part of this small but long independent nation in the Far East had become increasingly difficult, and there had been a growing sentiment that freedom and justice for States not strong from a military standpoint were not to be secured through the policy of the Central Powers. Sympathy for Belgium, which began with the invasion of that country, had taken strong hold on the Siamese, and the popular aversion to Teutonic methods, solidified by President Wilson's message asking Congress to declare a state of war, left no doubt as to the duty, as well as the path of expediency, of Siam.

The Prince of Songkla, who has just completed his first year in a special course at Harvard University, expressed these views tonight, after explaining that they were purely personal and in no wise official. He had not received any word from Bangkok, and learned of the action of the Siamese Government through The Associated Press. The Siamese Minister, Phya Prabha Karavongse, who is spending the Summer at Gloucester, also was without official advices. The Prince and the Minister conferred during the day with Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr., acting general adviser to the Siamese Government, who has been in this country on leave of absence since February.

The part that Siam will play in the war will be insignificant so far as aid to her allies is concerned, in the opinion of the Prince. Germany, he said, had more to lose than the Allies would have had if Siam had cast her lot with the Teutonic empires, for Germany has lost her last important harbor of refuge in the Far East. While convinced that Siam had acted wisely, the Prince was not elated, because he has tender memories both of the German royal family and people

Says Siam was Forced Into War.

"Let me say first of all," he said, "that I am very sorry we are at war with Germany. For eight years I studied in that wonderful country and was a Lieutenant in the German Navy. The gratitude I still feel for many kindnesses shall never pass, and I should deeply regret if valued friendships which I formed should be broken by war. I hate war, and long for the day of universal peace.

"Unhappily, war for Siam, I am now satisfied, was inevitable. We must look to the future and to our security as an independent State. In common with other small nations, we were threatened by the Teutonic policy. We have been neutral, but with great difficulty.

"The popular wave of sympathy for Belgium that swept over our country when Belgium was invaded was followed by a sober second thought. If Germany triumphed what might we expect? Then there was a continual source of irritation in the extraterritorial rights which Germany enjoyed in Siam. If a German, or an American, in fact, for the United States also enjoys these rights contrary to public sentiment, committed a crime in Siam he must be tried in the consular courts of his own country. On the other hand, both England and France voluntarily surrendered these rights, as we hope the United States now will do, and recognize us as a nation capable of dispensing justice as well to foreigners as to our own people.

"The way in which the Germans enforced these rights frequently gave offense. Germany became, in the popular mind, a military giant, striding ruthlessly through the fields of weaker peoples. President Wilson's message to Congress put in words what the Siamese had been thinking, and when that great message became known and understood in Siam the place of the country in the war was fixed."

Hopes for National Benefits.

As to what Siam is to gain from the war, the Prince said:

"First she will secure her place as an independent nation, free to work out her own destiny without fear of more powerful neighbors. Again, she will get rid of the extra territorial rights which now brand her as a nation of inferior civilization. She will be recognized as she ought to be in the great family of nations. She will, I hope, obtain a readjustment of her internal relations which will relieve her of the unequal and unfair tariff agreements under which she now suffers.

As to the odd situation of an absolute autocracy fighting Prussian autocracy, in a struggle to democratize the world, the Prince said:

"We will fight for a democracy of the world—an international democracy, a democracy that will permit the peoples of every country to rule or be ruled as they wish. If we choose to be an autocracy, that is our business. The true democracy will not distinguish between black and white, or yellow and white. It will make all men equal everywhere, with the privilege of being a part of that particular political unity which best suits them. From a military standpoint, we shall not cut much of a figure, but our moral support will be thrown in the scales on the side of national and individual freedom."

The Prince is a Lieutenant in the Siamese Navy. He is expecting a message directing him to report in Siam for orders, but his preference would be an assignment with the American fleet as an observer or in some similar capacity.

CONFIRMS SIAM'S ACTION.

Legation at Bangkok Informs Washington of Break with Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Official notification that Siam had declared war against Germany and Austria at 6 o'clock on July 22 was contained in a telegram to the State Department today from the American legation at Bangkok. German and Austrian subjects then were being interned and all German ships had been seized. The German and Austrian legations were protected by special guards.

PARIS, July 23.—"The decision of the Siamese Government to declare a state of war with Germany and Austria was taken upon its own initiative," says the Temps, "without suggestion from the other powers. The Germans, after the declaration of war, established in Siam centres of intrigue, sending agents into Burham to agitate against the British, and into Indo-China, conspiring against France. The German propaganda was exercised on the Hindus, Anamese and numerous Chinese living in Siam.

"The German activities were at times aggressive against the Siamese Government with the object of preventing intervention in the war. Germany loses one of her last points of support in the extreme east. Her nationals can now continue their activities only beyond the Malay Peninsula, in the Dutch colonies, and it is known that the Netherlands Government has not always been satisfied with the presence of German agents there."

The announcement that Siam has declared a state of war with Germany carries far greater significance than might at first be supposed, according to a statement made yesterday by John Barrett, Director of the Pan American Union and formerly United States Minister to Siam.

"While Siam as a country," he said, "is comparatively little known as the United States, it ranks as important and strategic a land in Asia as the Netherlands and Belgium in Europe. It is next to Japan the most progressive country on that continent, has a King and statesmen of unusual ability, a prosperous population of over 10,000,000, an area equal to that of France, and an agricultural wealth unsurpassed in the world.

"Its chief importance, however, in the present war crisis is that it is practically the rice granary or source of food supply for China, and its action may have a direct effect upon China's attitude toward Germany. It also gives the Allies now for the first time an unbroken favorable coastline all the way from China to the Mediterranean, for Siam was the only neutral territory in that entire distance of many thousand miles. It possesses an excellent little navy adequate to patrol the Gulf of Siam coastline of nearly 2,000 miles."

FOUND PERSHING'S MEN FIT.

Made a Good Showing in Every Way, Returning Officers Say.

Ten United States Army officers, representing all branches of the service, returned yesterday to America from France, England, and Belgium, where they were sent as a special commission last June to investigate the condition of the military forces and the transportation problem. The officers, who declined to make any comment on their observations abroad, admitted that they had visited the French and British headquarters along the Western front and had been under fire during several parts of their tour.

After assisting in the landing of General Pershing's forces and in establishing the temporary camp near the port where the troops arrived, the commission started back to make its report to Washington. One of the officers said that American newspapers had not exaggerated the enthusiasm with which the United States soldiers had been received by the French people, and that they compared favorably with the soldiers of the Allies in every way.

The members of the commission were Colonels D. E. Aultman, C. B. Baker, M. L. Hersey, W. D. Graves, and C. P. Summerall, Lieut. Cols. S. A. Cheney and E. A. Anderson, and Majors G. S. Simonds, M. E. Locke, and Fred A. Ellison.

On the same liner were nine English and two Scottish army officers, who have been sent over by the London War Office to assist Brig. Gen. White in recruiting for the British Army. They were headed by Major D. Walkley.

Another passenger was Captain M. Mizutani of the Japanese Navy, on his way back to Tokio by way of San Francisco, to report on a special mission that took him to Europe three months ago. He said that the mine-sweeping device with which several American steamships were equipped was the best thing he had seen to protect vessels from this peril at sea. It was almost absolute protection from mines, the Captain said, but would be useless in a torpedo attack.

WILSON, UNANNOUNCED, VISITS DEPARTMENTS

Confers with Polk and Later with Baker and Daniels — The Purpose a Mystery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson this afternoon made unannounced visits to the State and War Departments. He conferred with Counselor Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, for half an hour, and was with Secretary of War Baker later for three-quarters of an hour. While at the War Department he saw Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

The visits caused some excitement in the departments and considerable importance was attached to them, although no official would intimate their significance or purpose. Usually upon leaving the building the President addresses a word or two to the newspapermen, if only to remark that the call was "routine," but today he passed them by silently, walking briskly through the corridors and out of the building to the White House.

There was considerable speculation concerning the motives of the visits, guesses running all the way from a possible address to Congress urging the passage immediately of delayed war legislation and the elimination from the Food bill of provisions disapproved by the Administration to consideration of various administrative difficulties, such as the Goethals-Denman controversy, and new developments in the European war situation, especially the fresh crisis in Russia.

KEEP FOOD PRICES HIGH.

Governor Edge Finds Merchants Make 460 Per Cent. on Cabbages.

TRENTON, July 23.—The retail merchants and not the wholesale dealers, or middlemen, are responsible for the high prices of vegetables in New Jersey, according to figures given out here by Governor Edge after an investigation by the State Department of Agriculture. The Governor finds that profits asked by the wholesale merchants were reasonable.

Cumberland County farmers sold carrots for 3 cents a bunch and wholesale dealers in Atlantic City sold some of them for 2 cents, but the retail merchants sold them for 5. In Newark and Freehold carrots were also sold for 5 cents a bunch, although the farmers of Monmouth County had sold the same carrots for 1 cent a bunch and wholesale merchants had turned them over to the retailers at a profit of half a cent. The same general figures apply to string beans, bunched beets, and young white onions.

The highest profit on potatoes was asked in Atlantic City, where retail dealers got 65 per cent. On cabbages the retailers' profit ranged from 80 per cent. in Bridgeton and Freehold to 100 per cent. in Jersey City, Paterson, and New York; 150 per cent. in Newark; 140 per cent. in Atlantic City; 400 per cent. in Woodbury and 460 per cent. in Mount Holly and Philadelphia.

DUTCH TO SEND COMMISSION.

Will Negotiate Here Regarding the Question of Exports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 23.—The Ministry of Agriculture has appointed a commission to go to America to represent Dutch interests in connection with American export trade. It is officially stated that the object of the commission is "to endeavor to bring communications with America regarding exports back into satisfactory lines."

The commission consists of Van Selde Van Hoven, an Amsterdam engineer; former Vice President Oort of the Dutch East India Council, and Joost Van Vollenhoven, Director of the Netherlands Bank. Van Vollenhoven has been long connected with the Netherlands overseas trust.

A Berlin dispatch states that Count zu Reventlow, commenting on the recent British attack on a German coal boat convoy, says that while Holland's land frontiers are rigorously guarded her territorial waters are left less protected owing to pressure from England. For example, he says, the Dutch plan for increasing the defenses at the mouth of the Scheldt had been dropped owing to British protests.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant, commenting on this, says: "Is a more perfidious suggestion thinkable? The charge that our defensive measures are one-sided is so stupid and so shameless, especially in connection with the heavy type employed by the annexationist Count and passed by the equally annexationist Berlin censorship, that we are surprised to find it even in an article by this half-baked Pan-German scribbler."

MAY VETO FOOD BILL BECAUSE OF RIDER

Continued from Page 1.

you, which, if I deem it necessary, I would like the privilege of making public.

A protracted conference on the food bill became likely today when it developed that the House conferees probably would go into conference firmly in support of the President's position and against the creation of a food board. The House leaders strongly back the President's opposition to the creation of a joint committee of Senate and House to supervise the conduct of the war and the appropriations therefor.

Prohibition Compromise.

It was also learned that the House conferees probably would hold out for a compromise on the prohibition amendment of the Senate. The compromise they probably will seek is to prohibit the further manufacture of whisky, but to allow the sale of existing stocks, and to leave to the President discretion to limit or prohibit the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of beer and light wine.

Chairman Lever of the House Committee on Agriculture believes an effort will be made tomorrow to instruct the conferees as to the prohibition amendment and as to the proposal for the creation of a board of food administrators in lieu of one-man control. These motions will be opposed by Mr. Lever, who wants the House conferees left unhampered in their deliberations with the Senate Conference Committee.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania and Representative Young of Texas, the latter a Democratic member of the Agriculture Committee, are scheduled to lead the fight for the acceptance of the Senate amendment creating a food control board. Both opposed the Food bill from the outset and attacked particularly the plan to establish what was termed a food dictatorship, with Mr. Hoover in control.

The prohibition element, led by Representatives Webb of North Carolina and Barkley of Kentucky, are in charge of the program for a motion to instruct the conferees on the prohibition amendment. The program has not been fully mapped out, but the "drys" will oppose a compromise and seek adoption of the Senate amendment or even more drastic provisions.

The Speaker will be asked to appoint a conference committee of seven ranking members of the Agriculture Committee. With a Senate committee of seven the conference will be one of the largest ever appointed by the two houses.

RABBIS URGE FOOD SAVING.

Aid of Jewish Landlords at Summer Resorts Appealed For.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The special commission of rabbis representing national Hebrew organizations, which was selected to co-operate with the Food Administration, has sent to the proprietors of Jewish Summer hotels and boarding houses a letter asking them to carry out the instructions to be issued from time to time. The letter says in part:

"We are convinced that the guests at the Jewish Summer hotels and boarding houses will realize the urgent patriotic duty of the time and will co-operate with you gladly and whole-heartedly. We are at war, and stern demands will be made of us in every direction.

"If we do not wish to eat war bread by measure, given out on bread tickets, if we do not wish to be guilty of throwing away the food that would give life to hungering men, women, and children; if we do not wish our own boys when they get to the front to have to lack bread and meat, we must all learn now to eat plenty, but wisely and without waste.

"The full co-operation of you and your guests in this campaign of food conservation will work to your best interests and will mean the carrying out of a high moral duty, a Jewish duty, an American duty, and a duty owed to all humanity."

The commission includes the Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia and Rabbis Sidney Goldstein and David De Sola Pool of New York.

Dr. Edgar Blake, President of the International Sunday School Association, and W. S. Pierce, who represents the commission of nine named by the Sunday schools of the Evangelical denominations in the country to work with the Food Administration, announced today that work had been begun to enroll the 15,589,000 pupils in the food conservation movement.

AGAIN REPORT WAR TAX BILL.

Senate to Wait No Longer for Settlement of Prohibition Question.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Senate leaders decided today not to hold up war tax legislation longer on account of the uncertain prospect over liquor legislation in the Food bill. The Finance Committee voted to report the War Tax bill as previously approved and to ask that debate on it begin Wednesday.

The bill was reported to the Senate a fortnight ago, but was withdrawn because of the addition of the Smoot amendment to the Food bill. Chairman Simmons had contended that no revenue legislation could be returned to the Senate until Congress had finally determined what prohibition measures it would take and what revenue could be had from liquor. He said tonight, however, that he had no information regarding the probable action of the conferees on the Smoot amendment.

"We decided that we would take our chances of action upon the food bill which would affect the revenue measure," said Senator Simmons. "The conferees have advised us that they will endeavor to dispose of the prohibition question first. Also I shall ask to have the liquor tax section of the revenue bill go over until after Congress acts on the prohibition question in the food bill. 'Meanwhile the Senate can debate other taxation provisions."

Several weeks of debate are expected on the war tax legislation.

NO RETURN OF UNSOLD BREAD.

Jewish Bakers Follow Recommendation for Conserving Flour.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Master Bakers' Federation on July 17 the Jewish bakers in this city, both wholesale and retail, will refuse, beginning today, to take back any unsold bread from their customers. As a second wartime economy it was agreed to manufacture bread only six days each week. On Saturday no bread will be made or offered for sale.

"We firmly believe that these two measures will help to conserve and save in the metropolitan district alone, millions of bushels of wheat and rye which are now being wasted," the resolution read. "This relief on the drain of wheat will greatly add to our supply and because of that will be a factor in the decrease of the cost of flour and help to decrease the cost of bread to the consumer."

Members of the association have offered their services to the Government.

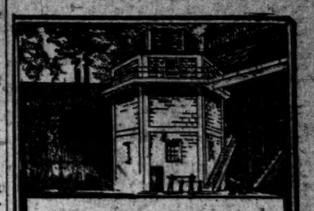
Will Fix Meat Prices.

LONDON, July 23.—In the House of Commons today John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Control Department, in replying to a question as to whether he was aware that the American-Argentine meat trust had daily meetings to fix prices, said that the Food Controller's scheme, to become operative on Sept. 1, would fix the maximum prices. The operations in England of all firms, British or American, would be controlled, he stated.

Everything was being done, he added, to eliminate intermediaries in respect of food supplies.

Food Committee for Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 23.—A new food conservation plan has been set in motion in Canada. Food problems will be solved through a central advisory committee of Government representatives, churches, labor organizations, educational departments, and institutions, urban interests, farmers, rural municipalities, and men's and women's organizations.



Vacuum Oil Co., Bayonne, N. J.
E. B. Van Leuven, Eng.

Turner for Concrete

Our Navy Yard contracts are important, but hardly more so than our work for Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Sperry Gyroscope Co., Carborundum Co., American Can Co., etc. All are war industries—all want quick completion.

TURNER Construction Co

Shantung Silk Suits $15 And $20

COMPARISON with other Shantung Silk Suits at like prices will, I am convinced, prove the *marked superiority* of mine in mode, material and make-up. *White Flannel Trousers* of extra heavy weight—$5.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

In Every Business

THERE is one manufacturer who sees an opportunity, invisible to others because it lies just beyond the horizon of present war conditions.

We are organized to help this man increase his sales at a low cost per salesman in the coming business boom.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

FREDERIC M. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

SHANTUNG SILK SUITS

$20

Made of a fine quality silk Shantung that will give entire satisfaction for Summer wear

SPORT COATS — PALM BEACH SUITS — FLANNEL TROUSERS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

A Few Remarks on

The Big Semi-Annual Sale of Saks Made Suits for Men

Reduced from $28, $25, $23, $20

to $17

(Small charge for alterations)

¶ Right up to 1 o'clock on Saturday last these suits were selling in regular stock at the former prices mentioned above. It is our policy to always show only the very newest ideas in both models and fabrics, and to keep our assortments complete until the very last hour. Therefore the selections in this half-yearly event are such that men of conservative taste, and those whose preferences lean toward the more extreme, will have no difficulty in finding the best value in a summer suit that has ever come their way.

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

A Cool Proposition in Men's

Tropical Suits

$10

Norfolk and Patch Pocket Sacks, in the famous Palm Beach and Eureka Cloths, and in many smart patterns.

WE have assembled an unusually liberal collection of these $10 Tropical Suits, because the value is frankly exceptional. They are cut on smart lines, well tailored, splendidly finished, completely skeletonized, made in dependable fabrics, and as cool as a flag on the halyard.

Flannel Sport Coats, in colors $10
Knit cloth Sport Coats, in colors . . . $11
Chinese Silk Suits, two piece models . . $20

Hand-Tailored Tropicals

Half-belt Norfolks and 2-button Sacks

At $18 — Genuine Palm Beach Cloths, and various other cool fabrics, in tans, grays, naturals, and homespun effects, speckled with greens, grays, reds, blues.

$25 and $30 — Pure Chinese Silks, imported, in two different qualities, but all good, being as fine a tropical fabric as a man can wear or want.

New Norfolk Sport Coats

Knitted Cloths, in colors $20.00
Solid Color Flannels $18.50
Sunproof Cloths $25.00
Chinese Silk $25.00
Flannel Trousers, plain . . . $4.75 to $11.00
Flannel Trousers, striped . . . $4.75 to $6.00

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

The Call

The call of war is trumpeting across the land.

It is sweeping through the cities, over the plains and into the heart of the forests.

Men who are yearly thrilled by the call of the wild are shouldering their guns for sterner purposes.

Their camp outfits are being assembled with greater care than ever—for only thoroughbred equipment will answer now.

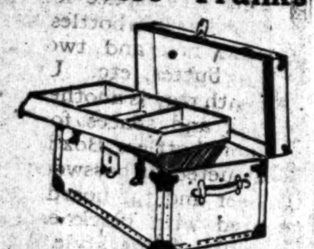
Those who have learned their outdoor lessons around the campfires of good-fellowship best appreciate the strain to which every camp necessity will be put.

The stress of unusual responsibility has been brought suddenly to the doors of the greatest sporting goods store in the world.

It is meeting the call—working diligently with the officers and men of every branch of the service.

The camp and apparel equipment of soldier, airman, hydro-aeroplanist and submarine chaser, have been promptly standardized to genuine sporting specifications—to qualities not only meeting Government requirements, but going far beyond.

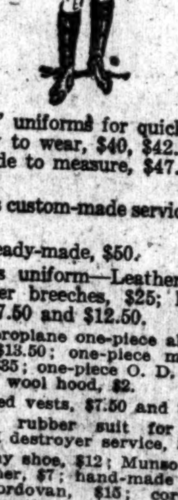
Officers' Trunks



Special design, to slip under cot—18x17x22 inches. Durable fibre, with steel corners; tray divided into three compartments. Price $15.

Other trunks for officers, at $10 and $22—built to stand rough Army use.

Abercrombie & Fitch Service Equipment



Officers' uniforms for quick delivery, ready to wear, $40, $42.50 and $45. Made to measure, $47.50 and $55.

Officer's custom-made service overcoat, $65.

Same, ready-made, $50.

Aviator's uniform—Leather coat, $75; leather breeches, $25; leather helmets, $7.50 and $12.50.

Hydro-aeroplane one-piece all rubber suit, $13.50; one-piece mackintosh suit, $35; one-piece O. D. khaki suit, $4.50; wool hood, $2.

Sheep-lined vests, $7.50 and $12.50.

One-piece rubber suit for submarine and destroyer service, $13.50.

Fitch army shoe, $12; Munson last Army blucher, $7; hand-made army blucher, cordovan, $15; cordovan calf-lined puttees, $18; officers' cordovan riding boots, $40.

Pennsylvania bedding roll, "Coleman 58" combined tent and bedding roll; service hats, socks, shirts, sweaters; field glasses, despatch cases, wrist watches, toilet rolls, cigarette cases, cameras, compasses, goggles, belts, side arm holsters, knives, blankets, razors, canteens.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

HOW TO FIND WHETHER YOU ARE IN THE FIRST DRAFT CALL

Revised Table, from the Government Master Sheets, Applicable to Every District in New York City, and to Districts Elsewhere Containing No More than 4,696 Registrants.

The following table, from the Government master sheets, now finally revised, will enable any registered man in any New York City district to determine readily whether he is likely to be called for examination in the first draft, and if so the exact order in which he will be called. It affords practically the same oportunity to any man registered anywhere in the country if his district contains no more than 4,696 registrants.

The largest district in New York City contains 4,696 registrants, the smallest 2,034. The first 1,010 numbers drawn for the largest New York district are given. It is not probable that more than 250 men will be drafted on an average in these districts, but, because of probable exemptions, as many as 500 may be called up at the start for examination. After the table is used in the manner to be explained in the following paragraphs it will be found to contain in serial order at least 500 numbers, thus covering the first call in New York City. (A table showing the number of draft registrants in each New York City district is also printed on this page.)

If, therefore, your district contains 4,696 registrants, find your red number in the left-hand column; in the same line, in the right-hand column, is a number showing the exact order in which you will be called up.

If your district contains less than 4,696 registrants, run down the left-hand columns, striking out all numbers higher than the number of registrants in your district until you reach your own number. Then begin at the top of the first left-hand column and count one for each number left standing. When you arrive at your red number the total of your count represents your order in the call. Or, if the numbers you have to strike out are few, count one for each of them and subtract the total of this count from the number at the right of your red number.

The figures are from the Government master sheets, as finally revised on the proof sheets yesterday, and were telegraphed to THE TIMES from Washington last night.

A Your Red Ink Number.	B Your Order Number for Examination.
258	1
2522	2
4582	3
458	4
3403	5
1436	6
2624	7
854	8
1894	9
4614	10
4501	11
1878	12
4142	13
4083	14
3257	15
1095	16
2022	17
3383	18
3382	19
4306	20
4320	21
1455	22
3679	23
3755	24
783	25
1813	26
2787	27
1858	28
2389	29
3567	30
3637	31
1752	32
4520	33
2494	34
4137	35
3674	36
3200	37
3082	38
3505	39
1117	40
1572	41
2762	42
1748	43
2195	44
4487	45
837	46
2036	47
337	48
676	49
275	50
4419	51
3827	52
509	53
1185	54
564	55
4056	56
2166	57
945	58
1913	59
596	60
3543	61
3067	62
2620	63
2936	64
1267	65
4433	66
3746	67
2148	68
536	69
3812	70
1495	71
2453	72
3640	73
548	74
126	75
3070	76
1679	77
3604	78
3331	79
1237	80
784	81
1732	82
755	83
107	84
3786	85
1546	86
1563	87
2099	88
1369	89
2691	90
4688	91
616	92
373	93
4294	94
1676	95
1266	96
1891	97
775	98
3183	99
2684	100
3757	101
3159	102
486	103
3499	104
692	105
3721	106
600	107
3256	108
3496	109
1986	110
3539	111
810	112
4097	113
4644	114
4189	115
1359	116
2549	117
1682	118
4712	119
507	120
3553	121
309	122
437	123
2965	124
4089	125
3254	126
3586	127
1324	128
504	129
3817	130
4268	131
3359	132
43	133
4629	134
3706	135
2181	136
3852	137
1763	138
1548	139
1364	140
1066	141
924	142
2455	143
2501	144
3992	145
3471	146
420	147
1014	148
4115	149
1178	150
514	151
4463	152
2374	153
433	154
1329	155
2945	156
3300	157
10	158
3926	159
2725	160
2783	161
2756	162
2993	163
1045	164
1031	165
1705	166
3149	167
3540	168
1331	169
1685	170
487	171
3744	172
1282	173
3090	174
1323	175
1847	176
797	177
3546	178
140	179
2599	180
1536	181
4369	182
1922	183
2952	184
4110	185
1723	186
2808	187
3358	188
4103	189
1779	190
1236	191
2247	192
4585	193
3818	194
2011	195
4361	196
432	197
3285	198
4317	199
2719	200
3053	201
2962	202
18	203
652	204
3787	205
927	206
2868	207
1484	208
789	209
1751	210
601	211
3024	212
1322	213
4649	214
4356	215
1146	216
3615	217
1103	218
2319	219
4072	220
1395	221
2479	222
606	223
182	224
1771	225
513	226
4592	227
46	228
1020	229
3232	230
1651	231
1099	232
1055	233
3208	234
4339	235
2441	236
2749	237
2628	238
1636	239
223	240
2066	241
4417	242
1441	243
4568	244
117	245
2330	246
602	247
2675	248
390	249
2233	250
2990	251
3577	252
3293	253
75	254
3189	255
3974	256
4555	257
1818	258
3828	259
3481	260
4219	261
4586	262
772	263
1456	264
2939	265
3528	266
4381	267
721	268
3064	269
1419	270
2390	271
786	272
4243	273
1549	274
4669	275
1476	276
3272	277
3620	278
280	279
3259	280
3965	281
2322	282
4292	283
3671	284
1292	285
2730	286
972	287
983	288
757	289
4288	290
966	291
3462	292
3819	293
3251	294
868	295
2230	296
2456	297
332	298
3857	299
2090	300
879	301
1560	302
3795	303
3663	304
542	305
2107	306
3212	307
3559	308
194	309
874	310
4143	311
552	312
4464	313
2665	314
3152	315
2595	316
3687	317
1300	318
2124	319
1673	320
1887	321
2707	322
4109	323
298	324
4349	325
4082	326
3273	327
3690	328
4668	329
3176	330
2438	331
4027	332
2850	333
3073	334
4150	335
675	336
3015	337
3930	338
2132	339
1769	340
1294	341
1148	342
1647	343
2558	344
1354	345
1906	346
2017	347
2397	348
4420	349
343	350
2008	351
3862	352
2414	353
3997	354
1613	355
2100	356
982	357
4125	358
3325	359
2467	360
726	361
3529	362
15	363
905	364
933	365
3009	366
3478	367
2331	368
1531	369
3613	370
2861	371
3079	372
4004	373
3978	374
2915	375
2209	376
1288	377
452	378
3572	379
355	380
1843	381
530	382
809	383
2579	384
1114	385
3206	386
3715	387
3808	388
2826	389
3796	390
2607	391
2473	392
4002	393
4516	394
3319	395
1470	396
645	397
4215	398
2135	399
4240	400
4670	401
2622	402
4496	403
218	404
620	405
1334	406
3084	407
550	408
3245	409
3123	410
1611	411
4481	412
4423	413
574	414
3556	415
4666	416
2778	417
31	418
1432	419
1727	420
2047	421
3895	422
3711	423
3230	424
2817	425
2840	426
981	427
1848	428
3376	429
4588	430
2662	431
1570	432
3932	433
2884	434
2885	435
1817	436
2577	437
770	438
882	439
4123	440
3570	441
2078	442
677	443
2119	444
2860	445
749	446
4281	447
2269	448
3804	449
3450	450
4646	451
2592	452
3736	453
2758	454
1868	455
1509	456
3863	457
1211	458
4131	459
525	460
3342	461
1417	462
1574	463
2034	464
2434	465
3770	466
3087	467
760	468
4641	469
183	470
3435	471
56	472
2695	473
4061	474
1276	475
4476	476
3685	477
1791	478
1956	479
792	480
2128	481
3612	482
3311	483
4139	484
3692	485
3469	486
3059	487
4550	488
5	489
350	490
1580	491
54	492
2698	493
2365	494
3831	495
2615	496
870	497
1714	498
4533	499
549	500
1132	501
440	502
1485	503
1674	504
741	505
1054	506
2336	507
1275	508
2816	509
3160	510
3334	511
2225	512
711	513
1022	514
841	515
3502	516
638	517
4244	518
2795	519
4673	520
3405	521
2454	522
1032	523
623	524
269	525
685	526
4065	527
4611	528
3055	529
4278	530
3564	531
1141	532
1314	533
3728	534
1016	535
1688	536
335	537
1430	538
2005	539
493	540
3100	541
4225	542
3953	543
4647	544
2448	545
2108	546
1858	547
2503	548
923	549
3742	550
1305	551
341	552
2517	553
3117	554
2376	555
2532	556
1007	557
1764	558
891	559
1366	560
4627	561
4507	562
3609	563
2396	564
353	565
970	566
637	567
1440	568
1675	569
2870	570
2024	571
4334	572
360	573
1657	574
2055	575
1217	576
571	577
1873	578
488	579
3455	580
1543	581
2102	582
2955	583
704	584
3404	585
72	586
4686	587
3934	588
3530	589
1896	590
1709	591
356	592
112	593
1067	594
2590	595
3077	596
3220	597
4495	598
2082	599
2116	600
128	601
2012	602
679	603
805	604
11	605
3096	606
2989	607
900	608
3761	609
1981	610
4214	611
3535	612
3252	613
1617	614
2303	615
363	616
2421	617
4254	618
1287	619
3371	620
3006	621
4472	622
3672	623
1142	624
2495	625
2439	626
1765	627
6	628
3658	629
2796	630
4023	631
2167	632
3654	633
4475	634
4486	635
4300	636
327	637
3916	638
3108	639
2653	640
2765	641
4199	642
3417	643
664	644
4181	645
98	646
4524	647
3820	648
1448	649
4229	650
1722	651
957	652
1557	653
2833	654
1744	655
4431	656
1112	657
2462	658
3171	659
3921	660
2516	661
345	662
3091	663
1595	664
4383	665
2184	666
4557	667
1355	668
103	669
4033	670
4330	671
2196	672
2752	673
1585	674
1912	675
1221	676
1102	677
1625	678
4510	679
556	680
1565	681
2109	682
154	683
1281	684
51	685
3508	686
717	687
1057	688
4574	689
1256	690
1073	691
30	692
3046	693
4195	694
199	695
888	696
1423	697
4416	698
2458	699
1716	700
4428	701
778	702
3858	703
3360	704
3906	705
3952	706
608	707
4057	708
4471	709
3722	710
3260	711
3814	712
406	713
2502	714
519	715
1730	716
25	717
392	718
3081	719
4014	720
2231	721
889	722
383	723
1166	724
1712	725
2186	726
588	727
3099	728
2591	729
4612	730
856	731
705	732
1346	733
3802	734
3638	735
4287	736
3249	737
4394	738
2835	739
2263	740
2053	741
2051	742
1957	743
3915	744
3107	745
4584	746
4460	747
576	748
2023	749
2566	750
4371	751
2922	752
944	753
1866	754
3347	755
3701	756
4448	757
2937	758
1808	759
4640	760
3918	761
1943	762
3199	763
1677	764
4197	765
2941	766
2706	767
3735	768
122	769
1783	770
3498	771
642	772
3678	773
939	774
1639	775
222	776
2364	777
3216	778
1715	779
906	780
1337	781
4239	782
3681	783
2226	784
700	785
1250	786
4364	787
1195	788
3236	789
4406	790
2406	791
4315	792
297	793
4671	794
321	795
3660	796
736	797
2994	798
1628	799
2611	800
3043	801
2853	802
707	803
4665	804
3707	805
3559	806
3279	807
3025	808
1425	809
1002	810
2987	811
3712	812
1151	813
1101	814
368	815
974	816
1698	817
4302	818
3995	819
320	820
950	821
3396	822
3411	823
4547	824
3182	825
3179	826
926	827
1010	828
3950	829
3939	830
2827	831
1857	832
3548	833
3477	834
919	835
656	836
4041	837
1919	838
2476	839
1339	840
2405	841
814	842
1175	843
1070	844
4676	845
738	846
4028	847
1167	848
4269	849
2652	850
3549	851
1097	852
4362	853
4488	854
3308	855
1191	856
1232	857
1781	858
1360	859
848	860
2323	861
1118	862
2988	863
121	864
2536	865
221	866
4223	867
2655	868
3262	869
3080	870
4503	871
1537	872
2548	873
4354	874
3970	875
1474	876
1414	877
3806	878
2283	879
2300	880
2732	881
1616	882
292	883
822	884
504	885
1064	886
3590	887
2557	888
3092	889
1205	890
2286	891
2689	892
2370	893
4421	894
4255	895
2152	896
1510	897
3290	898
1091	899
3805	900
4129	901
2139	902
470	903
3963	904
812	905
2984	906
2693	907
1507	908
4198	909
3427	910
1729	911
2953	912
3341	913
1626	914
1284	915
4620	916
90	917
191	918
3865	919
2430	920
3558	921
2204	922
2646	923
477	924
1187	925
2871	926
1179	927
753	928
2158	929
4605	930
3587	931
130	932
858	933
2546	934
1996	935
168	936
3566	937
1023	938
1932	939
1774	940
424	941
4314	942
3973	943
3515	944
3629	945
840	946
4180	947
1347	948
2585	949
1511	950
2815	951
1188	952
4407	953
2845	954
2279	955
2234	956
2213	957
657	958
1995	959
175	960
3378	961
2147	962
3085	963
300	964
3982	965
278	966
2177	967
2482	968
3487	969
3296	970
1622	971
1240	972
2461	973
524	974
2111	975
911	976
3214	977
4546	978
1172	979
532	980
1517	981
2623	982
3778	983
1851	984
1924	985
4169	986
1139	987
1214	988
336	989
2342	990
2857	991
1952	992
212	993
1357	994
49	995
8	996
2793	997
2954	998
2700	999
4573	1000
2485	1001
4565	1002
1707	1003
3665	1004
2089	1005
2872	1006
1160	1007
4217	1008
4358	1009
1192	1010

DRAFT MASTER LIST DELAYED FOR A DAY

Official Master Sheets Will Be Ready for the Exemption Boards Today.

TIME LIMIT FOR ENLISTING

Crowder Holds It Expires When the Numbers of the Registered Men Are Posted.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The master lists of the drawing last Friday which fixed military liability under the draft will not be ready for distribution to the local Exemption Boards until tomorrow. It had been hoped to mail them tonight to Governors of States for distribution, but a delay resulted from mechanical difficulties in printing. Probably a copy of the official list will be given out here tomorrow.

The Governors will receive two copies for each local board in their States. They will be asked to mail each copy separately to local officials, so as to insure delivery. Immediately on receipt of their lists each local board will cancel the numbers higher than the top red ink number in its district, and from the remaining numbers enough men to make up double the district's quota will be notified to appear for physical examination.

Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled today that posting at the board headquarters of the list of men ordered to appear constitutes legal notification. It therefore is incumbent upon all registered men to learn their red-ink numbers at once and to see that the board headquarters is watched when the list is posted. Those ordered up also will be notified by mail, but the period allowed for appearance will count from the posting of the list.

The ruling was in connection with an order issued by the War Department holding the ranks of the regular army open to registered men for voluntary enlistment up to the time such men have been posted as ordered to appear. The Navy Department has been notified also that the army makes no claim upon any registered men until that time, so that registration is no bar to enlistment in the army, navy, or National Guard.

In apportioning draft quotas, credit was given for all voluntary enlistments prior to June 30, but there has been no indication whether credits will be given for men coming in since that date. An average of more than 1,000 men a day has been reported by the regular recruiting stations alone, and counting the National Guard it is probable that the voluntary system has provided close to 50,000 men of the 687,000 called for under the Draft act as necessary to fill up the regulars and Guard and create the first increment of the national army. No announcement has been made as to what disposition will be made of this excess of credits, but it is entirely likely that in the end every man who enlists voluntarily will reduce by one the quota of his home district.

The office of the Provost Marshal was swamped today with applications for blanks requesting transfer of examinations. All who applied were told that no steps in that direction could be taken until the registrant had been called for examination. He then may obtain necessary blanks from the board within whose jurisdiction he is at the time. His physical examination can be transferred and affidavits regarding exemption claims may also be received and considered at a temporary residence.

Every man finally certified for military service, however, will return to the jurisdiction of his home board and go with the troops from his home.

ATTACK WHITMAN'S ACTION.

Charges That He Is Picking Only Republicans for Draft Boards.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A protest that Governor Whitman is selecting only Republicans on Appeal Exemption boards was made to Secretary Tumulty today by chairmen of several up-State New York County committees. They told Mr. Tumulty this condition was general and promised to file a written complaint. The appeal boards for New York have not been announced by the War Department.

ALBANY, July 23.—Governor Whitman stated tonight that there was absolutely no foundation for any protest on the part of several up-State County Committees that he was selecting only Republicans on the Appeal Boards.

"As far as I know, the two dominent political parties are about evenly divided. In fact, I believe that the Democrats predominate in New York City," the Governor said. "I have tried to nominate men who are qualified for the work without regard to party distinction. The nominations were made to President Wilson for appointment, and as they have not been announced yet, there is absolutely no ground for protest."

District Draft Registration in New York City

The number of registrants in each New York City district subject to the draft call is given in the following table:

Board.	Subject to Draft.
1	2,639
2	3,371
3	2,982
4	3,876
5	4,641
6	2,439
7	2,298
8	3,560
9	3,526
10	3,464
11	3,582
12	3,023
13	4,356
14	4,159
15	3,673
16	3,983
17	2,767
18	3,406
19	3,123
20	3,282
21	3,698
22	3,655
23	3,066
24	3,049
25	3,061
26	2,442
27	3,970
28	4,147
29	4,005
30	3,127
31	2,379
32	2,648
33	2,319
34	2,415
35	3,280
36	3,341
37	4,162
38	2,821
39	2,902
40	3,630
41	3,132
42	3,605
43	2,586
44	2,443
45	3,314
46	2,559
47	2,830
48	2,873
49	2,986
50	3,051
51	3,271
52	2,983
53	2,934
54	2,556
55	3,005
56	3,700
57	3,637
58	2,587
59	2,685
60	3,143
61	3,252
62	2,256
63	4,029
64	2,378
65	3,448
66	2,507
67	3,026
68	2,328
69	2,217
70	2,097
71	2,377
72	2,462
73	3,792
74	2,888
75	2,346
76	2,521
77	2,363
78	2,829
79	2,483
80	2,785
81	2,572
82	2,864
83	3,363
84	2,686
85	2,798
86	3,085
87	3,372
88	3,109
89	4,316
90	3,783
91	4,316
92	2,813
93	3,946
94	3,204
95	2,874
96	3,948
97	2,998
98	3,274
99	2,379
100	3,304
101	2,781
102	3,640
103	3,723
104	3,696
105	3,303
106	3,166
107	3,083
108	4,244
109	3,896
110	3,801
111	3,325
112	4,368
113	3,927
114	4,387
115	3,235
116	3,190
117	2,743
118	3,348
119	2,832
120	2,779
121	3,464
122	2,669
123	4,068
124	2,446
125	2,198
126	2,096
127	3,798
128	2,875
129	2,918
130	3,890
131	2,856
132	2,494
133	2,308
134	3,028
135	3,601
136	2,934
137	3,056
138	3,577
139	3,067
140	4,051
141	2,304
142	2,803
143	2,141
144	4,103
145	2,780
146	2,570
147	2,862
148	2,850
149	4,450
150	2,386
151	2,526
152	3,016
153	2,457
154	3,167
155	3,022
156	3,197
157	3,822
158	4,445
159	2,344
160	2,608
161	2,034
162	2,449
163	2,779
164	2,150
165	2,844
166	3,300
167	4,696
168	2,731
169	2,964
170	2,678
171	2,870
172	3,086
173	2,785
174	2,583
175	2,592
176	2,181
177	3,460
178	2,762
179	4,084
180	2,881
181	2,140
182	2,787
183	2,497
184	2,812
185	2,166
186	2,607
187	2,844
188	2,311
189	2,320

DISTRICT BOARDS FOR JERSEY.

President Wilson Confirms Suggestion Made by Governor Edge.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—President Wilson today confirmed Governor Edge's recommendation for the three Federal District Exemption Boards of New Jersey to act as a court of appeals in the military draft. The members of the boards follow:

District No. 1—Hudson, Passaic and Bergen Counties—William C. Heppenheimer, Jersey City, financier; Tyman S. Marshall, Hackensack, merchant; John J. Matthews, Paterson, labor; Dr. Henry Spence, Jersey City, medical, and Judge Robert Williams, Paterson, business.

District No. 2—Essex, Union, Somerset, Morris, Sussex, and Warren Counties—Augustus V. Hamburg, Newark, manufacturing; William J. Kirby, Somerville, business; Henry F. Silfers, East Orange, labor; Dr. Benjamin V. Hedges, Plainfield, medical, and John O. Pitney, Morristown, finance.

District No. 3—Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Burlington, Ocean, Camden, Gloucester, Atlantic, Salem, Cumberland, and Cape May Counties—Charles Harres, Salem, agricultural; John A. Cambell, Trenton, finance; Arthur A. Quinn, Sewaren, labor; Dr. Paul Kecray, Camden, medical, and Adrian Lyon, Perth Amboy, financial.

CITY DRAFT CALL WAITS ON QUOTAS

Continued from Page 1.

he had been using drugs for the past four years and admitted he had never before applied to be committed.

"I consider this a subterfuge to escape the draft," said the Magistrate. "You get away from here and cure yourselves before you are called, otherwise there may be trouble."

DENT COMMENDS THE TIMES.

Chairman Praises Presentation of Draft Lottery Numbers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs, today praised the handling of the draft lottery story of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and requested a copy of the Saturday issue of the paper for his personal files. Mr. Dent said the table of "red ink" numbers and the rotation of such numbers as drawn was admirably presented and a great newspaper achievement.

"I have a very limited knowledge of the mechanical and editorial difficulties in getting out a great newspaper," said Mr. Dent, "but it is apparent even to a layman that THE NEW YORK TIMES performed a remarkable achievement on the night of the lottery. The conception of the arrangement of the figures was excellent—that is, the printing in one column of the 'red ink' numbers of the men who were drafted and in an opposite line, so that reference might be made in a second or so, the figures showing just in what order a particular number was drawn from the glass jar. This arrangement made it easy for a drafted man in New York to ascertain at a glance his relative standing in a list of thousands of numbers and acquaint himself immediately with information as to whether he would be among the first called.

"I congratulate THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the enterprise shown—for the achievement must have required a great deal of labor and intelligent preparation—and I am sure THE TIMES readers in New York feel as I do about the feat."

TO MOBILIZE AT SEA GIRT.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 23.—Practically everything is in readiness here for the mobilization of the State's National Guard on Wednesday. Instead of having to stay in their armories, as was first planned, the various units, on Wednesday morning, will entrain for the State Camp Grounds and will remain under canvas until they go to the training camp. Two-fifths of the guard will muster here on Wednesday. The rest of the guard is already in Federal Service and will not come here.

The cavalry, which will consist of the four troops of the First Cavalry Squadron and the Divisional Headquarters troop, will camp near the railroad track. East of them will be the artillery, then the Signal Corps, next the engineers, then the infantry, and near the clubhouse the medical unit.

Major Nelson Gapen, U. S. A., will have charge of the War Department's Medical Staff, which will pass upon the fitness of every man who comes here. Few rejections are anticipated.

Atlantic City Wants Exemption.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—Mayor Harry Bacharach left this city today to see Governor Edge and Adjutant General Barber as to the merit of a claim advanced that Atlantic City is exempt from the workings of the draft law. Voluntary enlistments into the various branches of the United States service have totaled more than 500, while the city's quota under the draft is only 242. Ventnor City, a neighbor of this resort, also has more enlistments to its credit than the quota called for.

Yonkers Board Starts in Work.

The second Yonkers Division Exemption Board today sent out letters to the first 100 men drawn for physical examination. While the board had not received the official record of the drawing, it felt that the first 100 would be called in any event and that a day's start would be worth while. Sydney Klein, son of City Assessor Lewis Klein, and W. Chanter Arbuckle are among the first to be summoned. Younk Klein was No. 258.

Five-Mile Dry Zone Around Camps.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—By Executive order issued today President Wilson prohibited the existence of disorderly resorts or saloons within five miles of any military camp. Private persons living within five miles of a camp may have liquors in their possession for personal use, but may not give them to any soldier.

THE LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Offers
5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
On New York City Real Estate
Safest Investment in the World
59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

ADVERTISEMENT.

Leave the Hot City Behind For That Cool Wonderland —Colorado

Do you long to trade the hot city streets for soft forest paths up in the cool mountains?

Do you long to leave the dusty city behind, get out in the big, open spaces, and breathe real air?

Well—why don't you? Glorious Colorado invites you! All you have to do is to pack your outing togs, your camera and fishing rod, and take one of the comfy, home-like Burlington trains to the one place that delights all summer vacationists.

Great trout fishing in Colorado! You had better take the golf clubs along, too!

It's the greatest place in the world for the children, so don't forget them. It will give you all a store of health that will last you through the year.

Let me explain the economy of this ideal vacation. Drop me a postal and I will gladly send you full information about hotels, ranches and boarding places. No obligation—just a part of the service of the Burlington—the West's most dependable railroad.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent, Pass'r Dept., C. B. & Q. R. R., 1184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

You dont like raw peanuts
You like them roasted

For the delicious toasted flavor

LUCKY STRIKE

the real Burley cigarette

It's toasted

20 for 10c

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.

Entire Floor to Let

The 22nd floor of the Times Building, Times Square, in whole or in part, to be rented immediately. With splendid light on all sides, this floor offers advantages to architects, civil engineers, physicians, and dentists possessed by no other location in the city.

The new short line of subway connecting Times' Square with Long Island brings commuters to their business offices without loss of time.

Visit the Times Building today. Renting Agent—Room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

FAILING IN DRAFT MEN RUSH TO ARMY

Recruiting Record Made by Those Fearing They Would Not Be Called.

223 ACCEPTED IN ONE DAY

Authorities Expect This Will Be Biggest Week in Enlistments in This City.

Recruiting for the regular army in New York yesterday enjoyed the greatest boom it has had in months. Many of the recruiting stations were almost swamped by the rush of volunteers, and at the end of the day, out of hundreds of applicants, 223 men had been accepted, had enlisted, and been sent to Fort Slocum for distribution among their new regiments. This is the largest number of recruits obtained for the army in New York in a single day in more than two months, surpassing even the daily records obtained during "Army Recruiting Week" last June.

Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in New York, said he had not been surprised by the rush of recruits, but that the most remarkable feature was the reason which impelled most of the men into the ranks. It had been supposed by army officers that Monday, as the first full recruiting day after the results of the draft drawing had become generally known, would be marked by a rush of the men who had learned they would be drafted in any case and who wished to enter the army at the last moment as volunteers.

Inquiry among the new recruits, however, disclosed that exactly the opposite was the case. Practically all the men who enlisted yesterday from New York were men whose numbers had been drawn so far down the list that there was only the remotest possibility of their being drafted. Apparently they had waited in the expectation of being drafted, but when they found this would not be the case had made up their minds to enter the army anyway.

Lieutenant Gardner, in charge of recruiting for the Marine Corps in New York, received a letter from Norman Hanley of Aberdeen, N. D., offering to enlist, with eighteen other musicians of Aberdeen, in the Marine Corps band which Lieutenant Gardner is trying to form for service in Haiti.

The British Recruiting Mission yesterday made public a cable message from King George V., signed by Lord Stamfordham, his private secretary, replying to a message sent from the big British rally in Madison Square Garden Friday night.

"The King commands me," the message said, "to convey to the meeting assembled under the auspices of the British residents, his heartfelt thanks for their message of greeting and of assurances that with unabated love for the motherland, the British residents of New York will do their bit in defending her existence. His Majesty rejoices to think that they will be fighting side by side with their American friends with whom they are united in a firm determination to vindicate our common cause and to secure an honorable peace."

The British Mission yesterday issued a special call for 100 skilled carpenters and cabinetmakers for work with the British Royal Flying Corps squadrons in Canada. The men are needed solely for construction and repair work on airplanes and will receive $1.85 a day with separation allowance for dependents. Skilled fitters and metal turners are also needed.

Colors for the Macleans.

Colonel Percy Guthrie of the 236th Canadian Battalion—the Maclean Highlanders of North America—took his band of pipers back to Boston yesterday to return to their headquarters at Fredericton, N. B., Unlike the Gordons, who left for Chicago on Saturday, Colonel Guthrie and his men paraded through Park Avenue, Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, and West Twenty-third Street, with pipes skirling all the way, before embarking on the Fall River boat, to give New Yorkers a chance to bid them farewell. Just before leaving the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where they were entertained during their visit, the Macleans were formally presented by Lewis Nixon, on behalf of Mrs. Nixon, with a set of silk colors of the Union Jack. The colors were received by Colonel Guthrie in person. The ceremony was witnessed by about 1,000 invited guests, among them Colonel Wells of the Seventy-first and Colonel Walter Scott of the New York Scottish, with some of his men.

An appeal has been issued by the Coast Artillery Corps of the regular army asking that specialists in certain lines of mechanical work enlist in that corps for the period of the war. These specialists, which include stationary engineers, gas engineers, and electricians, are needed in the power plants of the big forts which protect American harbors. To the man who enlists in this branch of the service the Government will give three months' schooling free, to better fit him in his own work. At present there is a great shortage of these specialists. It is probable that such men will not be asked to serve outside the territories of the United States.

Several thousand persons in the Bronx turned out last night at a meeting at O'Hara's Hall, 200th Street and Webster Avenue, to do honor to the Second Field Artillery, consisting of three batteries, with a total of 600 men and thirty officers, who will leave their armory at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue today, under Major Wilbur Wright, for a period of training at Madison Barracks.

Police Captain Richard O'Connor, who presided over the meeting, presented to Battery E a large silk flag on behalf of the Neighborhood Welfare League of Bedford Park, the section from which most of the members of Battery E have been recruited. Speakers at the meeting were Borough President Mathewson, Municipal Court Judge William E. Morris, and the Rev. C. P. Kennedy. The same speakers addressed a large overflow meeting outside of the hall.

95 IN SHADE AT PLATTSBURG

Infantry and Artillery Practice Continues Despite Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—With the thermometer registering 95 degrees in the shade this noon, the student officers looked forward to the cooling dip in Lake Champlain at the end of their afternoon's work. There was no let up in the work, however. Infantry companies deployed on the rifle range for combat practice. Ball cartridges were served out, and the men fired at the targets after advancing by short rushes. Artillery candidates groomed and rode horses.

Roy C. Sanders of the Seventh New England Company was discharged today to accept a commission as Assistant Paymaster in the navy. Two men from the New England and one from the New York camp were discharged.

Colonel Wolf's recent orders forbidding men from the training camp to visit Vermont during the epidemic of infantile paralysis has caused residents of Burlington to assert that the epidemic is not in their city, and they have enlisted the aid of Senator Carrol S. Page, who has exacted from Surg. Gen. Gorgas the promise of an investigation. Meantime, the City of Plattsburg has forbidden lake excursionists from Vermont to land here.

MISSOURI COMPLETES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

Army Still Needs 28,000 Men for War Strength and New York Lacks 800 Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The regular army still needs more than 28,000 men to bring it up to war strength, according to the showing made by the reports received at the War Department today from recruiting officers all over the country.

Missouri was added to those States which have filled their quotas. The daily statement of recruiting showed her to have 6,620 with a quota of 6,586. The total acceptances of recruits since April 1 were 155,037. The total enlistment Saturday and Sunday was 1,230.

Pennsylvania led with 148 recruits, while New York was second with 135. New York still lacks more than 800 of its quota. The daily statement issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained July 21 and 22.	Total to July 22.		Obtained July 21 and 22.	Total to July 22.
Alabama	24	1,501	*Nebraska	9	2,685
Arizona	9	222	*Nevada	11	144
Arkansas	8	918	New Hamp.	3	411
*California	68	5,460	*N. Jersey	42	5,312
Colorado	10	1,415	N. Mexico		240
Connecticut	18	1,707	New York	135	17,399
Delaware	18	339	N. Carolina	17	1,153
Dist. of C.	4	356	N. Dakota	1	551
Florida	8	1,238	Ohio	47	7,006
Georgia	43	3,812	Oklahoma	36	2,917
*Idaho	2	847	*Oregon		2,450
*Illinois	33	14,004	*Penn.	148	17,619
*Indiana	28	7,948	Rhode Isl'd	2	607
Iowa	17	4,107	S. Carolina	5	882
Kansas	31	3,173	S. Dakota	4	803
Kentucky	40	2,739	Tennessee	34	2,008
Louisiana	7	1,609	Texas	38	5,448
Maine	16	729	*Utah	3	1,471
Maryland	40	1,290	Vermont	1	97
*Mass.	68	6,885	Virginia	22	1,205
*Michigan	39	6,819	Washington	22	1,917
Minnesota	22	3,158	West Va.	7	1,502
Mississippi	9	851	Wisconsin	9	1,873
*Missouri	40	6,620	*Wyoming	5	556
*Montana	24	1,277			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 21 and 22, 1,230.
Total obtained since April 1, 155,037.

HOT WAVE STRIKES MADISON

Drills Curtailed, but Students Hike and Do Bayonet Work.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 23.—A hot wave struck the Madison Barracks training camp today, and the excessive humidity caused both officers and candidates to swelter. Most of the drill work was dispensed with, but the candidates did not omit their early morning hikes. In the afternoon following bayonet practice the shore line of Sacket Harbor was dotted by amateur and professional swimmers.

More than 200 men appeared before an examining board of army officers in the post gymnasium today. These candidates are trying for the sixty Second Lieutenancies to be awarded the men at this station by the War Department. This afternoon Lieutenant Elwin of New York, U. S. M. R. C., and his assistants started the examination of the candidates to determine if any are afflicted with tuberculosis.

Personal and military hygiene, camp sanitation, and sanitary service of the camp in combat will be taken up in conferences this week.

Americans Welcome in Canada.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—American, allied or neutral citizens, are as free and welcome to enter and leave Canada as at any time. The State Department today announced that no document or passport is required for persons going to Canada temporarily, except those of enemy origin. Persons born in an enemy country, who claim naturalization in the United States, should carry a naturalization certificate. Those of enemy origin, who claim birth in the United States, should carry a birth certificate.

CAPT. HINSCH SEEKS SAFETY IN MEXICO

Evading Federal Agents Here, He Reports His Arrival at the Border.

ESCAPE BY SEA DENIED

Hint That German Agents Inspired the Baltimore Report to Cover Hinsch's Tracks.

Captain Friedrich Hinsch, who directed the business arrangements in America for the voyages of the German cargo-carrying submarine Deutschland, did not escape from the United States on a small sailing ship and finally land in Germany, as the Baltimore story, printed in the newspapers of July 18, said he did. Instead of making his way back to Germany, Hinsch was in New York until less than a month ago, when he left for Baltimore. He remained in Baltimore probably a week or ten days, remaining in seclusion, his presence being known only to a few intimate friends, most of them, like himself, subjects of the German Kaiser.

About ten days ago Hinsch, disguised as a laboring man, arrived in El Paso, Texas, from which city he wrote a letter to a friend in this city, in the course of which he said that he soon would be safe from "those —— Yankees," or words to that effect. The "Yankees" referred to were the agents of the Government who were supposed to have him under surveillance during the many weeks following the declaration of war against the German Government, when he made New York City his home.

Persons who knew of Hinsch's whereabouts while he was in New York and knew that he was in daily communication with other German agents, on several occasions notified the Federal authorities where Hinsch was to be found and informed them that the German was in communication with other enemy aliens, their go-between being a woman friend of Captain Hinsch. It was to this woman that he wrote the news of his safe arrival in El Paso and his impending flight across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

Among the German subjects and sympathizers who were in communication with Hinsch while he was in New York is said to have been a prominent German steamship official. This man was among the first to be notified by Hinsch's woman friend of the Captain's safe arrival at the border.

A few days after it was known that Hinsch was safe at or near El Paso the story from Baltimore to the effect that he had sailed from South Amboy in a small schooner a few days after the President made his memorable speech before Congress calling for a war declaration against the German Government was sent out. Persons familiar with the real facts in the case in talking of that story last night expressed the opinion that the story might have been inspired by German agents to cover Hinsch's tracks and to make it an easy matter for him to elude the border guards and escape into Mexico. Furthermore they pointed out that as long as the South Amboy story was believed it would be comparatively safe for Hinsch to cross the border back into America whenever he felt inclined.

The Federal officials to whom Hinsch's presence was reported are known to have made several visits to the house in which Hinsch lived when in New York. But so far as is known they did not have any conversation with him, nor was there any serious effort made to ascertain the identity of the many enemy aliens with whom Hinsch is said to have been in daily communication through his woman friend. Hinsch is said to have been gone a week before the Federal agents knew it. Whether or not the Government knows of the man's escape into Mexico is not known.

Hinsch was an officer of the German ships of the North German Lloyd Line, and as such was subject to internment immediately after the war declaration was signed by the President. Hinsch holds a commission in the German Naval Reserve, and was one of the most trusted German agents in the United States. Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador at Washington, and Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché who was ordered out of the country, are both numbered among his friends.

Captain Hinsch is the second widely known German agent to evade the American authorities and escape into Mexico. The other was Captain Robert Fay, who escaped from the Atlanta Penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence following his conviction of conspiracy to blow up allied ships plying between American and French, British, and Italian ports.

The regulations which are to govern enemy alien travel on excursion and other craft in New York Harbor have not yet been issued by the Department of Justice. The strange situation exists in New York of the entire water front being barred to enemy aliens, while those same aliens can travel at will about the harbor and see twice as much in one day as they could see in weeks if they remained on land.

THREE MEN ARRESTED IN BOAT NEAR CABLES

Held for Federal Authorities After Being Caught by Soldiers Off Manhattan Beach.

Soldiers guarding the cable stations at Oriental Point, near Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, arrested yesterday three men whose actions gave the guards the impression that an attempt was being made to cut the cables that lead to Mexico, France, and South America. When the men protested to the police that they were only fishing off shore near the point and had no intention to destroy the cables and did not even know they were cruising about over them, the soldiers brought a charge of assault against Robert Pollock of 1,104 East Third Street, Brooklyn, and said that he sought to prevent the guards from boarding the boat.

When the soldiers saw the fifty-foot motor boat Arab cruising slowly in circles directly over the cables about a half-mile from the shore, a report was made to Sergeant Edward J. Velsor of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry, who ordered the men to fire a volley in the direction of the boat. When this did not frighten the men in the boat and cause them to leave the spot, a detachment of soldiers went out in a smaller boat. When they reached the motor boat, Pollock, the owner of the craft and a member of the Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club, it is alleged, seized Velsor and tried to throw him overboard. The other soldiers came aboard quickly and put all three men under arrest.

It was reported that the motorboat was cruising under speed, with its anchor down, and the soldiers said they could see from the shore that the boat was apparently dragging a weight. An attempt to raise the anchor was made, but the soldiers found that it was caught by some obstacle underwater, and fearing that the arms might be caught in one of the cables they managed to break the chain. The men in the boat said they knew the anchor was caught on the bottom, but gave no explanation of their action in cruising with the anchor out. They asserted they did not know of the presence of the cables off Oriental Point, and said they had often fished there. They pointed out that there was no sign to warn fishermen not to drag anchors, and no sign that there was a cable crossing there.

The men told the police of the Coney Island Station that they were employed as conductors by the New York Central Railroad, and had decided to take a day of their vacation in fishing. Pollock, with Eugene Jones of 2,815 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, and William A. Horn of 15 Cooper Street, were held for the Federal authorities. Notice of the arrest was sent to United States Marshal James M. Power, and to United States Attorney M. F. France. The men will probably be examined in the Federal court today, it was said.

COMBATS GERMAN SCHEME.

Mrs. Rinehart to Disprove Tales of High War Mortality.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 23.—Edward A. Woods, manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for the Pittsburgh district, made known today to the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter of the American Red Cross plans that had been adopted by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the local novelist and traveler, to discredit the propaganda inspired and financed by Germany to discourage Americans who are about to go into camps for war training. Mr. Woods told of data supplied to Mrs. Rinehart for newspaper articles and said:

"For months we have been hearing of reports of excessive mortality records. It has been said that an officer of the Allies had only a certain number of days to live once he got to the front. It has also been said that the average life of a physician or Red Cross nurse at the front is only a certain number of days. Persistent reports of maimed and outraged women at the hospitals have been sent out by the same pernicious German propaganda, which asserts that Germany has 850,000 youths coming to military age each year.

"All of these tales are lies, and we know it. Insurance companies don't guess at figures, and we know that Germany has only about 400,000 youths coming into military age each year. Instead of the large mortality of Canadian soldiers that went to war, only 21,000 of the nearly half million have been killed."

Dr. Robert T. Miller of the University of Pittsburgh hospital unit said that instead of 65,000 physicians dead in France, as reported by the German propaganda, 150 was nearer the mark on all the battle fronts.

"Short of the submarine danger, our nurses are as safe on the battle front as if they were in our own hospitals here," he said. "The only difference is they have to work longer hours."

Mr. Woods said that all the figures he had been able to gather as an insurance man had been given to Mrs. Rinehart, who would shortly send this information out in newspaper stories, as well as several inside stories of the German system of spreading stories of frightfulness, and showing some of the workings of the spy system. This is part of a national campaign to discredit all German hoaxes, many of which have had a large measure of success.

TO BUILD TRUCK BODIES.

War Department Lets Contracts for Parts of 24,050 Vehicles.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Contracts for 24,050 motor truck bodies have been let by the War Department. The International Harvester Co. of Chicago will build more than one-third, its contract being for 10,000. The next largest contract is with the Grand Rapids School Equipment Co. of Michigan for 6,400.

The other awards follow: London Auto Supply Co. of Chicago, 1,900; Mulholland & Co., Dunkirk, N. Y., 500; Hercules Buggy Co., Evansville, Ind., 400; Theodor Kundtz Co., Cleveland, 500; C. W. Stratton Co., Defiance, Ohio, 1,000; Eagle Wagon Works, Albany, N. Y., 1,200, and Continental Car Co., Louisville, Ky., 2,000.

Drowned at Madison Barracks.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 23.—Private John Toohey of Company I, Whitehall, N. Y., one of the National Guardsmen on duty at the Madison Barracks training camp, was drowned here tonight when swimming with several students of the Coast Artillery branch.

Negro's Six Sons in Same Company.

Benjamin Fowler, a negro of Glen Cove, L. I., has six sons of military age, and they have all enlisted in the Glen Cove Company of the Fifteenth Colored Infantry. The recruits are George, Richard, Barto, John, Benjamin, and Howard Fowler.

THE TIMES FOR THE "SAMMIES."
Send the daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to your relatives or friend with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad. Domestic subscription rates apply. $1.00 per month. —Advt.

Keep cool! a bottle of

Club Cocktails

on the ice makes temper proof against temperature.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST.

Continue their

Summer Sales—

Tailored & Dressy Suits, $28 and $45
Regularly to $125. Desirable models for present wear or early Autumn.

Street and Sports Coats, $15, $25, $35
Formerly to $95. A closing out of remaining lines.

Summer Frocks, $25, $35, $45
Regularly to $135. Including hand-made styles of batiste, voile, linen, etc.

Day Dresses and Dance Frocks
Regularly to $125—$25, $45, $55
Tailored models and semi-dress effects, of foulard, taffeta, satin, Georgette crepe, chiffon, etc.

Summer Hats, $10 and $15
Mid-season effects of gingham, organdie, tulle, leghorn, hair, etc.

Stern Brothers
West 42d and West 43d Streets

Stop the Returned Goods Abuse and Eliminate Waste

In supporting the plan of Mr. A. W. Shaw, Chairman of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, we ask our patrons to endeavor to return as few goods as possible. Merchandise thoughtlessly and carelessly bought, and afterwards returned, means

Waste, Decreased Efficiency, Loss to the Merchant, Higher Cost to the Public.

The following rule will be absolutely enforced on and after August 1st, 1917

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 9th Street

Charge Purchases Will Appear on Bills Rendered September 1st

Continuing the End-of-the-Season Clearance Sale of
Men's & Young Men's High Class Clothing

There is still a complete range of sizes to select from, and the assortment of Patterns affords a splendid choice for men of every taste.

$25.00, $22.50 and $20.00 Suits, Reduced to **$16.75**
$30.00, $27.50 and $25.00 Suits, Reduced to **$20.75**
$32.50, $30.00 and $27.50 Suits, Reduced to **$24.75**
$37.50, $35.00 and $32.50 Suits, Reduced to **$28.75**
$40.00 and $37.50 Suits.....Reduced to **$32.75**
$50.00 and $45.00 Suits.....Reduced to **$36.75**

The Best Values We Have Ever Offered.

No Charge for Alterations

Men's Daylight Clothing Shop
Fourth Floor.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

All Charge Purchases Made today and during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered Sept. 1st.

Four-Piece Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite (As Illustrated) **$150**

Buffet is 5 ft. wide, with French plate mirror, 56x8 inches.
China Closet is 43 inches wide and 60 inches high.
Serving Table is 38 inches wide.
Table is 48 inches in diameter.
A high-grade suite at a small price.
Several styles of chairs may be had to match this suite.

The Above Is a Typical Bargain From Our Mid-Summer Furniture Sale Now in Progress
(Savings of 10% to 40%)

Included in this most extraordinary event are (in addition to our regular lines) choice sample lines of high-class furniture, all guaranteed for quality and excellent in design.

See the displays and make your selections. Upon payment of a small deposit these will be held for future delivery.

NOTE: Without Exception Our Entire Stock of Furniture and Bedding Has Been Marked at Special Prices for This Sale.

We give 2¢ Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2¢ Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2¢ Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Help Us to Keep Down the Price of Merchandise

By Eliminating
The Returned Goods Abuse

This advertisement is written at the request of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense.

Merchandise bought needlessly and subsequently returned means waste, reduced efficiency, a loss to us, and inevitably higher prices to you.

But This Appeal is Made Primarily in the National Interests, Not Ours.

Waste is at all times deplorable, but at a time like this it is particularly reprehensible, because it is inconsistent with patriotism.

We are not withdrawing the Returned Goods privilege.

Use it, but do not abuse it.

You owe it particularly to the American Government now!

The following rule will be enforced on and after August 1st, 1917:

No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt.

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PRESIDENT TO END SHIP BOARD CLASH

Expects to Act Within 24 Hours —Hopes to Retain Both Goethals and Denman.

EFFORT FOR COMPROMISE

Contracts for 75 Vessels Approved Since Trouble Began—Donald and White Not to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—President Wilson gave careful consideration today to the many angles of the Shipping Board row, and, it was said unofficially at the White House, action might be expected within twenty-four hours which would end the delay in commandeering and building ships.

The President, it was said tonight, was anxious to bring about an adjustment of differences that would make possible the retention of both Chairman William Denman of the Shipping Board and Major General George W. Goethals, manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. There were indications that great pressure was being brought on both of these men to that end.

If this is not accomplished, it was pretty generally conceded, one or both would have to go, and the President, after making every effort to reconcile them, would act decisively and at once, if the effort failed.

Reports that two members of the Shipping Board, John A. Donald of New York, and Captain John B. White of Kansas City, had resigned because of the row between Denman and Goethals, were proved untrue today. Mr. Donald, said to be a Goethals partisan, denied flatly that he had resigned, and this statement was confirmed at the White House. It developed that Captain White had asked the President, in writing, to relieve him about three weeks ago because of poor health before the Goethals-Denman trouble became acute, and that no action had been taken. He is a follower of the Denman policies. In view of the recent developments in the situation he has requested permission of the President to withdraw the request to be freed of his duties.

If Captain White's services are retained Mr. Denman will have the upper hand in the Shipping Board meetings. He would have with him Captain White and Commissioner Theodore Brent. Mr. Donald and R. B. Stevens, the other members of the board, are said to favor General Goethals in the controversy. General Goethals is not a member of the Shipping Board.

The fact that a secretary from Mr. Denman's office hurried to the White House late in the afternoon, carrying a long envelope, was enough to start rumors of more alleged offers to resign. It developed that the letter had nothing to do with the angles of the shipping situation which have agitated the friends of the combatants.

The Shipping Board held another meeting this morning, but it was not attended by General Goethals. It was said that the board still required some information from General Goethals before it could consider giving its full approval to plans for commandeering vessels or letting contracts for Government yards in which to build fabricated steel ships. This had not been received tonight, but the impression was permitted to get out that it would be in the hands of the Shipping Board tomorrow morning.

It was stated unofficially that the President was endeavoring to work out a compromise which he hoped both Mr. Denman and General Goethals would accept. The President, it was said, had made clear what he wished to be done.

Denial was made at the Shipping Board of a report that hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping had been lost to the country because of the manner in which the building problem had been handled. It was stated that contracts for seventy-five ships had been approved since General Goethals submitted his program ten days ago. Preliminary negotiations, it was stated also, had been carried on to prepare for an immediate carrying out of the plan for commandeering and for the construction of Government-owned plants as soon as a program was finally approved by the Shipping Board, which held itself responsible to the public for the expenditure of the $750,000,000 appropriated.

General Goethals was at his offices during the day, but refused to make any comment on the situation.

FAST SHIPS TO BEAT U-BOATS.

Chamber of Commerce Calls Them Solution of Submarine Problem.

According to a statment issued yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, fast ships are the only solution of the submarine problem. The success of such vessels as the Adriatic, Baltic, Lapland, Cedric, Celtic, and numerous others, in passing through the war zone, was said by Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber, to be proof of this. It was pointed out that an analysis of the steamers sunk since Feb. 1, when the ruthless submarine campaign began, shows that less than 10 per cent. of the boats making 15 knots and over an hour have been destroyed when attacked. Of the slower boats, especially those of 7, 8, and 9 knots, the percentage has been as high as 90.

"The boats of the White Star Line, which make 16 knots or better," Chairman Ring said, "have been practically immune from submarine attacks. The same is true of the vessels of the Cunard, the American, and other big steamship lines. The Adriatic, a 24,000-ton steamer, with a speed of 16 knots; the 23,000-ton Baltic, the 18,000-ton Lapland, the 21,000-ton Cedric and Celtic, all capable of making 16 knots, have been making their regular trips through the war zone without injury. The same applies to the steamers St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Kroonland, Finland, Carmania, Orduna, Carpathia, and Andania. Once in a while one of these fast boats has struck a mine, but that is liable to happen to any vessel. The giant 35,000-ton Justitia, now in transatlantic service, making 18 knots and more under pressure, has had no trouble with submarines.

"Should the new boats that are to be constructed for the United States Shipping Board be fast vessels, there is every reason to believe that they will overcome the submarine menace. If, on the other hand, they are 12-knot ships or slower, as most of the vessels will be for which the Emergency Fleet Corporation has already contracted, they will have little or no chance of escape."

RUBLE CHECKS DOWN.

Reports of Russian Disturbances Send Them Down to 21.05 Cents.

Reports of disturbing conditions in Russia were responsible for a decline in Russian exchange and quotations for bonds of the Russian Government. Ruble checks established a new low record, going down to 21.05, compared with 21.10 the previous low, reported last week, and 21.80, the closing figure on Saturday. At 21.05 cents to the ruble, the depreciation amounts to slightly more than 59 per cent.

Yesterday's rate for Petrograd cables was 21.15, as against 21.00 on Saturday. The Russian Government 6½ per cent. bonds, traded in on the Curb, sold at 87, unchanged from Saturday, but the 5½ per cent. dropped to 74, as against 77⅛. Saturday's closing figure.

CHARITY TRUST CRY AGAINST RED CROSS

Continued from Page 1.

terms since the last meeting, and John Moffat, spokesman for about thirty-five of the war relief associations, said he was certain that some harmonious arrangement would result from Wednesday's meeting. He asserted that every one of the independent associations was sincerely anxious to co-operate with the Red Cross on condition that it did not lose its identity, and that the chief difficulty seemed to be of agreeing on some centralized plan, not of collecting war supplies, but of distributing them when they got to the countries for which they were intended.

"A great many persons want to know that the things they send get to the people for whom they are intended," he said. "The very appeal of some of these organizations is in the fact that they extend special relief to certain peoples and in behalf of worthy causes that are not made the subject of special consideration by the Red Cross. The people who give to these funds want to know what becomes of the gifts."

What the Red Cross Proposes.

Mr. Moffat said the Allied War Relief Organizations had considered the plan of co-ordination extended by the Red Cross, and had accepted all but Section 2. Here is the Red Cross plan:

Section 1—During the period of the war, it is proposed that national societies now in existence, engaged in foreign war relief, become national auxiliaries of the American Red Cross, under the terms and conditions herein set forth, and upon the recommendation of the Committee on Co-operation and subject to the approval of the War Council of the American Red Cross.

Section 2—National societies shall be eligible for admission as national auxiliaries if they have branches in more than one of the States of the Union and if their activities are primarily for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of the United States, or of its allies, or for the relief in foreign countries of suffering occasioned by the war. A society so admitted shall be known as a national auxiliary of the American Red Cross, and may use this title in conjunction with its own. It may retain its name and organization and carry on its present work in the United States and solicit funds in its own name, but no solicitation shall be made in the name of the Red Cross unless all proceeds thereof are to be accounted for and turned over to the Red Cross organization. Distribution abroad must be in the interest of simplicity and efficency be centralized, and therefor no national auxiliary may carry on a separate distribution system abroad without the approval of the American Red Cross.

Section 3—The War Council and the Committee on Co-operation may accept an organization as a national auxiliary, even if it is not strictly national in scope, provided its work and record seem to make such an arrangement desirable.

Section 4—National auxiliaries may withdraw from affiliation with the Red Cross upon thirty days' written notice; similarly the Red Cross may discontinue any national auxiliary upon thirty days' written notice of such discontinuance.

Section 5—National auxiliaries shall furnish such statistics and information as the Red Cross may request, including the amounts of money received and expended, reports of activities and other data upon forms supplied or approved by the Red Cross.

Section 6—It is understood that an effort will be made by the American Red Cross to perfect the standards of materials to be sent abroad; that it will keep informed of the requirements at the front, and will disseminate among all chapters and organizations doing relief work information respecting the nature and quality of materials and supplies most needed. It is expected that the National Auxiliary in its manufacturing will conform to such standards as may from time to time be prescribed by the American Red Cross for its chapters doing similar work.

Section 7—A policy of cooperation and mutual helpfulness is to be followed by national auxiliaries and by the members of their various branch committees, and by the chapter officers and members of the American Red Cross Chapters, in the various localities where both organizations work.

Section 8—If it be found by the Red Cross that the work in which any national auxiliary is engaged is being performed by another national auxiliary, such auxiliaries shall, at the request of the Committee on Cooperation of the American Red Cross, be prepared to confer with this committee to determine in what manner or form the work of such auxiliaries shall be limited, extended, or amended; similarly, if it be found that the work performed by a national auxiliary is being performed by the Red Cross, such auxiliary shall be prepared to adjust its work to prevent overlapping and duplication, so as not to conflict with the work of the Red Cross.

Prominent Persons Delegates.

Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, one of the delegates to the meeting, announced that the National Surgical Dressings Committee, one of the independent organizations, had tentatively accepted a satisfactory working agreement with the Red Cross, and asked that it be approved. This was done by unanimous vote.

Some of those who took a prominent part in the discussions at the meeting were Miss Maude K. Wetmore of the National Relief for Women's Service, Gertrude Robinson Smith of the Vacation War Relief, Miss Elizabethr Marbury of the Stage Women's War Relief, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Stilwell of the American Fund for French Wounded, Dr. Morton Prince of Boston of the Serbian Relief Committee, Mrs. J. Eliot Langstaff of the Imperial Daughters of the British Empire, and Mrs. Elisa Maxwell of the Russian Ambulance.

Some of the others present were Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Jacob Billikopf of the American Jewish Relief and Joint Distribution Committees, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Gertrude Atherton, Professor A. M. Brooks, Lady Colebrook, Miss Mary T. Conklin, Miss M. Dougherty, Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Rodman C. Grigoom, Mrs. Oliver Herford, Dr. R. S. Morton, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. Hamilton Osgood, Karl Davis Robinson, Dr. Louis L. Seaman, Miss Elizabeth Scarborough, Henry R. Sedgewick, Mrs. Thomas A. Sperry, Mrs. H. J. Whigham, Louis Wiley, Arthur Williams, Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney, and Mrs. C. Rensselaer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—It was stated at the offices of the National Red Cross tonight that the policy as outlined at the meeting in New York was the one which the Red Cross understood had received Government sanction. Confirmation could not be obtained of the report that General Pershing had issued an order that free transportation of supplies would be accorded only to the Red Cross or its auxiliaries.

RED CROSS ACCEPTS SHIP.

Tentative Arrangement Made with R. G. Wagner, Who Made Offer.

It was reported yesterday that the American Red Cross had tentatively accepted the steamship offered for a round-trip voyage to France by Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company of 17 Battery Place. This is the company that was at one time accused of operating ships in German service, and its fleet was blacklisted by the British Admiralty. The charge was never proved, however, and the blacklist was recently lifted.

The ship offered by Mr. Wagner is the Muskegon, one of the vessels suspected of having assisted Germany as a "submarine feeder." Unless something unforeseen developes, the Muskegon will carry about 5,000 tons of supplies some time next month.

More than $20,000 has already been received by the Membership and Special Fund Committee of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross in response to the 150,000 employes' pledge cards sent out last week to employers.

New York County officials are highly pleased with the prompt response inasmuch as the remittances so far received represent mostly only those concerns which employ from two to ten workers and who could therefore be canvassed in the shortest time. It is expected that when the big employers of labor have completed their canvass contributions will mount up more rapidly. Several concerns employing from 5,000 to 12,000 workers are co-operating in this movement, and remittances from these will be correspondingly large.

Boxes for the "Red Cross Day" meet of the Empire City Racing Association at the Empire City Track today were disposed of yesterday within four hours after they were first offered for sale. The purchasers, for the most part, were members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Those who bought boxes were Mrs. August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., W. Pierson Hamilton of J. P. Morgan & Co., D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Davis Barnes, William J. Berg, Daniel Chauncsey, Robert R. Atterbury, Thomas R. Forrest, Fuller Potter, Henry E. Montgomery, Warren B. Nash, Herbert H. Sonn, William B. Potts, Louis E. Hatzfeld, Arthur Barnwell, Jr., J. F. Carlisle, and J. C. MacLaughlin.

CAN KEEP HIS SPITE FENCE.

Man Who Built It Wins Fight of Twenty-five Years.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—The right of Archibald S. Lambert to maintain a spite fence and do as he pleases with his own property has been finally upheld by the highest courts, and after a twenty-five-year legal battle he has beaten Edwin S. Vare, a former Congressman, who sought to have him evicted from a strip of beach between the Boardwalk and the one-hundred-thousand-dollar Vare villa at Vassar Square, Chelsea.

Twenty-five years ago wealthy cottagers opposed Lambert getting this strip and were influential enough to have him barred from access to his property except through the property of others or from the beach front.

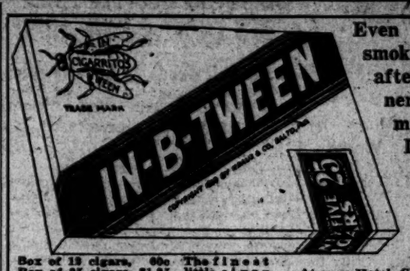
Lambert built a high spite fence which shut off the view of the ocean from the Vare windows, and then built a bathhouse fronting on the Boardwalk. This he threw open for the free use of the public to attract an element which Vassar Square residents wanted kept at a distance. On the Boardwalk side of the fence and the bathhouse Lambert had a sign painter letter his side of the fight and explain to all why his property could not be improved in keeping with its neighbors. It has been estimated that over $25,000 has been spent in legal fees in the fight.

SURGEON DIVES FOR BOY.

Fails to Recover Body, Which Firemen Get with Hooks.

When Dr. Russell Ferguson, an ambulance surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, reached Baisley's Pond, in South Jamaica, in response to a hurry call for a pulmotor yesterday, he found several small boys making ineffectual attempts to recover the body of George F. Jones, 17 years old, of 80 Magenta Street, Brooklyn, who had been drowned while bathing. The ambulance had been called because it was thought the body would be found before its arrival.

Dr. Ferguson is an expert swimmer. He stripped off his white uniform, and, attired in his underclothing, dived repeatedly into the pond, which is twenty feet deep, in an effort to find the body. He did not give up his attempts until exhausted, but he was unsuccessful. Later firemen with grappling hooks brought the body to the surface.



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Box of 10 cigars, 60c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.25
Box of 50 cigars, $2.50

The finest little cigar in the world.

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Don't Wait for An Epidemic

Last year the epidemic was on us before we knew it. How many homes are there that wish they had protected themselves against the dreaded disease.

Prepare now. Hot weather is here. Get a can today of

Acme Chlorinated Lime

and disinfect your home.

The New York City Board of Health recommends the use of Chlorinated Lime. Uncle Sam uses it in the Army Camps. Sprinkle Acme freely in garbage can, sink, toilet bowl, etc.

At all grocers and druggists, 15c.

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Try to rip these layers of duck apart. Cut through a section of Globe Tire tread down into the rubber-saturated Sea Island duck of the carcass.

Now try to tear this duck apart. Exert yourself. Note the tenacious cat-claw grip of layer upon layer. This is Globe Tire friction, one of the chief reasons for Globe Tire supermileage.

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Making a tire of enduring strength, like constructing a concrete building, or a great time-defying bridge, demands infinite detail in its every operation—it can't be done in a hurry. It takes time, care, skill, and experience. It demands perfect materials, and sustained, conscientious effort.

No machine-made tire, suit, picture, or motor car, turned out under the rush conditions of big-volume production, can compare with the one that is built by hand by deliberate, painstaking craftsmen.

There comes a point in most industries where effort for great volume results in lowered standards of production and diminished service to the public. A point where early ideals are lost in the crash of machinery. Where careful perfection gives way to rough approximation. Where the personal touch disappears and the tire loses in mileage-making qualities.

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Where other tires have yielded, inch by inch, to the pressure of machine-made big-volume production, the hand-made Globe Tires have stood their ground unshaken.

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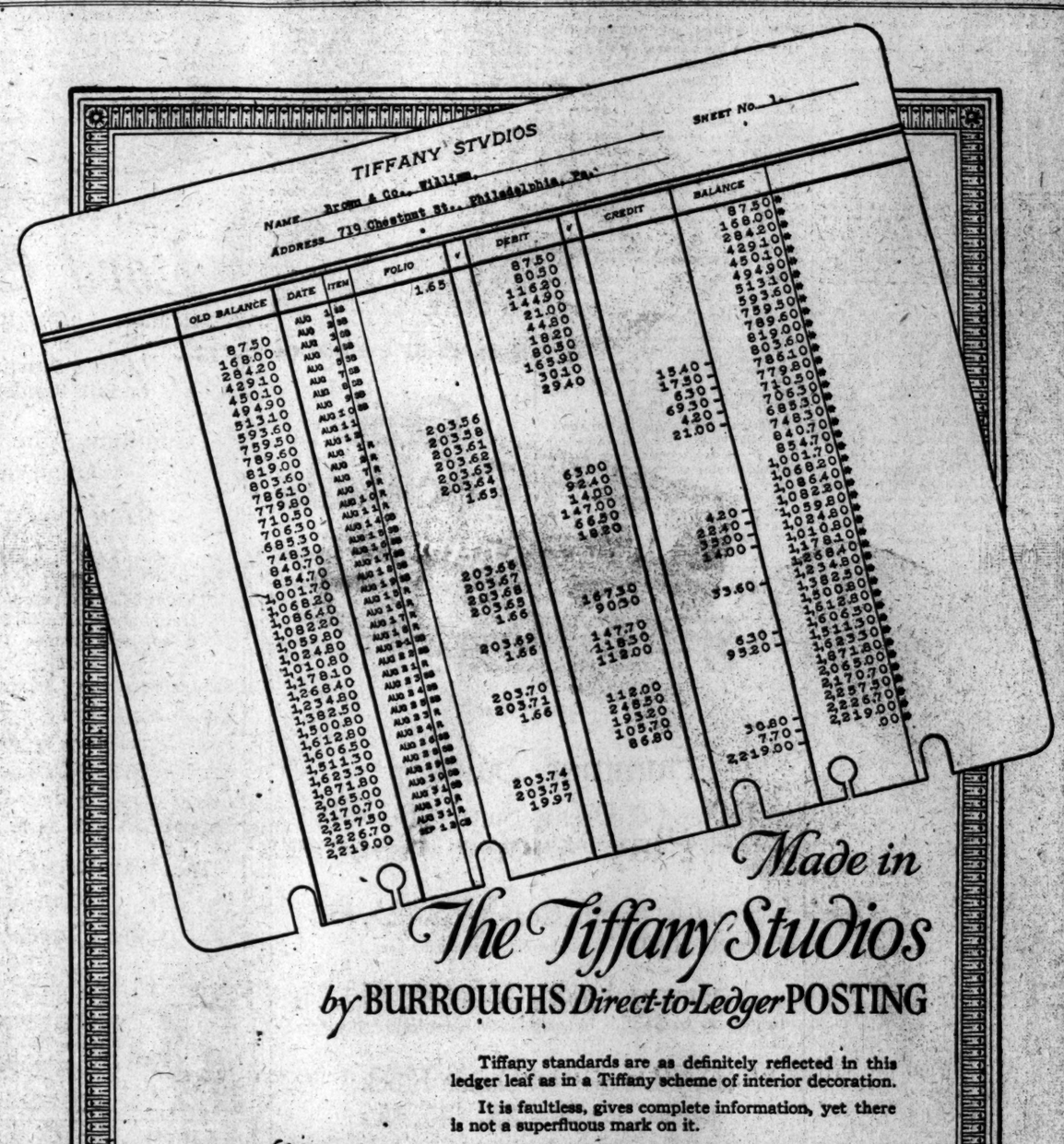
Felisen Tire Co., Inc., 1993 Broadway
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers Street
Indian Head Tire Co., 157 West 51st Street
King Tire Co., 1985 Broadway
Joe G. Lavin, 457 Cedar Street
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th Street
George Levesne Co., 125 West 68th Street
Pendleton & Pendleton, 1834 Broadway
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway
Progressive Tire & Repair Co., 321 West 59th Street
W. A. Ronback Co., Inc., 956 Eighth Avenue
E. Schoonmaker Co., Inc., 835 Seventh Avenue
United Anchor Tire Co., Inc., 111 Chambers Street
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 152 West 55th Street
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1785 Broadway
A. C. Schwartz, 980 Eighth Avenue
Sullivan-Butler, Inc., 1864 Broadway
Tire Specialty Company, 757 7th Avenue
Tuxedo Auto Tire Exchange, 304 West 54th Street



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DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING

IRISH CONVENTION READY FOR ITS TASK

Called Fully Representative Except for the Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites.

APPEAL BY LLOYD GEORGE

He Asks William O'Brien to Reconsider Refusal to Take Part in Deliberations.

DUBLIN, July 23.—Arrangements for the Irish convention, which on Wednesday will begin an endeavor to solve the Irish problem, are now complete. Today Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Francis Hopwood visited Trinity College here and inspected the convention hall and committee rooms. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the arrangements.

Various bodies in Ireland have chosen their delegates to the convention. They constitute a group which is representative of all elements of Irish life, except the Sinn Feiners and O'Brienites, who have refused to take part in the gathering.

The nominations made by the Government have not yet become known officially, but many of those who accepted the Government's invitation to act as delegates have allowed the fact to become known through the press. They have been drawn from all parties and classes. Some of them have been chosen to strengthen the labor representation, in view of the refusal of the Dublin and Cork Trades Councils to send delegates.

The decision to exclude reporters from the sessions of the convention and to prohibit the publication of anything concerning the proceedings except the official reports, has gone unchallenged except by William O'Brien. It is considered that the deliberations of the convention will be freer if they are not embarrassed by partisan newspaper comment.

Although this consideration does not apply to the foreign press, it was stated today that foreign journalists would be bound by the same rules as the representatives of British and Irish newspapers and would be permitted to use only the official reports of the proceedings.

Lloyd George Asks O'Brien's Help.

LONDON, July 23.—Premier Lloyd George has written a letter to William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, expressing regret at the unwillingness of Mr. O'Brien to nominate representatives of his party to the Irish Convention, and asking him to recede from his stand. The convention, says the letter of Mr. Lloyd George, has been called in a sincere effort to discover if an agreement cannot be reached between Irishmen and happier relations be brought about between Ireland and Great Britain.

"With the object in view," Mr. Lloyd George continues, "I know you are in full sympathy, and I must earnestly hope you will respond to this appeal—an appeal which I understand also has come from many other quarters—to help toward securing the success of the convention."

Mr. O'Brien, in a lengthy reply, says the type of convention selected defeats the object in view with fatal certainty by leaving the great mass of Irish Nationalist opinion almost wholly unrepresented, and by conferring the power of a majority "upon a party of politicians who have notoriously lost the confidence of the Irish people—a party, moreover, whose de facto leaders have devoted all their energies for years to making conciliation with our Northern fellow-countrymen impossible."

Mr. O'Brien recalls that he offered to waive that objection if the Irish Parliamentary Party undertook not to renew its agreement to the separation of the counties of Ireland, but says not only was no such undertaking given, but that he understands the party now contemplates tne partition of the country "into four Irelands."

Nevertheless, Mr. O'Brien says, he offered, especially after the East Clare election, either to go to the convention himself or to work for it to the utmost if the undertaking were given that the convention's decision would be submitted to an Irish referendum. He adds that the promise of a referendum was semi-officially made but retracted in words almost of insult by Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

Mr. O'Brien further complains that the Earl of Dunraven—"that great Irishman to whom Ireland is more indebted than any other living man for the glorious termination of the Irish agrarian war"—has not been invited to attend the convention. This omission he attributes to the Redmond party. He describes as the crowning blunder the decision not to allow public criticism of or reference to the convention while it is sitting, and says:

"Why persevere further with a convention which is out of touch with public opinion in Ireland and which will be bitterly resented as an attempt by Governmenttal influence to rehabilitate the party of politicians whom the country has tried with the most amazing patience and found to be woefully wanting?"

Mr. O'Brien appeals to the Premier to confer with the best heads of all the Irish parties, including John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, saying he would surely find an agreement attainable by a dozen distinguished Irishmen and all objections from the democratic standpoint possible of obviation by submitting their agreement to a referendum.

SINN FEINERS ASK OUR AID.

Representatives Present Appeals to the President and Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Two communications addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, containing pleas by the Sinn Feiners in Ireland for American aid in their demand for absolute independence from England, were left at the White House today by Irish representatives.

One document is signed by Patrick McCarter, "on behalf of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic." The other is a facsimile of an appeal signed by twenty-six officers "of forces formed independently in Ireland to secure the complete liberty of the Irish nation," urging aid as a fulfillment of the democratic principles enunciated in President Wilson's address to the new Russion republic. Both are dated at Dublin, June 18, 1917.

One of the letters presented to the President and Congress by the Sinn Fein leaders declares that "the people of Ireland interpret President Wilson's communication to the new Government of Russia as in effect a declaration of independence for all oppressed nations." It says that "the Irish have ever been as jealous of the honor and glory of America as its own citizens," and continues: "We believe we have reason to expect assistance from your great country in fighting the same battle against the same foe as Washington fought.

"We have no doubts about the goodwill of the American Government and people; and, while prepared, when the opportunity arises, to assert our independence by the one force which demands universal respect, and to accept aid from any quarter to that end, we hope Americans will see their way to aid in doing for Ireland what they did for Cuba. We feel that they will insist upon repaying to Ireland the sacrifices and contributions made by her sons in the cause of America."

The other letter defends the right of the Irish people to resist "external aggression, external interference, and external control."

O'CONNOR APPEALS TO IRISH

Asks All Members of Race Here to Stand by America in War.

COHASSET, Mass., July 23.—"Since the United States has entered the war, no man can be pro-German and pro-American," said T. P. O'Connor, Irish member of the British Parliament, who is visiting friends here, in a statement tonight.

"He must make his choice," Mr. O'Connor continued, "between loyalty to the double-headed eagle of Germany or to the Stars and Stripes. You know for what things these two stand as symbols. What Irishman can be true to his faith and his traditions who has any doubt as to which flag calls for his allegiance? One little word, finally—which will be better for Irish liberty, a victorious Germany and a defeated America or a defeated Germany and a victorious America?"

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS

Basil K. Neftel of Larchmont Wins the War Cross.

PARIS, July 23.—The French Cross of War has been conferred upon Basil K. Neftel of Larchmont, N. Y., and Ora R. McMurray of Madison, Wis., both of the American Field Service.

The awards were for the courage and devotion of the men in removing wounded while under fire.

Aviation Plea at "Tosca" Tonight.

Major Gen. John F. Bell, Commander of the Department of the East, will come over from Governors Island tonight to speak for the Aviation Fund of the National Special Aid Society at the performance of "Tosca" in Columbia University's gymnasium. The opera, which opens the second week of the Summer series, will be sung by Luisa Villani, Luca Botta, and Auguste Bouilles, in the principal rôles, assisted by Pompilia Malatesta, Paolo Ananian, Pietro Audisio, Mario Laurenti, and Phyllis White.

BOGUS ARMY OFFICER REGRETS HIS FRAUD

Houston, Supposed Lieutenant, Says He Wanted to Make His Friends Proud of Him.

DECEIVED HIS YOUNG WIFE

Arrested, He Telephones Her That He Suddenly Has Been Summoned to Active Service.

Several days ago there arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria a well-set-up, neatly dressed young man accompanied by his wife. He registered as "William B. Houston, U. S. A., and wife." The man wore the uniform of the United States Army, and the insignia on his coat indicated that he was a First Lieutenant of the Medical Corps. Yesterday Houston was arrested by agents of the Department of Justice and subsequently arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock, accused of impersonating an officer of the United States Army. He is now in the Tombs as a result of his inability to give bail in the sum of $5,000.

Houston is the third young man to be arrested in New York as a bogus army officer within ten days. Houston and his wife had been at the Waldorf a week before suspicion was directed against the "Lieutenant." The suspicion followed the cashing by the Waldorf-Astoria of a check for $50 which proved to be worthless. That matter was called to the attention of the police, but the police appeared to be in doubt as to their authority in the matter, and so the Waldorf appealed to the United States Government.

Two agents of the Department of Justice were sent to the hotel to question the "Lieutenant." After a conference of less than ten minutes' duration Houston admitted to the agents that he was a fraud and had no commission in the army.

"We will have to ask you to accompany us to the Federal Building," one of the agents said to Houston.

"But how about my wife? She thinks I am the real thing," Houston replied. "Let me go to the telephone," he then added, and an agent went with him to one of the booths in the hotel.

The prisoner called his room and told his wife that he was at the Army Building in Whitehall Street.

"I have been ordered into immediate active service," he told the young woman, "and am leaving for the front in a few minutes. I hardly have time to get the boat. All I can say now is for you to go back home to the folks and I will write you all about it the first chance."

The prisoner gave his age as 28 years, and told Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation, that his grandfather was a Major in the Union army in the civil war. He said that he twice tried to get into the army and was rejected, whereupon, he said, he decided to be a bogus officer for a few days in order to make his parents and friends proud of him. He also admitted that he had cashed other worthless checks in New York to the total amount of about $400.

"I was working for the Pennsylvania Railroad," Houston told the agents, "and was in love and I wanted my girl to see me in the uniform of a soldier. As soon as I could I intended to discard the uniform and go back to my work. I was a fool, and when expenses at the Waldorf began to pile up I did not know what to do, and that was why I cashed the checks. I cashed most of them with friends, and when I passed the $50 one on the hotel they had me arrested."

Captain Arthur E. Luzzi, another alleged imposter who made a business of selling identification rings to soldiers, was put on trial before Judge Manton in the Federal District Court yesterday, charged with impersonating a United States Army officer. His impersonation consisted in wearing the uniform of a Captain of the United States Officers' Reserve Corps.

According to the testimony presented yesterday Luzzi pretended to be carrying on his business with full Government authorization as an agent of the American Bureau of Information, with offices at 117 Fifth Avenue, where he was arrested several weeks ago by Police Captain Costigan.

Among the witnesses against Luzzi yesterday were Captain Costigan, several soldiers from the First Field Artillery, the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the Eighth Coast Defense command. A number of girl detectives, who had taken employment from Luzzi as selling agents, also described his operations. Captain Beng La Salle Rockwell, U. S. A., attached to the Adjutant General's office at Governors Island, established the fact that the defendant was not listed in the records of the United States War Department as an officer in any branch of the service, and had no right whatever to the rank or Captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Luzzi never passed any examination. According to the statements made by him to the Federal authorities, he did not understand that General Order 32 nullified General Order 42, under which he thought he had a right to the rank and uniform of a Captain in the United States Army. Although his notification from the War Department specifically said that he had no "vested right" to the appointment until after he had passed the requisite examinations, Luzzi will take the stand today in his own behalf.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—William G. Houston, father of the young man arrested in New York today for posing as an army officer, declined to make any comment tonight on the arrest. He said that the first intimation he had of his son's trouble was when he read an account of the arrest in an evening newspaper. Another member of the young man's family said that he had not lived at home for several years.

"I have never seen or heard of the girl," Mr. Houston said when he was asked about the young woman his son had married.

Houston, according to a message sent last evening by Captain of Detectives Tate to the Federal authorities in New York, is wanted in this city on a charge of having passed a worthless check. Captain Tate said that he had a warrant for the young man's arrest.

ACCUSES POSTMASTERS AS GUILTY OF TREASON

Senator McCumber Reads Extracts from Alleged Seditious Utterances in North Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—"No more seditious and unpatriotic people exist in this country than some now holding down jobs as Postmasters. The way some of them are acting in this war is a scandal to the nation," said Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, in the Senate today. The Senator spoke of the Postmistress of Bowman, N. D., as having publicly applauded seditious utterances.

"I have had many appeals from people of my State for aid in driving Copperheads and traitors from their midst," said Senator McCumber. "I want to make this statement here that the President may know there are no more seditious people in the whole country than some of his appointees as Postmasters. I hope he will refer it to the Postmaster General in the hope he will be as active in putting traitors out of the Post Offices as he was active in putting out Republicans."

Senator McCumber had read into the record letters telling of the alleged treasonable utterances in North Dakota. An extract which Senator McCumber said had been applauded by the Postmistress of Bowman and her husband was given as follows in a letter:

"Women who do not oppose the draft are no better than brood sows producing men for slaughter in defense of the billions of J. P. Morgan. The men who are drafted are only fit for use in France as fertilizer."

Senator McCumber declared that unless President Wilson took cognizance of what he called "treason of Post Office employes" in North Dakota the people would take the matter in their own hands.

"And they will dispose of it in their own way," he added.

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There is no disguising the fact that The AMERICAN MAGAZINE has made an unusual success.

Nor are we trying to disguise it. The whole purpose of this advertisement is to make that fact known.

This success is due to the sturdy Americanism of its editorial policy.

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The AMERICAN MAGAZINE tapped an immense reservoir of the raw materials of success when it placed before its readers the stories of men and women who are doing things.

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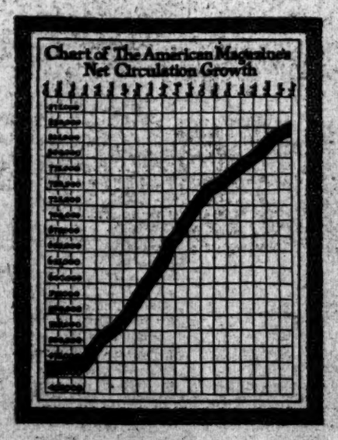
The advertising rate has been distanced.

The manufacturing department has been distanced.

This is the medium that is offered advertisers, at a rate almost ridiculously low, due to the fact that circulation grows faster than rates can be adjusted to it.

The present rate is based on 600,000.

The new rate (effective January 1918) is based on 700,000.



But

the printing order for the July number was 887,000.

The American Magazine

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue, New York

SCOTCH FOURSOMES CONTEST AT ENGLEWOOD WON BY MISS BISHOP AND HOBENS

MISS BISHOP WINS WITH JACK HOBENS

Englewood Pair Takes Scotch Foursome on First Day of P. G. A. War Fund Contests.

MISS HOLLINS IS SECOND

Runner-Up for National Women's Golf Title and Pat Doyle Have Card of 47, 38—85.

Women golfers started the Professional Golfers' Association week of war relief competitions with energetic endeavors at Englewood yesterday, competing in Scotch foursomes with the leading professionals of the land. The old-time foursome was a triumph for Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, former women's national champion, and Jack Hobens of Englewood. Miss Bishop has played in few competitions this year, but she materially helped Hobens around the hazardous eighteen holes and returned the low score of 42, 42—84.

Miss Marion Hollins of South Shore, twice runner-up for the national title, playing with Pat Doyle of the same club, had a disastrous first nine holes, which robbed her of the leading laurels and gave her second award with 47, 38—85. The inward journey of Miss Hollins and Doyle was several strokes better than any other pair was able to register, notwithstanding that every one of the leading local feminine exponents of the game was included in the list of competitors and was assisted by professionals of international reputation.

Miss Bishop and Hobens had the advantage of playing over their home course. They were equally consistent in every effort and had only three poor holes in the eighteen. At the eighth six strokes were needed, and two of these were wasted in a trap. At the sixteenth, one of the long holes, Hobens had a pulled drive which necessitated six strokes to get down. The seventeenth found Miss Bishop with a sliced drive, and then both erred getting into position for a putt. Seven strokes were used up here. At every other hole the triumphant pair played splendidly and earned the laurels.

The card of the victors was:

Out	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	6	5—42	
In	4	4	4	5	5	3	6	7	4—42—84	

Miss Hollins Lack Practice.

Miss Hollins suffered from lack of practice. She has not played since the women's metropolitan championship some time ago. Once she was able to overcome a tendency to be too hurried she and Doyle played some of the best golf on the course. Miss Hollins started brilliantly with a long drive off the first tee, and Doyle helped her along with an accurate approach which left the ball twelve feet from the cup. Miss Hollins sunk the putt for a birdie 3.

But the brilliance faded immediately, and for the next five holes. Thirty-one strokes were needed for the five holes, which wrecked any score for the outward trip, notwithstanding another clever par 3 came at the seventh. On the inward journey Miss Hollins settled down to her expected game, and the trip found excellent results. Their card was:

Out	3	6	6	7	4	8	3	5	5—47
In	3	5	5	5	6	3	4	4	3—38—85

The only one of the professionals of championship calibre to adapt his game to that of his partner with success was Jock Hutchinson of Glen View, recent victor in the open patriotic tournament at Whitemarsh Valley. Hutchinson played with Mrs. G. K. Morrow of Great Neck and learned quickly to accept the positions acquired by the shots of Mrs. Morrow without worry. The jovial Hutchinson was carried around the eighteen holes by Mrs. Morrow in 44, 43—87 for third honors.

Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley, professional champion last season, complained of a blistered foot when he returned to the nineteenth hole after registering an even 100 strokes as the partner of Mrs. J. F. Turnbull of the same club. Mrs. Turnbull worked industriously to atone for this handicap, but the long Philadelphia professional refused to permit her.

Gil Nichols Has Off Day.

Gil Nichols of Great Neck entered the struggle with a reputation of being a professional who considers it an off day if he does not break 70. Mrs. Frank Hayes of Great Neck played with Nichols and really was unusually accurate in her short game, but Nichols wanted the day to go down as being off, so he allowed the strokes to run up until they finished with 50, 43—93 for the journey.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, recently crowned women's metropolitan champion, played with George Low of Baltusrol. Their efforts were erratic, and both erred often enough to compile eighty-eight strokes for the journey. Low overapproached on several greens after Mrs. Gavin had driven true and far from the tee.

Had Jack Dowling of Scarsdale been anywhere near as spectacular as his partner, Mrs. S. B. Steel, there might have been a different pair enjoying the fruits of victory. Mrs. Steel accomplished the only 2 of the day, and it was saved for the gallery at the clubhouse, since it came on the eighteenth green. Dowling had pitched the ball on the far edge of the green from the tee and left his partner the hardest putt he could. Not undaunted by the unchivalrous actions of Dowling, Mrs. Steel holed the putt from a good forty feet.

The summaries:

Miss Georgianna M. Bishop and Jack Hobens, Englewood, 42, 42—84; Miss Marion Hollins and Pat Doyle, South Shore, 47, 38—85; Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck, and Jock Hutchinson, Glen View, 44, 43—87; Mrs. E. N. Potter and Tom Bonner, Bedford, 47, 41—88; Mrs. W. A. Gavin and George Low, Baltusrol, 43, 45—88; Mrs. S. B. Steel and Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, 48, 42—90; Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, and Willie McFarlane, Hudson River, 47, 43—90; Miss H. Finkel, Glen Ridge, and Alec Campbell, Baltimore, 44, 46—90; Miss May Bell, Philadelphia Cricket, and Carl Anderson, unattached, 44, 47—91; Mrs. C. H. Goddard, Great Neck, and M. J. Brady, Oakley, 47, 44—91; Mrs. G. D. Boschen and James Ferguson, Spring Lake, 49, 42—91; Mrs. Frank Hayes and Gilbert Nichols, Great Neck, 50, 43—93; Mrs. N. S. Rogers and Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 50, 44—94; Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, and Willie Robertson, Quaker Ridge, 48, 46—94; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills, and Jack Jolly, unattached, 50, 45—95; Mrs. A. K. Liveright and Charles Hoffner, Philmont, 49, 46—95; Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, and Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon, 49, 46—95; Mrs. L. A. D. Percival and George McLean, North Hempstead, 50, 46—96; Miss Miriam Fried, Weequahic, and George Simpson, Oak Park, 50, 47—97; Mrs. A. F. Shoemaker, Whitemarsh Valley, and Tom Mulgrew, Hackensack, 48, 50—98.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton and Edward W. Eriksen, Raritan Valley, 51, 47—98; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, and Emmett French, York, 50, 48—98; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, and David Hunter, Essex County, 51, 48—99; Mrs. S. R. Hollander, Siwanoy, and Tom McNamara, unattached, 49, 50—99; Miss E. H. Cott, Englewood, and George Sargent, Minneapolis, 51, 48—99; Mrs. H. Minott and Walter Stoddard, Mount Kisco, 52, 48—100; Mrs. J. F. Turnbull and James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, 53, 47—100; Miss Grace Wood, Englewood, and Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, 58, 42—100; Mrs. A. B. Gilkes and Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, 48, 53—101; Mrs. C. S. Band and James West, Rockaway Hunting Club, 54, 48—102; Miss Renie Seligman and Gordon Smith, Norwood, 52, 50—102; Mrs. M. Bernstein and Alexander Pirie, Woodmere, 51, 53—104; Mrs. P. M. Shaw, Englewood, and William Gourlay, Suburban, 51, 53—104; Mrs. Nat Garland and Herbert Strong, Engineers, 55, 51—106; Mrs. L. S. Cook and William P. Goebel, Bound Brook, 54, 54—108; Mrs. V. A. Lownes and Jack Mackie, Inwood, 54, 55—109.

The drawing for the thirty-six-hole open competition at Englewood today were completed last night when some fifty more professionals and amateurs were added to the list. The players will start in fours at 9 o'clock this morning and will be going out until after 11 o'clock. The afternoon round will be started at 1 o'clock. Chick Evans is among the missing, and may not be on hand for the medal play affair today. His clubs arrived at Englewood, but nothing has been heard from him. Ned Sawyer was placed in the quartet where Evans was listed.

Englewood officials announced last night that the grounds and club house are open to the public for the matches, and that the only needed admittance is the purchase of a Red Cross badge which bears a tax of $1 minimum and any amount over as maximum.

The pairings follow:

9:15—Marty O'Loughlin, Alex Pirie, W. Braid, Jack Beckett.
9:20—John Bredemus, Harry Vinall, William Scott, W. W. Babcock.
9:25—Clarence Hackney, David Honeyman, Walter Stoddard, Tome Mulgrew.
9:30—D. Langlands, Edward Erikson, *Clifford A. Dunning, *E. Mortimer Barnes.
9:35—Herbert Martin, *D. G. McConnell, *W. G. Pfeil, David Hunter.
9:40—Joe Sylvester, William Robertson, William Goebel, *H. M. Coxe.
9:45—Gordon Smith, A. J. Sanderson, Jack Jolly, Frank McNamara.
9:50—William Gourlay, G. H. Conger, L. H. Rigden, James Ferguson.
9:55—*Herbert Obendoerfer, Fred Pye, S. Conroy, Alec Bird.
10:00—George Sargent, Jack Dowling, Wilfred Reid, Tom McNamara.
10:05—*John G. Anderson, *Norman H. Maxwell, Tom Kerrigan, *Jerome D. Travers.
10:10—*Oswald Kirkby, Jock Hutchinson, J. M. Barnes, *D. E. Sawyer.
10:15—Gil Nichols, Alex Smith, Fred McLeod, Walter Hagen.
10:20—*Bobby Jones, Alec Campbell, Jack Hobens, *Perry Adair.
10:25—*Gardiner W. White, M. J. Brady, *Grantland Rice, Alec Cunningham.
10:30—Eddie Loos, James Maiden, Herbert Lagerblade, George Low.
10:35—Robert White, Arthur Reid, *Frank W. Dyer, Emmett French.
10:40—Charles Hoffner, Cyril Walker, Frank Belwood, George Fotheringham.
10:45—George McLean, Jack Mackie, *S. R. Hollander, Herbert Strong.
10:50—James West, Jack Burk, Harry Harris, Bert Battell.
10:55—Issac Mackie, Willie McFarlane, Elmer Loving, George O. Simpson.
11:00—*Frank Hoyt, *J. S. Worthington, *Jesse Guilford, Carl Anderson.
11:05—*A. B. Gilkes, Dan Mackie, James R. Thompson, Robert Thompson.
11:10—David Stevens, *C. E. Van Vleck, Jr.
*Amateurs.

DETROIT CURBS BETTING.

Mutuel Machines at Grand Circuit Meeting Are Dismantled.

DETROIT, July 23.—For the first time in the history of Grand Circuit racing betting was prohibited here today. Police Commissioner Couzens positively refused to allow speculation in any form and sent out uniformed policemen to see that the Mutuel machines were dismantled and the auctioneers properly gagged. It was understood around the old betting ring, however, that the betting methods of former meetings would be in operation just outside the grounds tomorrow.

The principal event, the Pontchartrain Stake for 2:14 trotters, proved the surprise of the day, going to five heats. Early Dreams won the first two heats comfortably, but was nosed out by Lu Princeton in the third. Cox landed Lu Princeton in front again in the fourth with less effort. In the first McDonald pushed Early Dreams out in front at the start and held the lead all the way around, though Lu Princeton failed only by inches to take the heat and the race.

The 2:10 pace also went to five heats, Game of Chance breaking in the third after winning the first two heats easily. Battle King took the lead when Game of Chance faltered, and led to within twenty yards of the wire, where Fern Hal overhauled him. Fern Hal repeated the performance in the fourth and fifth heats and won the race.

Royal Mac was easily the class of the field in the 2:18 trot and was never in danger.

The summaries:

2:14 TROT, The Pontchartrain Stake. Purse $2,000.

Early Dreams, b. h., by Richard Earl, (McDonald)	1	1	2	4	1
Lu Princeton, b. h., by San Francisco, (Cox)	8	5	1	1	2
Onward Allerton, b. h., (Edman)	4	6	4	2	3
Peter Chenault, b. h., (Murphy)	2	4	7	3	4
Cora Davis, b. m., (Lyman)	3	3	3	6	5 ro
Winnatoma K., b. m., (Seely)	5	7	5	3	6 ro
Ira C., b. h., (Valentine)	7	2	5	dis.	
W. J. Leyburn, b. h., (Traynor)	6	8	8	dis.	

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:11½; 2:10.

2:10 PACE. Purse $1,200.

Fern Hal, blk m., by Gold Hal, (McPherson)	10	3	1	1	1
Game of Chance, blk. h., by The Patchen Boy, (Cox)	1	1	3	7	4
Battle King, b. h., (V. Fleming)	9	2	2	2	2
Tommy Direct, b. h., (McDonald)	2	7	5	4	3
Willow Hal, b. h., (Allingham)	5	6	4	3	ro
Budd Hale, b. h., (Murphy)	3	5	10	5	ro
Theda Bara, b. m., (Lee)	4	10	9	8	ro
Toneko, b. h., (Pierce)	7	8	6	6	ro
Harvey K., br. h., (Erskine)	11	4	7	9	ro
Captain Heir at Law, blk. h., (Bell)	12	11	12	dis.	
Premier Witte, b. h., (Ray)	6	4	8	dr.	
Mary Peter, b. m., (Crummer)	8	9	11	dr.	

Time—2:05¾; 2:05¾; 2:09¼; 2:08; 2:09.

2:18 TROT. Purse $1,200.

Royal Mac, b. h., by Royal McKinney, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Anne Cecil, br. m., (Lee)	2	4	2
Peter Schuyler, br. h., (Lyman)	5	5	2
Richard Hunter, br. g., (Gray)	10	6	3
June Red, b. m., (McCarthy)	11	3	6
Shanklin, b. h., (Collins)	3	7	7
Louis Winter, b. h., (McDonald)	12	8	5
Maggie Bond, b. m., (J. Fleming)	6	9	9
Balmacaan, b. h., (Tallman)	7	11	10
Robinwood, b. h., (Valentine)	8	12	8
Judge Jones, b. h., (Geers)	9	10	11
Mawitza, b. m., (Edman)	4	dr	
Letanna S., b. h., (Crummer)	dis		

Time—2:09¼; 2:08¼; 2:10.

TENNIS STARS TO PLAY.

Seabright Tourney to Begin Aug. 1 for Ambulance Fund.

Even though of shorter duration than a year ago, the annual invitation tennis tournament at the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, which begins Aug. 1 and continues the following three days, has aroused more than ordinary interest. Already every seat in the stand is sold, and an amount said to be in excess of $14,000 is in the treasury to be turned over to the Ambulance Fund of the Tennis Association, which it is hoped will be swelled to such proportions that three ambulance divisions can be equipped. Every club contributing $1,000 will have an ambulance bearing its name at the front in France. On this basis the Seabright organization will have fourteen and perhaps more.

A number of prominent players have already accepted invitations to compete in the round robin doubles, which takes the place of the usual singles event. Also Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Mary Browne will play in an exhibition singles match and also compete in mixed doubles. The men entered for the doubles tournament include William M. Johnston, former national singles champion, and with Clarence J. Griffin, holder of the double championship; Robert Lindley Murray, fourth in the national ranking of last year; Frederick B. Alexander and Karl H. Behr, both former internationalists; Harold A. Throckmorton, national junior champion; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, Raymond D. Little, Holcomb Ward, Fred C. Inman, and W. Merrill Hall.

TITLE GAMES IN DOUBT.

Fate of Metropolitan Championships Will Be Decided Tonight.

The Championship Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will hold a meeting this evening to decide whether to hold its annual track and field sports as the championships or as a patriotic demonstration. This indecision on the part of the local body is in direct contrast to the recent action of the National Championship Committee of the A. A. U. in announcing that all of its championship meetings would be held.

More than usual importance is attached to the local association's games this year, for it is intended to select a team made up of winners in the various events, to represent this section of the country in the national championship games which are to be held in St. Louis on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 3.

With the announcement of the meeting for this evening comes the news that the Irish-American A. C., which since the declaration of war by this country has been out of athletic competitions, has decided to resume participation in track and field sports. Celtic Park has been offered for the metropolitan championships on Aug. 25.

Sunday Golf at Onwentsia.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Precedent was broken at the Onwentsia Club, one of the oldest and most exclusive clubs in the vicinity of Chicago, when Sunday golf was played there for the first time. The fact that caddies were not allowed on the links until after 1 P. M. was puzzling to most members, until an official of the club explained that barring of the boys was for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to attend Sunday School and church.

TOP O' TH' MORNING WINS THIRD IN ROW

Son of Peep o' Day Takes Arrow Selling Stakes in Fast Time at Empire City.

Paul Powers's Top O' Th' Morning scored his third victory in succession when he outfooted a field of smart sprinters in the Arrow Selling Stakes, at about six furlongs, at Empire City yesterday. The speedy son of Peep O' Day was giving away weight to the five other starters and stepped the distance in 1:09 2-5, by far the fastest time made over this route at the present meeting.

Though Top O' Th' Morning was one of five winning favorites he had no easy task, for F. F. Tighe's Quartz actually outran him in the race along the back stretch and around the turn for home. Buxton shook up Top O' Th' Morning, and, racing at his best speed, he assumed a lead of a length at the eighth pole. Even then he was not safe, for as the top weight tired Knapp came again with Quartz, and Buxton had to keep whipping his mount all the way to the line to gain the verdict by a head.

John Sanford sent three horses to the post during the afternoon, and two of them were returned easy winners. In the fourth race the conditions were made to order for Mr. Sanford's George Smith, the Kentucky Derby winner of 1916. He had proved a great disappointment on his previous effort in the East, so that though pitted against horses not in his class odds of 3 to 5 could be obtained about his chance.

Buxton, who had the mount on George Smith, rated him along for the first half of the mile and then sent him galloping to the front. He had to shake him up in the stretch to stall off the challenge of James Butler's Bally. Buxton rode his third winner when La Russe, an imported two-year-old filly said to be the best in the Sanford barn, cantered home in the last race, two lengths in front of L. S. Thompson's Payment.

The victory of Top O' Th' Morning was rather expensive for his owner, Paul Powers, as he was bid up $2,000 above his entered price and bought in by the owner for $5,000. W. H. Baker was the booster and Powers retaliated by claiming Bringhurst, which ran in the Baker colors, for $3,500.

All the profits from today's racing will be given to the Red Cross fund. An excellent card has been arranged, including the Red Cross Handicap, in which Bromo and George Smith are the top weights, and the Sprightful Stakes, for two-year-olds.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds, by subscription of $10, with $820 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10.
*Zouave, Quincy Stable's blk. g., 115 pounds, by Sain-Black Tail, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and even, (S. McGraw)....1[1]
*Barry Shannon, Quincy Stable's ch. g., 115, by Voter-Tower of Candles, 5 to 2 and even, (C. Burlingame)....2[h]
Federal Girl, Wickliffe Stable's ch. f., 110, by Ultimus-Sylvid Dunbar, 1 to 3 third, (A. Shuttinger)....3
Sandale, Madame Curie, Bar of Phoenix, Gunrock, Leixlip, Teetotal, Minto II., Scarpia II., Sorcerer II., Icarus, James F. Cummings, and Hickorynut also ran. Pastor, Sandstone II., and Flora Finch scratched.
*Quincy Stable entry.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year olds; selling; by subscription of $10, with $820 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 3-5.
Ilma Schorr, John W. Schorr's b. f., 108 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Gloriole, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (M. Rowan)....1[1]
Edith F., Quincy Stable's b. f., 112, by Transvaal-Lady Aristocracy, 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, (C. Burlingame)....2[nk]
Tumble In, Edward Arlington's ch. f., 97, by Plaudit-Auvergne, 7 to 2, third, (G. Walls)....3
Billet Doux and June Bug also ran. George Washington, Miss Gore and Paganini scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Arrow Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling, by subscription of $15, starters to pay $25 additional; about six furlongs. Time—1:09 2-5.
Top o' th' Morning, Paul Powers's ch. g., 5 years, 126 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Lady Balgowan, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (M. Buxton)....1[h]
Quartz, F. F. Tighe's b. g., 5, 111, by Rockton-Oriska, 2 to 1 and even, (W. Knapp)....2[4]
Riverdale, Schuyler L. Parsons's br. c., 104, by Von Tromp-Ruth W., 6 to 5 third, (B. Kleeger)....3[nk]
Bringhurst, Paddy Whack, and Mary Powell also ran. Yankee Notions, Killdee, Zouave, Polly J., and J. J. Lillis scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; nonwinners of $650 twice, other than selling, in 1917; purse $820; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.
George Smith, John Sanford's blk. c., 4 years, 112 pounds, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II., 3 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (M. Buxton)....1[1½]
Bally, James Butler's br. c., 3, 102, by Ballot-Sally K., 8 to 5, and 1 to 2, (L. Lyke)....2[3]
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's b. f., 4, 107, by Ildrim-Dawte, 2 to 1, third, (E. Robinson)....3[6]
Judge Wingfield, Courtly Lass, Xylon, and Moratorium also ran. Daddy's Choice, Ormulu, Wise Man, Corn Tassel, Julia L., and Golden Rod scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; by subscription of $5, with $820 added; one mile and a furlong. Time—1:53 2-5.
Intone, J. T. Looney's ch. h., 5 years, 109 pounds, by Chilton-Chantilia, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, and out, (F. Robinson)....1[1½]
Armament, J. A. Coburn's b. g., 6, 111, by Armeath II.-Hot Bird, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (R. Troxler)....2[2½]
Checks, W. H. Hogan's ch. g., 4, 104, by Marathon-Monarda, 7 to 10, third, (N. Barrett)....3[3]
Plaudito, Cliff Haven, and Pastmaster also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies, purse $820; five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.
La Russe, John Sanford's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Lemberg-Jole de Vive, 13 to 20, 1 to 4, and out (M. Buxton)....1[2]
Payment, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 112, by All Gold-Sallie of Navarre, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, (F. Robinson)....2[1]
Ruthie M., B. J. Thuring's ch. f., 112, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, 1 to 3, third, (A. Collins)....3[¾]
Brocatelle, Supermaid, *Kokohi, *Sallie Waters, and Bow Bells also ran. Firefly, Rita, Killarney, Frances Crawford, Miss Wright, Edith F., Adoration II., and Ben Lui scratched.
*Nassau Stable entry.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs. Broomvale, 112 pounds; Manganese, 112; Dancer, 112; Peep Sight, 112; Ambrose, 112; Mr. Specs, 112; Hops, 112; Candyland, 105; Basil, 105; *Hwfa, 105; Nonesuch, 105; *Hidden Star, 102; *Aristobulus, 100; Passing Fancy, 100; Polly J., 100. Also eligible: Imperator, 112; Yankee Notions, 112; Surprising, 112; Portlight, 112; Orderly, 112; The Grader, 112; *Othello, 107; *Marse Henry, 107.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Miss Bonero, 115 pounds; Quietude, 115; Stitch in Time, 111; Empress, 111; Adeline Patricia, 111; Star Class, 108; Poor Butterfly, 105.

THIRD RACE.—The Red Cross Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Bromo, 122 pounds; George Smith, 122; St. Isidore, 120; Xylon, (imp.) 116; Dick Williams, 112; Ellison, 112; Daddy's Choice, 110; Water Witch, 110; Ballad, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—Sprightful Stakes; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Corydon, 111 pounds; Recount, 110; *Tippity Witchet, 110; Starry Banner, 105; Dawn Star, 104; Hypnotism, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; one mile and seventy yards. Courtship, (imp.) 115 pounds; *Square Dealer, 110; Precise, 110; Ponce De Leon, 108; Bond, (imp.) 108; Sand Stone, (imp.) 108; Spectre, 106; *Dan, 106; Parr, 103; *Lottery, 103; *Muckross, (imp.) 103; Spring Song, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; conditions; one mile. Green Jones, 115 pounds; Phocion, 112; Election, 112; Amalgamator, 110; Piraeus, 110; Ed Roche, 110; Queen of the Waters, 105; Barry Shannon, 103.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TO ENCOURAGE SPORTS.

Extent of Activities at Harvard, However, to Depend on Interest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 23.—Although Harvard University has canceled its 'Varsity football schedule for next Fall, the sport will still be encouraged, Fred W. Moore, graduate manager of athletics, said today. The rule barring freshmen from the 'Varsity team probably will be waived and informal games with New England colleges arranged, he stated.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN RING.

Sullivan Takes Exhibition Bout from Rex at N. Y. A. C.

A number of sailors from the U. S. S. St. Louis and members of the Naval Reserve were the guests of the New York Athletic Club last night at the club's semi-monthly amateur boxing tournament, and they witnessed several interesting exhibitions in the four classes contested. One of the features of the evening was an exhibition bout between James Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., present 135-pound metropolitan champion, and Harry Rex, formerly a champion in this district, and now of the U. S. S. Granite State. Rex retired several years ago, undefeated champion, and since has had absolutely no boxing training. Despite this handicap he gave a good account of himself against the present title holder, but was outclassed.

Archie Walker, Irish-American A. C., present New York State 110-pound champion, won the honors in this division, outpointing both Tom McMahon, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., and William Murphy, East Side House. The prize in the 125-pound class went to Charles Jackman, unattached, and in the 115-pound division F. Zellner, Trinity Club, won the prize by default from John Sontag, unattached, the latter claiming that he was unable to box because of an injured thumb.

Several Hawaiian sailors off the U. S. S. St. Louis livened up the evening's entertainment with their efforts on the ukelale.

DUNDEE WILL BOX TONIGHT.

To Meet Tommy Touhey at Pioneer S. C.—Other Bouts.

Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, will be seen in action in the ring again this evening, at the Pioneer S. C., where he is scheduled to box Tommy Touhey of Paterson, N. J., in the principal ten-round bout. Dundee is reported in good condition and none the worse for his recent bout with Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight. In Touhey, however, the Italian boxer will be facing a sturdy and dangerous opponent.

At the Broadway S. C. of Brooklyn this evening, Billy Miske, the St. Paul light-heavyweight, will make his first appearance in local competition after a long interim. Miske will oppose Joe Bond, the Tacoma heavyweight, in the main ten-round bout. Bob McAllister, the California heavyweight, was originally scheduled to oppose Miske, but because of an injury to an eye was forced to cancel the engagement.

The principals in the main ten-round bout at the Harlem S. C. of Rockaway this evening will be Paddy Burns of Rockaway and Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight.

PHILLIES TAKE A TUMBLE.

Lose Second Place When Cardinals Beat Them by 5 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—St. Louis deprived Philadelphia of second place in the pennant race today by defeating the locals, the score being 5 to 3. Mayer was knocked off the rubber in the eighth inning—Smith, Miller, and Hornsby each getting doubles. Lavender also was unable to hold his opponents in check.

Umpire O'Day was ill and Harrison officiated alone. Goodwin, formerly of Milwaukee, made his début with St. Louis and was hit for eight safeties in the first six innings. He was taken out in the seventh for a pinch hitter.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Smyth,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Evers,2b	5	0	1	2	2
Smith,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	5	7
Miller,2b	5	1	3	3	4	Whitted,lf	4	2	2	1	1
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	3	7	Cravath,rf	3	0	1	0	1
Cruise,cf	3	0	0	4	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Paulette,1b	4	1	1	10	1	Niehoff,1b	4	0	0	0	0
Baird,3b	4	1	1	0	0	Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Snyder,c	2	0	1	3	0	Paskert,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Gonzales,c	0	0	0	1	1	Killifer,c	4	1	2	11	3
Goodwin,p	2	0	0	0	0	Mayer,p	2	0	0	0	2
Ames,p	1	0	1	0	1	Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
aLong	1	0	0	0	0	bSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	12	27	15	Total	35	3	11	27	16

a Batted for Goodwin in seventh.
b Batted for Lavender in ninth.
Errors—Smyth, Miller, Baird, Bancroft, (2,) Mayer.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0—5
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Smith, Miller, Hornsby. Home run—Whitted. Stolen base—Long. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Mayer. Double plays—Gonzales and Paulette; Mayer, Killifer, and Luderus. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 8. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; Mayer, 3; Lavender, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Goodwin, 8 hits, 1 run in 6 innings; Ames, 3 and 0 in 3; Mayer, 10 and 4 in 7, (none out in eighth;) Lavender, 2 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Ames, 1; Mayer 5; Lavender, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Harrison.

BRAVES WIN IN THIRTEENTH.

Maranville Scores on Fly-Out and Cubs Are Beaten by 3 to 2.

BOSTON, July 23.—With two out and the bases full in the last of the thirteenth today, Maranville took a chance on Kelly's fly out to Mann in short left field and scored the run that won for Boston over Chicago, 3 to 2.

It was the sixth consecutive Boston victory over Mitchell's team. Rudolph weakened and was relieved by Nehf, who is officially credited with the victory. Ed Walsh, formerly of the Chicago Americans, joined Boston today.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Maranv'e,ss	5	1	1	1	5	Flack,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Powell,cf	5	0	2	5	0	Mann,lf	6	0	1	6	1
Rehg,rf	5	0	1	0	0	Doyle,2b	6	1	1	1	2
Kelly,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Merkle,1b	5	0	1	13	0
Konet'y,1b	3	0	1	16	0	Williams,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Smith,3b	5	1	0	3	3	Deal,3b	5	0	2	1	3
Rawlings,2b	5	0	2	2	9	Wortman,ss	3	0	0	2	4
Tragesser,c	4	1	1	10	2	Zeider,ss	1	0	0	0	3
Rudolph,p	4	0	0	0	1	Wilson,c	2	0	1	3	2
Nehf,p	1	0	1	0	0	Dillhoefer,c	3	0	0	6	2
						Carter,p	3	0	0	0	1
						aWolter	1	0	0	0	0
						bElliott	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	3	9	39	20	Total	46	2	8	*38	18

*Two out when winning run scored.
a Batted for Douglas in sixth.
b Batted for Wortman in ninth.
Errors—Maranville, Merkle.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Wilson, Williams, Mann. Three-base hit—Merkle, Rawlings. Stolen bases—Flack, Powell, Kelly, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Konetchy, Maranville. Sacrifice fly—Kelly. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; Carter, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 5 hits and 2 runs in 5 innings; Rudolph, 8 and 2 in 10 1-3; Carter, 4 and 0 in 7 2-3; Nehf, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Carter, (Konetchy.) Struck out—By Douglas, 2; Carter, 5; Rudolph, 5; Nehf, 2. Wild pitches—Douglas, 2. Time—2 hours 31 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3—	6 10	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—	3 11	3

AT ROCHESTER.

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0—	7 11	2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—	2 7	2

AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	.—	9 12	2
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3—	6 9	3

AT TORONTO.

Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	3 7 1
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2 5 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Newark	53	33	.616
Providence	52	36	.591
Toronto	51	37	.580
Baltimore	48	39	.552
Rochester	43	45	.489
Buffalo	38	53	.418
Richmond	34	53	.391
Montreal	32	55	.369

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.
Baltimore at Buffalo.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 5; Reading, 4.
Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Binghamton, 2; Elmira, 0.

GIANTS Today with PITTSBURGH, 3:30 P. M., Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

COOPER RESTRICTS GIANTS TO CIPHERS

Pirate Twirler Holds McGraw's Men Scoreless and Wins Own Game, 1 to 0.

With old Hans Wagner back in the game at first base, the Pirates halted in their downward career long enough to take a 1 to 0 victory from the Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday. It was a pitching battle between McGraw's star, Ferdie Schupp, and Wilbur Cooper, and when the duel of the southpaws was finished Cooper had much the better of it. As far as ball playing goes, the Pittsburgher troupe put up the smoother performance and deserved the victory.

The Giants were not disgraced in failing to hit the remarkably fine pitching that Cooper displayed. It is only the third time that the Giants have been shut out this season. Miller, another of the Pirate pitchers, did the trick some time ago, and Dick Rudolph of Boston scored the other shutout against McGraw's men. Cooper had a world of speed and his curves broke at unhittable angles. The only Giant batsman who was at all successful in reaching the Buccaneer's twists was Art Fletcher, who made three safe raps on three trips to the bat.

The game was decorated with many fielding gems, both pitchers getting great support. Two double plays by each club saved the southpaws from considerable embarrassment. One of the double plays executed by the Giants was played backwards. With one out in the fourth, Hans Wagner singled to left. Ward smashed a grounder to Herzog, who tried to get Wagner on his way to second, but foxy old Hans refused to be put out and tried to delay the play. Herzog chucked the ball to first, getting Ward, and Holke snapped the ball back to Fletcher at second in time to double up Wagner.

The Pirates tried a new infielder yesterday in Norman Boeckel, who started the game at third base. Boeckel comes from Great Falls in the Northwestern League, where there is plenty of ice and snow. The heat that blazed down over Coogan's Bluff was too warm for the boy from the Northwest, and he had to retire in the second inning when he was about half melted away.

The Giants started out in the first inning as if they were going to do the expected and run away from the Pirates. Burns opened the proceedings with a prodigious three-base whang to left centre which was saved from being a home run by the fleet running and the strong right arm of Max Carey. Herzog, who is back in the game after a week's rest, got a pass, and it looked somewhat dubious for Cooper.

Benny Kauff tried to kill the ball and struck out on the first three balls that Cooper pitched to him. Zimmerman was looked upon as just the right citizen for this situation, but Heinie crossed the expectations of all his friends and hit into a double play, McCarthy to Debus to Hans Wagner. That was the brightest opportunity the Giants had to score during the afternoon, for after that one inning Cooper settled down, and his fork-hand flings became too mysterious for the Giants to solve. Not a Giant reached second base after the opening session.

The Pirates came within half an inch of pushing a run over in the second inning, when a couple of hits, aided by two errors, gave the Pittsburgh folks a bright outlook. Hans Wagner was safe when Holke let his bouncer slip away from him. The old man felt so tickled at getting to first that he boldly attempted to steal second, but was thrown out by a good margin.

Boeckel, the lad who was overcome by the heat, singled to right, and went to second when Schupp made a wild throw to first to catch him napping. After Debus skied to Kauff, Alex McCarthy jammed a single to right, and Boeckel started from second on a through trip to the plate. Being new in the league, Boeckel knew little about Davy Robertson's powerful left arm. The Pirate runner came tumbling into the plate as Davy's rifle peg shot the ball straight into George Gibson's big mitt, and Boeckel was out by half an inch. This effort in the heat was too much for the stranger, and he staggered to the bench and called for multitudes of cracked ice on his heated head.

Fletcher opened the fifth with a single to left, but was forced by Robertson, and then Holke hit into a double play. In the seventh, the Giants gave the general impression that they were about to break up the game. Benny Kauff bunted a neat little hit right over Hans Wagner's head and Zimmerman floated a high one to Bigbee. Benny tried to sneak his way to second, but was thrown out by Bill Wagner as he was about to settle on the middle pillow. Fletcher got a hit through second and everybody implored Robertson to paste the ball into the grand stand or thereabouts, and Davy responded by popping an easy one right into Cooper's waiting hands.

Schupp pitched great ball up to the eighth, when he cracked momentarily, and it was just long enough to give Pittsburgh the game. McCarthy, who opened the inning, lofted the ball to Kauff and Bill Wagner rested his bat against one of Schupp's tangents firmly enough to slap it on a wild trip to the right field wall. By the time Robertson corralled the rebound, Bill was safely at second base.

Cooper then decided that if his clubmates couldn't do anything with the stick, he would have to go in and win his own game, and this is exactly what he did. He pounded a sizzling grounder close to the third base line and it went on a singing trip to deep left, while Bill Wagner traveled around with the victory. It was a big day for Cooper, for he not only had the Giants tied up in knots trying to hammer his pitching, but he won the game all by his lonesome. The score:

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Burns,lf	4	0	1	1	0
King,rf	4	0	0	3	0	Herzog,2b	3	0	0	3	7
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	3	0
J.W'gner,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Boeckel,3b	1	0	1	0	0	Fletcher,ss	3	0	3	3	1
Ward,ss	3	0	1	1	1	Rob'tson,rf	3	0	0	2	1
Debus,ss,3b	3	0	0	1	2	Holke,1b	3	0	0	10	1
McC'thy,2b	3	0	1	3	4	Gibson,c	3	0	0	5	1
W.W'gner,c	3	1	1	3	2	Schupp,p	3	0	1	0	0
Cooper,p	3	0	1	1	1						
Total	31	1	7	27	10	Total	29	0	6	27	12

Errors—Holke, Schupp.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Bigbee, W. Wagner, Cooper. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—J. Wagner. Double plays—Debus, McCarthy, and J. Wagner; Herzog, Holke, and Fletcher; Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; McCarthy and J. Wagner. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; Cooper, 1. Earned runs—Off Schupp, 1. Struck out—By Schupp, 4; Cooper, 3. Time—1 hour 31 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Eason.

RED CROSS DAY AT Empire City Track

(YONKERS & MT. VERNON)

TO-DAY

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RED CROSS FUND

SIX GOOD RACES, INCLUDING

RED CROSS HANDICAP and SPRIGHTFUL STAKES

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Grand Central Terminal, Harlem Division, at 1:13, 1:31 P. M. Regular trains to Mt. Vernon at short intervals from 11:35 A. M. to 2:45 P. M. All trains stop at 125th St. Also via Broadway Subway to 225th St., thence by direct trolley; also Lenox Ave. Subway to Kingsbridge Road, or 6th and 9th Ave "L" to 155th St., thence by Jerome Ave. trolley. Grand Stand and Paddock, $3; Ladies, $1.50.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh, 1; New York, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 3; Chicago, 2.
(Thirteen innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; Boston, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	52	27	.658
Cincinnati	51	43	.543
St. Louis	47	40	.540
Philadelphia	42	36	.538
Chicago	43	46	.483
Brooklyn	38	43	.469
Boston	36	46	.439
Pittsburgh	28	56	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	58	32	.644
Boston	52	35	.598
Cleveland	49	42	.538
Detroit	46	43	.517
New York	44	42	.512
Washington	35	52	.402
St. Louis	36	55	.396
Philadelphia	32	51	.386

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

WHITE SOX MOUNT HIGHER.

Captures Final Game of Series from Champion Red Sox, 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Chicago increased its lead over Boston today to 4½ games by winning the final game of the series, 5 to 3. The visitors started their invasion of the West one-half game in the lead, but lost ten games, won six, and tied one. In the series with the locals they lost three, won one, and tied one.

Great fielding behind Williams was one of the factors in saving the game for Chicago today. After the locals had taken an early lead by bunching hits off Shore, Williams eased up and was batted freely, but the work of Gandil, Weaver, Schalk, and Leibold enabled him to pull through until the eighth. He gave way to Cicotte when the bases were filled and Manager Barry began inserting pinch hitters.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Walsh,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	4	8	Barry,2b	3	0	1	0	5
E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	1	2	Gainer,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Jackson,lf	3	1	0	1	1	Agnew,c	1	0	0	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	2	4	3	0	Gardner,3b	4	2	1	2	2
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Hooper,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Risberg,ss	2	1	1	0	0	Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	1
Schalk,c	3	0	1	8	0	Scott,ss	4	0	2	0	1
Williams,p	3	0	0	0	1	aMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0	Bader,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Thomas,c	3	0	0	1	1
						Janvrin,ss	0	0	0	1	0
						Shore,p	2	0	0	1	1
						bWalker	1	0	1	0	0
						Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cCady	0	0	0	0	0
						Hoblitzel,1b	1	0	0	1	0
Total	31	5	9	27	7	Total	35	3	10	24	16

a Ran for Scott in eighth.
b Batted for Shore in seventh.
c Batted for Jones in eighth.

Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	.—5
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Felsch, Scott, Walsh. Three-base hit—Felsch. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Weaver. Double plays—Gandil, (unassisted;) Thomas and Gardner. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 9. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; Shore, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Shore, 8 hits, 5 runs in 6 innings; Williams, 9 and 3 in 7 2-3; Jones, 0 and 0 in 1; Cicotte, 1 and 0 in 1 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, Gardner. Struck out—By Shore, 1; Williams, 5; Cicotte, 1. Wild pitch—Shore. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

Cleveland May Lose Evans.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—Joe Evans, third baseman, who registered at Meridian, Miss., will be the only member of the Cleveland Club called to the colors. Pitcher Jim Bagby has been drafted in his district, but may gain exemption on the ground that he has a dependent wife and two children.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 2; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 0.

REDS BEAT ROBINS; GET SECOND PLACE

Matty's Clan Climbs Next to Giants in Championship Pennant Chase.

Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds bounded into second place in the National League pennant race yesterday afternoon by reason of their 5 to 2 victory over the Dodgers at Ebbets Field. Big Six is getting all ready to put a feather in his cap, while the players are renovating the new flat.

Not in years has Cincinnati held such an advanced position in the league race at this period of the season. This speaks for Matty's managerial ability, and will cause untold rejoicing in Cincinnati and satisfaction the country over, for no player ever enjoyed greater popularity among the rank and file of baseball fans. Matty is the highest type of sportsman in baseball. He never quarrels and quibbles, and this has won for him unstinted praise no matter where he plays.

Brooklyn played stupid baseball and was utterly without the faculty of turning hits into runs. Some of the Dodgers seemed to be asleep when they should have been wide awake. Jake Daubert had a nap in the seventh inning. Cutshaw tagged out Roush, who was going to second on Chase's tap, and then whipped the ball across to Daubert to complete a double. The throw was low and bounded away from the Dodger sackman. Daubert walked leisurely over to pick the ball up, and when he turned around discovered that Chase was perched on second. This also applied to the mood which possessed the spectators. Not a word was said to Jake, he was only an object of pity.

Sherrod Smith's pitching was not anything of a puzzle to the visitors, and loose fielding by the Dodgers did not improve the situation. Some of the Reds simply reveled in hits. Roush got four out of five times up and two of them were doubles. In the ninth inning a foul fly which was nipped by Miller kept him from enjoying a perfect day. Kopf was also handy with the willow. His record included a double and a home run, the last scoring Groh ahead of him.

Cincinnati began scoring in the third inning when a brace of runs went on the board. Groh hit to centre and was forced by Kopf. Roush doubled to left, scoring Kopf, and stole third. He ambled home on Miller's lurid throw to catch him at the third sack.

Brooklyn tied things up in the fourth, the only run-scoring period that Brooklyn had. Stengel received a pass and advanced a base on Johnston's infield out. Cutshaw flied to centre. Mowrey rapped one to left which scored Stengel, and stole second. Miller's hit to centre a minute later scored Mowrey.

In the fifth inning the Reds went ahead again. Groh received a pass from Smith and Kopf clinched things for Cincinnati when he hit a home run to left field. The last run for the Reds came in the seventh. Groh led off with a single, but was caught napping. Kopf doubled. He went to third on Roush's single and scored on Chase's tap to Cutshaw. Brooklyn tried to stage a rally in the ninth, but a snappy double play cut it short.

Toney, who was on the mound for the Reds, scored his seventeenth victory of the season. The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	3	0	3	Olson,ss	5	0	1	1	0
Kopf,ss	4	3	2	0	4	Daubert,1b	5	0	2	11	1
Roush,cf	5	1	4	5	0	Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Chase,1b	4	0	0	11	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	0	0	Johnston,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	4	5
McK'nie,2b	4	0	0	3	1	Mowrey,3b	3	1	2	0	3
Wingo,c	3	0	0	5	0	Miller,c	4	0	3	5	2
Toney,p	4	0	0	0	3	Smith,p	3	0	0	0	4
						aO'Rourke	0	0	0	0	0
						bHickman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	5	11	27	11	Total	36	2	9	27	19

a Ran for Miller in ninth.
b Batted for Smith in ninth.
Errors—Chase, Cutshaw, Miller.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Kopf, Roush, (2.) Home run—Kopf. Stolen bases—Roush, Thorpe, Olson, Mowrey. Double play—Kopf, McKechnie, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 2; Smith, 3. Earned runs—Off Toney, 2; Smith, 4. Struck out—By Toney, 3; Smith, 3. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

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New Haven, 3; Lawrence, 2.

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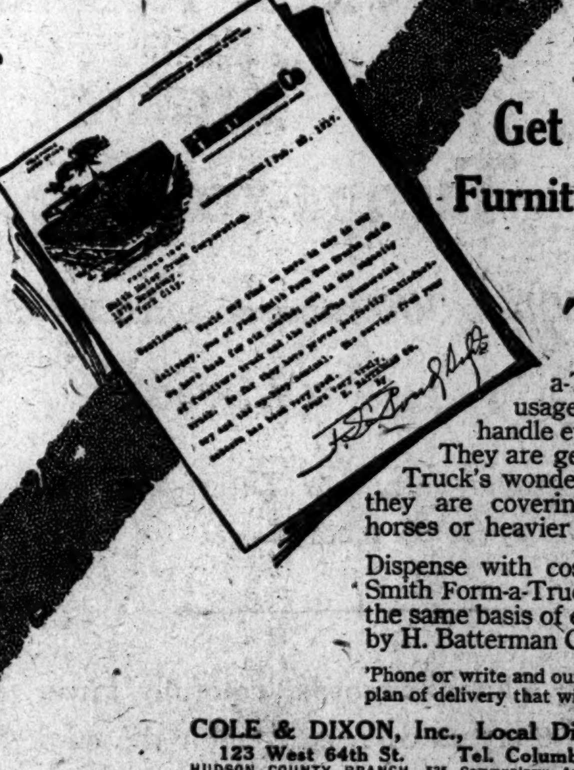

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MRS. LA RUE'S TALE IS FOUND IN A NOVEL

Authorities Discover a Strange Similarity to Incidents in 'The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu.'

POLICE DROP THE CASE

Grand Jury Hears Mrs. Cecchi in Its Cruger Investigation—Slayer Himself Denies Police Complicity.

The discovery of a long series of curious resemblances between the narrative of Mrs. Louise, or Consuelo, La Rue and a sensational detective novel of which she was extremely fond has been followed by the abandonment of work on the thrilling features of her story by the Police Department and District Attorney's office, which together had a score or more of men engaged on the case for several weeks.

The novel which was much admired by the young woman was "The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu," written by Sax Rohmer and printed in 1913. Twenty-two passages have been found in the book which closely parallel details of the tale which Mrs. La Rue told in the Polyclinic Hospital, where she is now recovering from injuries received when she leaped from her window at 215 West Eightieth Street on June 18, saying that she had been attacked by two men for telling where the body of Ruth Cruger could be found.

The interest which Mrs. La Rue had taken in this book was discovered during an investigation which was intended to verify some of the thrilling particulars of her story. It was found that during her stay at a hotel in this city she had lent this book to a friend with high recommendations. The friend lent it to a third person with the understanding that it should be mailed later to an address in Havana. It was returned uncalled for from Havana. After a great force of detectives had been put to work on her story, the novel was read by one skeptical investigator because it had formerly been in possession of Mrs. La Rue and because its title suggested that she was addicted to reading fiction of a type as fantastic as her own experiences purported to be.

An offhand perusal of the book suggested numerous parallels with the tale of murder, white slavery and hair-breadth escapes, which made the story of Mrs. La Rue what Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke called "the most sensational story I ever heard." Copies of the book were obtained by those investigating the tale. Their work on her original story was thereafter dropped.

The heroine of the book, Karamaneh, is a white girl, whose physical description corresponds in detail to that of Mrs. La Rue, who has been described by all who have seen her as remarkably handsome. Karamaneh is the slave of Dr. Fu-Manchu. Mrs. La Rue, to use her assumed name, her real name being Mrs. Clary, told of being held in captivity by a mysterious Count. Neither woman was physically restrained, except at times, but both were held under potent spells by their captors.

Mrs. La Rue said that she was kept under the influence of a drug by the man under whose control she had fallen. So much was she his slave that he was able to take her in a Pullman car from here to Chicago, with no attempt to escape on her part. When asked why, in the periods when her mind was clear, she had not escaped, Mrs. La Rue said that the Count held the power of life and death over one who was near and dear to her and that she would not sacrifice this person to gain her liberty.

"The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu" gained his power over Karamaneh by similar methods. By a potent poison for which he alone held the antidote Fu-Manchu kept Aziz, the young brother of his slave, in a state of seeming death. Only by doing implicitly the bidding of the dreadful Chinese could she hope that he would one day reverse the drug and call the boy back to life. Another source of Fu's spell over his slave was his exclusive possession of another secret of nature, one hypodermic injection of which would instantly transform a beautiful slave into a wrinkled and weather-beaten old shrew.

Mrs. La Rue told of a basement in this city in which she and two other girls had been held by the Count. In order to keep them in subjection the body of a dead girl was frequently shown to them, with the admonition that they would be brought to a similar end by one or another of the several score of agencies employed by the Count if they failed to carry out his plans. The body of Aziz was kept on inspection for similar purposes by the insidious chinese doctor.

Novel Had Dreadful Basements.

The basements which figured in Mrs. La Rue's personal narrative have counterparts in the still more elaborately equipped basements of Dr. Fu-Manchu. One of these is gorgeously fitted with Persian carpets, "oceans of silk cushions," divans, tapestries, trapdoors, and secret entrances. Others are filled with deadly ooze and gases.

Mrs. La Rue told of agents and slaves being led blindfolded into the Count's basements. This is the customary method of entering Fu's premises. Mrs. La Rue's longings to be rescued from the insidious power over her are not more poignant than the yearnings of Karamaneh.

Mrs. La Rue's leap from the window has a startling resemblance to one of the chief scenes in the book. Her room was locked from the inside at the time. She screamed for fully five minutes, according to David Rose, the landlord, and other witnesses, before she jumped. If she had an assailant, she must have battled with him for that length of time, and then made the leap which she said was made to escape him. The assailant must have escape with the corridors of the building full of people and the neighborhood aroused. No trace of an assailant was ever found, but at Polyclinic Hospital it was reported that marks were found on her throat.

In the book there are a series of apparent suicides, men leaping to death from the windows of their rooms, which are locked on the inside. In each case there are unexplained marks on the throat. The detective in the story finally solves the mystery, almost at the expense of his life. The victims have all been awakened and startled by a weird wailing, which is followed by tapping on the window. They throw the window open and thrust their heads out. An expert Oriental on the roof catches a silken cord about their throats, gives a quick tug, and they are jerked out over the casement and killed by the fall.

When she was palced in the Polyclinic Hospital, Mrs. La Rue complained that such an attempt had been made on her life by a man on the roof of the hospital. At the request of Mrs. Grace Humiston, lawyer for the girl, a detective was at once placed on guard on the roof and two in her room, and after that shifts were kept on duty day and night.

Mrs. La Rue's story was so skillfully knitted that its fantastic features were accepted at their face value by several who first heard them. Mrs. Grace Humiston, who acted as the young woman's lawyer, told the police when the body of Ruth Cruger was discovered that it was necessary next to rescue two other girls who were held as slaves in cellars. When part of Mrs. La Rue's narrative was made public, she criticised one of her detectives, and said that he had imperiled the lives of two girls.

Detectives Sought the Count.

Mrs. Humiston interested Police Commissioner Woods in the story, and he sent Inspector Faurot with a squad of detectives to rescue the two girls and to apprehend the Count. A leading physician was so appalled by the narrative that he induced William J. Burns to take up the case. Val O'Farrell for a while acted as a voluntary aid of Mrs. Humiston. For several nights the young woman was questioned in turn by Inspector Faurot, Assistant District Attorney Rorke, and others, who emerged from the hospital with grave faces and said they had never heard anything quite to equal the girl's story.

Great activity followed. Two of Inspector Faurot's detectives awakened the household of a well-known and genuine French Count in this city at 2 o'clock one morning on the theory that he was the villian of Mrs. La Rue's story. The Count, who was then at Narragansett Pier, hastened back to this city and received an apology at Police Headquarters. J. J. Kron, Mrs. Humiston's chief detective, and police detectives, who were searching for the basement with the girl captives, raided a cellar in West Twenty-seventh Street and found nothing but a number of empty beer bottles. A detective was installed in apartments beneath those of a prominent Chilean official, who had a casual acquaintance with Mrs. La Rue.

After they had had time to make something of an investigation, detectives on the case asked a number of questions, which Mrs. La Rue held to be insulting. Her complaint resulted first in Detective Dennis Mahoney being withdrawn from the case. After Inspector Faurot had read "The Insidious Dr. Fu-Manchu," his questions to the girl resulted in his removal from the case.

The young woman has admitted that Mrs. La Rue is not her real name, but has refused to answer questions as to her identity on the ground that she had been advised against it by her counsel.

Dispatches from Los Angeles tell of an attempt made several days ago by a man and a woman, who had letters purporting to come from Mrs. Humiston, to obtain possession of an eleven-year-old boy named Harry Clary, now in the Page Military Academy near Los Angeles. According to these dispatches, the Los Angeles police were notified by Inspector Faurot that this boy was a son of Mrs. La Rue.

Inspector Faurot refused to discuss the telegram said to have been sent by him. Because of the wide publication on the Pacific Coast of the story of Mrs. La Rue, the authorities at the Military Academy feared that the attempt to get the boy might be another scheme of her enemies and refused to accept the letter as genuine. The boy was still in the institution at last accounts received here.

Grand Jury Hears Mrs. Cecchi.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury which is investigating the failure of the police in the Cruger case yesterday heard the story of Mrs. Alfredo Cecchi, wife of the murderer. Mrs. Cecchi was an interesting witness regarding her husband's friendship with motor cycle policemen. She has asserted that her husband boasted of his influence with the police, and that he obtained a card of recommendation from Motor Cycle Policeman William Eynon in order to avoid arrest by other policemen for speeding on his motor cycle. Mrs. Cecchi was the only witness before the Grand Jury.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein issued a statement yesterday denying that he intended to hold any hearings regarding the police failure in the Cruger case until after the Grand Jury had finished its sessions. Commissioner Wallstein said that this report was evidently due to a mistake, as he had not written to District Attorney Swann, as reported, asking permission to continue his investigation.

Several indictments, it is believed, will be returned by the Grand Jury this week on evidence collected by District Attorney Swann, who has been investigating the widespread increase in loft burglaries and silk thefts. This inquiry developed from the investigation of the alleged police blunders in the Cruger case. Assistant District Attorney Morris Eder, in direct charge of the investigation, yesterday confirmed the report that a number of supposedly reputable merchants, who, it is alleged, acted as "fences," were implicated. It was learned that the Grand Jury has asked that a compilation be made of the number of burglaries and arrests for the past three years.

Mr. Eder has obtained evidence which he said led him to believe that the merchants under suspicion were powerful enough politically to have previous cases against them thrown out of court.

SAYS HE FEARED THE POLICE.

Cecchi Declares That Dread of Them Caused the Murder.

BOLOGNA, Italy, July 23.—"Not only was there no connivance between myself and the police, but it was dread of the police which caused the crime," was the latest statement made by Alfredo Cecchi, slayer of Ruth Cruger, to Judge Zucconi, the Magistrate who has the case in charge, during a cross-examination of the prisoner designed especially to throw light on his relations with motor cycle policemen in New York City.

Cecchi admitted that through his business as bicycle repairer he knew a number of such policemen, especially William H. Eynon, John L. Ochsenhirt, Thomas M. Kerrigan, Willard A. Helms, and James F. Haggerty, but he was sure, he said, that none of these would have spared him if he had suspected him of a crime.

Ruth Cruger, he declared, struggled with him and he realized that he was lost if she denounced him to the police. This idea, he said, terrified him and made him lose his head. He struck her, but his recollection was that he had done so only with his bare hand, not using any weapon.

POLICE WILL PROTECT GIRLS.

Special Assignment of Patrolmen Made in Long Island City.

Special efforts to protect young girls are to be made by Police Captains McNally and Reith of the Hunters Point and Astoria Precincts, both in Long Island City. Yesterday they announced the assignment of Patrolman James McGill of the Hunters Point Precinct and Patrolman William McHugh of the Astoria Precinct to this work. The assignments were made after conferences with Police Commissioner Woods.

Within the last month there have been many cases brought to the attention of the City Magistrates in the Long Island City Police Court. To the police who investigated these cases it appeared that there was some unusual agency at work. After consulting with several of the clergymen in local parishes and with some of the women engaged in rescue work the Police Captains decided to consult Commissioner Woods.

In all the cases that have been brought to the attention of the Magistrates the men who have been accused have been held for the Grand Jury, and District Attorney O'Leary is also making a special investigation.

NEW YORK MUSICIANS PLAN CONSERVATORY

De Koven Leads a Movement to Give Americans Chance to Finish Their Training in This Country.

Musicians of New York were interested yesterday in a new movement to establish a musical conservatory of national scope that should give young Americans the opportunity to finish their professional training in this country. It was announced that a committee headed by Reginald de Koven had been formed for the purpose of naming a national committee to adopt permanent plans.

Among those on the provisional committee were mentioned Horatio Parker, Professor of Music at Yale; George W. Chadwick, head of the New England Conservatory; Frank Damrosch of the Institute of Musical Art; Henry Hadley, the composer; Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler and Ernest Schelling, pianists; Clarence Eddy, organist; Albert Spalding, violinist; Rose L. Sutro and David Bispham.

Elsie Janis at the Palace.

Elsie Janis began a week at the Palace yesterday with her imitations of Ethel Barrymore, Sam Bernard, Eddie Foy, Laurette Taylor, Raymond Hitchcock, Nora Bayes, George Cohan, Will Rogers, Fred Stone, and finally of herself. Half the long list was demanded by the house by way of encores, and at the close Miss Janis received big bunches of roses and made a speech. Emma Carus appeared in the new bill, as did Bennett and Richards, Dorothy Shoemaker, and the Misses Campbell.

Victor Mapes's "The Lasso" Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23.—Victor Mapes, co-author of "The Boomerang," presented his modern society comedy, "The Lasso," at the Savoy Theatre here tonight. The piece will open its engagement in New York at the Lyceum Theatre on Aug. 13. The cast included Shelley Hull, Phoebe Foster, Edward Abeles, Helen Westley, Charles A. Stevenson, Beatrice Noyes, Burton Churchill, Eleanor Gordon and France Bendtsen.

AGREE ON CUTS IN OCEAN RATES

Anglo-American Commissioners' Plan Awaits Government's Approval.

TO COMBAT U-BOAT PERIL

Control of Coal by London and Washington Expected to Coerce Neutral Owners.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Radical revision downward of ocean freight rates has been agreed upon in principle by Shipping Commissioners designated by President Wilson and the British Foreign Office to represent the Government of the United States and Great Britain.

Copies of a proposed agreement, under which the two Governments not only would make sweeping reductions in present prohibitive rates, but virtually would take over the operation of all allied merchantmen in the Atlantic, have been placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office for approval.

All the Allies, with the possible exception of Japan, have signified their willingness to accept the program. In the case of Japan, it is proposed to have a Japanese merchant fleet of as many ships as possible placed in the transatlantic trade to help render ineffective the submarine warfare. This and other phases of the proposed agreement will be considered when the Japanese mission, headed by Vice Admiral Takeshita, reaches the United States.

Screws on Neutral Ship Owners.

Neutral shipping, under the proposed agreement, would also be forced largely into channels designated by America and Great Britain. This would be made possible by the enforcement of regulations denying to neutral ships supplies of bunker coal needed by allied merchantmen unless the neutral ships agreed to make at least a portion of their sailings between American and allied ports.

With the program in effect the United States and Great Britain would virtually control the entire world's shipping, prescribing reasonable rates, far lower than those on some commodities now in effect, and designating sailings and voyages.

Thus the entire aspect of the world's ocean transportation system would be changed largely to meet the new conditions caused by the submarine war. The proposal was entered into to assure the Allies, so far as possible, that ships would be forthcoming, and that transportation charges would be reasonable for carrying supplies from this country to Europe during the continuance of the war.

Wilson Urged Negotiations.

Negotiations were begun at the instance of President Wilson, whose views concerning the unreasonableness of present ocean freight rates were outlined in his appeal on July 11 to the business interests of the country to put aside selfish considerations. Prior to voicing that appeal the President had designated Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board and Counselor Polk of the State Department to represent the United States in the conferences with British officials. Thomas Royden, Chairman of the Allies' Chartering Commission, and J. A. Salter, requisitioning director here of the British Admiralty, represent Great Britain.

France and Italy Agree.

France and Italy have been advised of the negotiations and have indicated their adhesion to any program which might be evolved. The French Cabinet on July 18 approved the institution of a general control by the Government over the mercantile fleet and authorized the Under Secretary of Maritime Transports to undertake all means to control freight rates and to utilize ships. It is thought likely here that under this authority the Under Secretary will co-operate fully with America and Great Britain in prescribing new rates where present ones are prohibitive.

The agreement placed before the State Department and the British Foreign Office by the four Commissioners is not the first drafted by officials of this country and Great Britain. About two months ago Lord Eustace Percy of the British mission and Dr. E. E. Pratt, then Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, reached an oral agreement under which the United States would have co-operated with Great Britain in regulating the rates and movements of ocean-going craft of all the Allies. This agreement, afterward reduced to writing, was disapproved by the State Department for reasons which have never been made public. Negotiations between the four Shipping Commissioners followed.

In surveying the situation the Commissioners found that some of the Allies, notably Italy, had vessels for which there was an urgent need in transatlantic trade, lying idle at home wharves, because there was no system by which owners might have been compensated for their destruction. Italy was reported at that time to have approximately 170,000 tons of ocean-going shipping, thus rendered ineffective.

In neutral countries a similar situation obtained in many respects. In the case of Japan, it was found that Japanese vessels were making large profits in Pacific trade, which was not thought to be so essential as transatlantic trade. Many thousands of tons of shipping are reported to be under construction in Japanese yards, with steel and other materials imported from the United States. Recently the Exports Council has virtually placed an embargo on all steel and steel products intended for shipbuilding in Japan.

The United States and Great Britain hold the master keys to the situation, as it is for not only for all allied merchant shipping, but for neutral shipping as well.

British Lines in Admiralty's Hands.

The agreement as to ocean rates between American Atlantic ports and England and France will be made entirely between the respective Governments, because the shipping of those two European countries is in the hands of the Admiralty boards.

The big fleets of the White Star, Cunard, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Furness, Withy, Wilson, Booth, Lamport & Holt, Prince and other well-known British steamship lines have been taken over by the Admiralty, and the agents of the respective companies in this country operate the ships on a regular commission basis.

The French Government allows the owners of steamships to retain 5 per cent. of their cargo space for their regular clients among American shippers, but the goods must be flour, grain, provisions, or some cargo that has the approval of the French Consul before it is shipped.

There are very few Italian or Russian vessels coming to American ports now.

Twenty-four of the seized German steamships have been turned over by the United States Shipping Board to the French, Italian, and Russian Governments under regular time charter agreements, and are now being operated in the Atlantic trade.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Actors' New Year's Day will be celebrated tomorrow by the Lambs Club at Freeport, L. I., an organization of players who have appointed their own "holidays" for the Summer day-off spell.

Last night marked the 400th performance of "Turn to the Right" at the Gayety. Tonight 500 members of the American Plate Glass Manufacturers' Association will attend the Smith-Hazzard comedy.

A. H. Woods begins rehearsals today for "The Eyes of Youth," the new play which he will present in conjunction with the Shuberts at the Maxine Elliott Theatre next month, with Marjorie Rambeau.

Edward B. Perkins will make his debut as a producing manager this Autumn with a musical play in three acts, the book by Val Crawford, lyrics by J. Schuyler Greene, and music by Silvio Hein.

Selwyn & Co. announce their season's opening at the Harris Theatre on Aug. 18 with "Daybreak," the new play by Jane Cowl and Jane Murfin. Miss Cowl later goes on tour in "Lilac Time."

Sam B. Hardy will head the cast selected for the new musical play, "The Riviera Girl," which will be Klaw & Erlanger's annual Fall production at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

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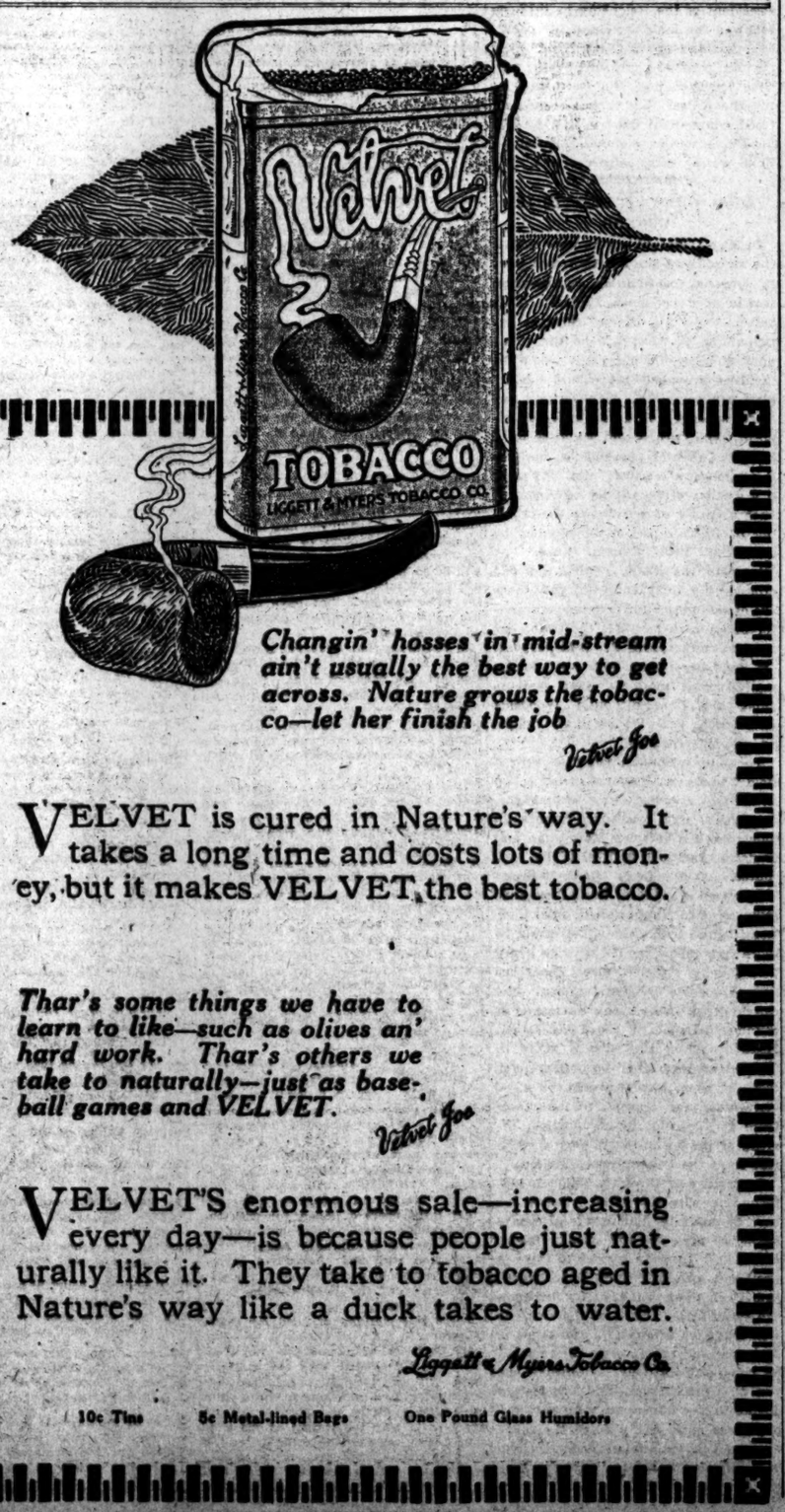

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

A DICTATORSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

For deliverance from a state of disorganization and paralysis of authority such as has again befallen Russia, the usual way of deliverance, usually the only way, is through a dictatorship, and if Russia is to have a dictator, KERENSKY is probably the best man to exercise the supreme power. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Peasants of All Russia have now done what evidently should have been done immediately after the abdication of the Czar. They have granted unlimited powers to KERENSKY's Ministry, now called the "Government of National Safety." It is charged with the duty of re-establishing discipline in the army and putting down the enemies of public order wherever they may be at work.

The Councils of the Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants have tardily arrived at the conclusion that the Provisional Government is in danger. All Russia is in danger, has been in danger from the moment when the Socialists and radical agitators of Petrograd brought about the meeting of the council which, without authority, impudently assumed to govern Russia. The Provisional Government first created would have guided the country safely through the perilous time that followed the success of the revolution, if only it could have secured obedience from the Russian people at home and from the armies at the front. It was then and there that the poison of socialism and radicalism began its deadly work. The infection spread until it was arrested by KERENSKY, whose patriotism and noble courage for a moment inspired even the army with a loyal resolve to face the enemy and drive him back. But there has been a new outbreak of the proletariat spirit, and a dangerous one, among the regiments at the front in Northern Galicia. Obedience to the orders of their commanders was made a subject of debate by the disaffected regiments and they voted to disobey, retreating when they were commanded to advance. Poor, blind souls that they are, they announced that they had made a "separate peace" with the Germans, a phrase devised to cover the fact that they had deserted and run away.

It has been abundantly proved that German agents were at work to bring about the disaffection among the troops at the front, and among Russians everywhere, especially in Petrograd. LENINE, who under a Government exercising any sort of authority in a rational way would have been deprived of all power to do mischief long ago, has been exposed as a worker for the German cause, and it has countless other workers. But the seeds of disaffection from which have sprung the troubles that now beset Russia were long ago planted, and they, too, were of German origin. There have been nests of socialism and internationalism in every country, but the germs mostly came from Germany. While the ruling and military class in Germany has been plotting against the peace of the world and the freedom of nations, the lower class of Germans have shown an equal degree of industry in evolving theories of social disorganization disguised as a code of principles for the uplifting of the masses. While the Socialists in other countries were for the most part idle dreamers, the German Socialists have been hard thinkers; it is from them very largely that the doctrines of socialism and internationalism have come. The original "pockets" in which streptococcus viridans of discontent and social revolution has been bred are to be found largely in Germany. Hundreds of German propagandists and agitators carried the poison-germs into Russia and the revolution gave them the opportunity to propagate and spread enormously. The ideas which possessed the minds of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates until its members took fright are incompatible with all principles and doctrines of sound government and public order. They work not for the good and happiness of the masses but for anarchy, bloodshed, endless strife, impoverishment, and extreme of misery for all.

These ideas must be driven out of the Russian mind, or at least sternly suppressed, if there is to be hope for the rebuilding of a new nation on the ruins of the old empire. All now depends upon the degree of authority which KERENSKY, at the head of the Government of National Safety, can exercise, upon the support the Government can depend upon from the armed forces. Of course, a dictator without soldiers to enforce his orders would be as helpless as the imprisoned Czar. There would be more desertions of whole regiments, more rioting in the streets of Petrograd, and events would march swiftly toward the breakdown which might be expected to lead to a counter-revolution and possibly the re-establishment of the imperial sway.

To the allies of Russia, just when hope had been rekindled by military successes in Galicia due to the inspiring exhortations and example of KERENSKY, this new evidence of disaffection is a bitter disappointment. There are urgent military reasons why Germany and Austria should be forced to keep large bodies of troops on the eastern front all the time. It would be a disaster the extent of which could hardly be measured if they should be able now to disregard Russia, to rid themselves of all fear of an attack in that quarter while they devote their entire attention to the western and southern lines of defense. KERENSKY's marvelous power as a leader and inspirer of men has been demonstrated. It is probable that he may be able to secure support from the army because it is known that in his beliefs and in his political career he has been entirely detached from the influences of the old regime. It is not less important that he should be free from all embarrassing interference by the mischief-workers of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council in Petrograd. If he is to be a dictator he must first of all have obedience there, and to secure obedience there and at the front he must have troops that will obey orders. It will be a test of the man, of his soul and substance, for he must not hesitate to employ the means, however stern, that may be required to enforce his will.

THE BEST CITY ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor MITCHEL has given New York City the best administration that it has had within my recollection.

This is the opinion of the Republican candidate for Mayor in 1886, the President of the New York Police Board from 1895 to 1897. His name is THEODORE ROOSEVELT. In the wider range of his interests and achievements, State, national, and international, he has never ceased to keep an observant eye upon the municipal affairs of this city, where his illustrious career began. By many sympathies and relations, by his zeal for social progress, by his concern for honest, enlightened democratic government and the welfare of the many, he is bound to approve a city administration which has sought steadily the public good. His opinion is that of every man who believes that municipal government should be for the public good, and not an asylum and paymaster's office for politicians.

"I most earnestly hope," says Mr. ROOSEVELT, "that the Republicans will "aid the Fusion ticket, and that there "will be no contest against it in the "Republican primaries." "All good citizens," he adds, "without regard "to party, should welcome the chance "to continue the present Fusion ad- "ministration in office. It has been "honest, courageous, and progres- "sive."

And the citizens know what it has been. They know what Tammany has been, is, and can't help being.

GIVE US THE FOOD BILL.

It will be better to have a fairly workable Food bill by Aug. 1 than to wait for possible improvements more wearisome weeks. There is danger now of a reopening of the debates in both Houses. Senator REED of Missouri, for that matter, is not half through with the bill. He could suggest changes and invent obstructions for another month or more. As the bill stands, after weeks of filibustering in the Senate, however, it is scarcely workable. The unconstitutional provisions of the liquor amendment must be removed. The provision for a board of three instead of one Administrator is not acceptable to the House. It is not acceptable to the President. The bipartisan Congressional War Board, provision for which was made a rider in the Senate at the last moment, will not have the country's approval. There are grave historical objections to the creation of such a Congressional body. It is not necessary for Congress to meddle with matters which are solely within the province of the Executive.

But public interest in the bill as it now stands centres in the attempt to restrict the powers of Mr. HOOVER as Food Administrator. The proposed division of authority was vigorously fought in the Senate without avail. The best that could be done was to reduce a proposed board of five to one of three members. As Senator JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS of Mississippi said in the debate July 18, the object of these amendments was "to prevent "the President from appointing a man "of his choice to this place, or else, "if the President does appoint a man "of his choice, so to handicap the "man that he may be helpless." That was clearly the object. It is an object the House will not tolerate. It is one which the people should condemn in unmistakable terms. In times like these there must be a concentration of authority. The country is in great peril. One great trouble in Washington at this time is the division of authority in many departments. The result in regard to shipping has become a shameful scandal. The attempt to destroy the purpose of the Food bill is equally shameful.

While Congress delays action on this measure, speculation goes on and the practical conservation of food supplies is impossible. Senator WILLIAMS spoke the mind of every intelligent American citizen when he declared:

Mr. President, if I had my way about this bill, I would appoint one man to take charge of this matter, and I would name him in the bill, and I would name HOOVER. I would name him especially because of the absolutely uncalled-for, unprovoked, and unjustified attacks that have been made upon him.

The covert attacks on Mr. HOOVER in the Senate have been utterly unwarranted. He is a tried man. The American people have no doubt of his integrity or his ability. He is above suspicion. His only opponents are the men who are striving with all their might to prevent the operation of his sane plans for the control of food supplies and, incidentally, to delay the provisioning of our army. These men should be called to account by their constituents. They are deliberately endangering the country. It is sincerely to be hoped that the three-headed board will be set aside and full authority for the control of the food situation placed where it belongs. "The more men there are in this commission," said Senator WILLIAMS, "the less efficiently it is going to work." Full efficiency can be obtained by one-man control when that man is Mr. HOOVER. But, as we have said, we must have the Food bill, with or without objectionable features. There must be no more delays. If we had more legislators of the stature of JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, the bill would have been a law nearly a month ago.

WOODEN OR STEEL SHIPS?

The proposal to build wooden ships of an emergency type has found foreign appreciation and domestic imitation. The French Government has ordered forty 3,000-ton wooden ships of a local builder, with the privilege of ordering 120 on the same terms. They are to be sailing ships with auxiliary motors. Twenty-seven million dollars' worth of similar wooden auxiliary power schooners are now building for the Canadian Pacific Railway under the Aid to Shipping act. They are intended for the route between Eastern and Western Canada, through the Panama Canal. They will either carry cargoes otherwise uncarried or they will release other tonnage perhaps better fit for transatlantic voyages.

There is no way of putting seaworthy ships afloat which does not ease the freight situation in one way or another. This headway with emergency wooden ships has attracted the attention of steel ship builders, and they have paid the Government type of wooden ship the compliment of proposing to apply the same method of construction to steel ships. The claim is made that the gain in time over other steel ship construction is one-third, and the gain in economy one-tenth or more. Ships of this "panel" type, it is said, can be built faster than of wood, and the steel plans have been approved by Mr. FERRIS, the Government naval architect who approved the wooden plans. No one would insist that wooden ships should have the monopoly of the panel model, if it be a feasible model for both. Some of each, with honors easy, would be a happy solution of a dispute which already has kept 250,000 tons of possible construction out of the water.

An authoritative Washington dispatch says that

since the beginning of the German ruthless submarine warfare the destruction of merchantmen hitherto available for Entente commerce has been at least four times the amount of tonnage built.

Surely it is easier to speed up construction than to speed up the sinkings. When construction more closely approaches the need of the case it will be time to be more difficult to please regarding the ships built. "Any stick to beat a dog with." Any ship to carry cargo, and the best ships to carry troops. Fast ships, of course, when they can be built, but slow ships are not impossible if they are quick and easy on the helm. These are emergency ships, not samples of our shipbuilding skill. It is beside the point to criticise them as samples of art rather than of ingenuity. It is also allunde to say that they are not capable of more than 10½ knots, for that is about the speed of the cargo boats which the leading champion of steel ships is proposing to build.

It approaches lack of candor to criticise a badly built wooden ship as though it were one of the proposed panel type of model. It may be a poor model, or even an impossible one, but that is not to be decided upon the merits of a personal quarrel contrary to the public interest, whatever the merits of it.

TAMING OF THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Parliamentary government has had a notable triumph in Germany. The Kaiser has given a sort of "reception" at the official residence of the Secretary of the Interior to representatives of the parties in the Reichstag. He talked to them with that conquering grace to which even stern and rock-bound American exchange professors have been known to succumb. When the Admirable Crichton of sovereigns strives to please, who can resist him? Such is the innate snobbery of mankind.

To the four Socialists present he talked freely, "and seemed exceedingly interested in what they told "him." They seem to have gone away happy. Indeed, everybody was charmed, officially. "It is generally considered," says a Berlin dispatch to THE TIMES, "that this meeting will "inaugurate such parliamentarization "of the German Government as is "compatible with the present political "situation and the unusual conditions "arising from the world war." Exactly. Just as much as none. Some deep-revolving publicist of Jena or Berlin ought to set forth in a treatise that the essence of parliamentary government in Great Britain consists in taking tea on the terrace of the House of Commons.

Better than tea was there for patriot stomachs. Sandwiches were a shoehorn for beer and wine. Prosit! What if rations of food are abridged? Thirst comes before hunger. Bread is but antepast for the large liquid requirement. Cosmopolitans are among the Deputies, travelers who have seen White House receptions. Comparing them with this imperial reflection, opinions expressed "were not exactly flattering" to Mr. WILSON's social functions.

Yet, rather our imperfect system of democratic government than Mr. WILSON's social skill should have been blamed. America is largely a parched steppe of prohibition. Mr. WILSON cannot reclaim the doubtful, and fascinate the hostile, members of Congress by inviting them to the White House and a laden sideboard or bar. Even the beginnings of parliamentarism are lacking in the United States.

Cigars and cigarettes were furnished by the thoughtful Dr. HELFFERICH. The informality, the wetness, the sociability of the smoking room prevailed. Lovely, symbolic smoke, typifying the clearness and solidity of the dream of parliamentarism!

The taming of the once irregular and wild Social Democrats, the presence of four of the ancient outlaws, lending willing ears to the Guglielmian pipings, are the most edifying impressions one carries away from this "social parliamentarization," as the Berlin Mittagszeitung calls it. One of the four social Socialist Deputies was Herr SCHEIDEMANN, one of the Kaiser's busiest political "drummers." Marvelous has been the mollification of Herr SCHEIDEMANN when we remember that, when elected First Vice President of the Reichstag in 1912, he followed the instructions of his party, and wouldn't go to the Schloss, as is the duty of the President and two Vice Presidents of the Reichstag, to tell the Kaiser that it was organized. Good commercial imperialists the Social Democrats have shown themselves. Shall we see them courtiers yet?

DUAL SUBWAY TRAFFIC IN QUEENS.

In May 1,290,140 tickets were sold at the stations on the Interborough lines in Queens, presumably representing traffic of twice those figures. That betters expectations, and enlarges anticipations of what will be the result upon the borough's growth when the facilities provided by the dual subway plan are complete. The Astoria line leads because it is a little more developed. The Corona line would seem to have the greater possibilities, because it opens more territory, and has upon it a station with capacity of becoming such a centre of activity as the crossing of 120th Street in Manhattan by the New York Central lines. At Woodside the Long Island Railroad crosses the dual subway, and there are opportunities for convenient transfer between them. But the trains are not run conveniently for that purpose. On the Long Island Railroad twice as many trains stop at other stations along the line, although Woodside sells twice or thrice as many tickets as adjacent stations.

The empty acres upon this "cornfield" route, as Mayor GAYNOR called it, are fast growing a crop of factories, residences, and apartment houses all along the line between Manhattan and Jamaica, and soon will be solidly populated. As the Long Island Railroad is operated at present, these thousands must come to Manhattan to start their Long Island trip, although it would be more convenient for them to go along their journey either by direct departure from Woodside or from Jamaica. The same is true of the many thousands of Summer patrons of the Long Island Road all along the subway route in Manhattan and other boroughs. For most of them also it would be more convenient and cheaper to take their train at Woodside or at Jamaica, instead of paying an extra fare for the ride from the Pennsylvania Station.

Conjecture is the only guide in determining why this is so. There are several expertly managed real estate developments on the Long Island route, and the train service to them is excellent, although there is no opportunity at them for transfer between the two routes. Each of the roads is well managed separately, and there is no particular reason why they should be run co-operatively. Railways are run to collect fares, and passengers dislike to pay unnecessary fares. They pay fares more easily when the service given is what is wanted. Queens is clamoring for a lower fare and better service on the Long Island route to Jamaica at the same time that the Long Island Company is resisting pressure for the same improvements on the route from Brooklyn to Jamaica.

Both birds might be killed with the same stone if the Long Island should see fit to relieve the pressure on the Brooklyn-Jamaica route by enlarging the facilities on the Manhattan-Jamaica route. A great part of the regular all-year business and of the Summer excursion business could use either route, and one could be made to relieve the other.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Exhortation Will Not Be Enough.

Even in time of peace there would be reason, if not exactly for disquietude, at least for serious consideration of future needs and how to meet them, in the statement of President BEDFORD of the Standard Oil Company as to the present relation between the production and consumption of crude petroleum in this country. He says that though the United States is producing annually 300,000,000 barrels of this truly and variously precious commodity, it is using each year 35,000,000 barrels more than that, while the stored surplus from which this excess is drawn amounted on May 1 to only 165,688,797.

In something less, and perhaps a good deal less, than three years, therefore, we shall be wholly dependent on new production, and that, unfortunately, in spite of vigorous efforts to extend the old fields and to find others, is steadily, and not slowly, declining. The quantity of petroleum, like that of coal, in the earth is not only limited, but it is not receiving, and so far as known never will receive, any increment from the natural processes that brought it into existence. When the supply on hand is exhausted, that is the end of these forms of stored solar energy, and either substitutes for them will have to be found, or, if that should prove impossible, the welfare and the progress of humanity, to say the least of them, will be checked.

That check can be deferred through economy of use, a thought already in many minds, and it was the one in President BEDFORD's mind when he issued his statement. His special anxiety was with respect to gasoline, the constituent of petroleum which has been brought into such enormous use as fuel for automobiles and all the many other machines of which an internal combustion engine forms the essential part. With a great war going on, dependent on gasoline for many of its most important activities, he thinks that its use for other than necessary purposes is already improvident and is likely soon to have disastrous consequences.

He believes that automobiling for pleasure should be stopped at once. He does not go the length of advising an immediate Government prohibition of motoring for pleasure, but it is doubtful that anything less would be effective, for appeals to make voluntarily a sacrifice so great, a change of custom so marked, are not likely to produce promptly, if at all, the desired result. They certainly would not be heeded by some, and the others would see little reason for them to practice an economy that would only make waste easier for the more careless or the less patriotic.

A Problem Still to be Met.

An approach to absolute fairness about as close as could be expected in the conduct of an operation at once enormous and highly complex has been attained in making the draft for our new armies. The large element of chance which marks the selective draft is blind only as to the exertion of political and other influence to save some from enrollment at the expense of others, but there is room for the exercise of intelligent discrimination among those who at this time and in the future stand at or near the head of the lists, and for none of them will there be immunity from military service except for good and sufficient reasons.

But the selective draft, as made, does create a problem the solution of which will become more and more needful as the months go on. The men now registered are those who on June 5 were between the ages of 21 and 31, and all of them can be called on for service as fast as needed. On June 6, however, there were not a few young men, taking the country over, who on that day attained the requisite maturity for service under the law as it applied the day before, and with every day that has since passed the number has increased. Already it is enough to form several regiments, and by the end of a year there will be something like a million of them, a body of men curiously isolated from the responsibilities that have fallen on the millions of whom they are the close contemporaries.

In countries that have not a selective draft, but universal military service, this problem does not arise. For those countries each year produces its own "class" of young men who have reached the service age, and automatically, as it were, they take their place either in the ranks or subject to call if needed.

The difficulty requires no immediate action by us, but it will deserve and is sure to receive more and more of consideration as its size grows larger. Should the first call be followed by two or three or even more like the one now making, as is more than likely to be the case, the inadequacy of the present registration properly to meet the country's requirements will become more and more apparent. Sooner or later, a method of bringing these newly matured men into the army will have to be made, for it would be obviously unjust to put the whole burden of a long war on the 10,000,000 whose names are now on the draft rolls.

Relaxing a Rule as to Age.

Among the great corporations, the Pennsylvania Railroad has been the first publicly to announce the abrogation of its rule not to take into its service for any form of employment new men who have already attained the age of 45 years. This action will soon be followed, almost of necessity, by the other large users of labor, for with the war taking so many young men into the several forms of military activity, the older men will find themselves in the better economic position which the announcement of the Pennsylvania Company indicates.

There is something of good for them, therefore, in the wind that is in so many ways the worst of all, and the man of 45 and over, if forced to seek new employment, will not encounter all of the discrimination that has been meeting him more and more in the past in almost exact ratio with the spread of the pension system, or something like it, in industrial circles. But even now the discrimination will not entirely cease, for, as the Pennsylvania takes pains to make clear, these elderly men are viewed by it as employed only for the continuance of the war and for six months thereafter, and they will not get the privileges of the road's Pension Department.

That many of them will hold their positions permanently is certain, however, for they will have no difficulty in proving their value, and, as time passes, it will be found both practicable and expedient, presumably, to give them, in some reasonably modified form, the benefits of the pension and profit-sharing systems.

Restore Mount Tacoma's Name.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a former resident of the State of Washington, I beg leave to express a most hearty indorsement of the letter of Henry T. Finck. His reasoning is cogent and unanswerable, and we may well hope that the Geographic Board will yet see the error of its ways and restore the fine old name of Tacoma to the mountain now barbarously misnamed Rainier.

The astoundingly perverse reasoning employed by the board to palliate its persistence in error implies that no long-continued wrong should ever be righted. Its absurdity as applied to geographical matters might be demonstrated by many examples. Mr. Finck has referred to the single instance of the Hawaiian Islands. Let me cite a still closer and more recent parallel case. One of the most beautiful New Hampshire mountains, situated in North Conway and known by the Indians as Pequawket, has for many years been officially and unofficially termed Kearsarge, thus confusing it with the original Kearsarge, an equally magnificent peak in the southern section of the State. The misnomer, like the similar false label of Rainier in the case of Mount Tacoma, has long since become "firmly established," so that few persons anywhere recognized the mountain under any other name than that of Kearsarge. It is one of the best-known peaks in New Hampshire, having an unusually interesting summit and providing a panoramic view of mountain scenery equaled or excelled by no other mountain of the State save the incomparable Moosilauke. Yet this same Geographic Board, which now claims a prescriptive right for unsuitable and unworthy appellations, readily yielded to the request of Senator Gallinger but two or three years ago, and the good old name Pequawket is now the official designation. A like justice is now demanded for Mount Tacoma. May it not be delayed. JAMES F. MORTON, Jr.
New York, July 20, 1917.

Negro Migration Northward.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in your issue of July 2, headlined "The South Blamed for the Negro Exodus," undertakes to explain the cause of the negro migration from the South to the North. It positively asserts that it is all due to the ill-treatment of the negro in the South, and not at all to the higher wages offered by the Northern manufacturing plants. The Southern negro and the intelligent white people of the United States know better than this; they know that the moving power was the fact that the negro could earn better wages, supported by this fact being strenuously heralded among them by labor agents representing factories requiring their services. We do not blame the negro for trying to better his condition—it is human nature to do this—but we do object most seriously to erroneous opinions being given to the general public far removed from our section which reflects upon the white people of the South, especially at a time when the relations between the two races are very harmonious. C. R. BYRNES.
Natchez, Miss., July 7, 1917.

From Senores Zubaran and Urueta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 1 a cablegram from Mexico City which states that we have been removed from the Liberal Constitutionalist Party on account of our pro-German sentiments. As this is absolutely untrue, we are sending you the present letter in order to request you, if you should deem it just, to make the following correction:

Messrs. Urueta and Zubaran never have had and deny having now pro-German sentiments. Their sentiments and their work tend exclusively toward a nationalist policy. We are pro-Mexican and we have always thought that, on account of proximity and mutual interest, Mexico and the United States should follow a policy of full harmony, based on respect for the sovereignty and dignity of each of the said nations.

R. ZUBARAN CAPMANY,
JESUS URUETA.
Mexico City, July 12, 1917.

Times Draft Table Copied in Boston.

From The Boston Transcript, July 21.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes this morning one of the handiest tables on the drawings. The work in this compilation was stupendous. It involved not merely tabulation, but the elimination of numbers blank in the districts for which it was computed. THE TIMES is to be congratulated upon its idea and its efficiency. * * *

The Transcript [which reproduced the table photographically] apologizes for the poor typographical appearance of this table, but because of the delay that would have been involved in setting it by the usual method it has been reproduced by photogravure process.

THE SONG OF THE TANKS.

We are the strangest spawn there be
of that man-made Devil, War:
We seem some horrible drunken dream
—yet actually We ARE!

We are the gruesome, gibbering beasts,
playing our ludicrous pranks,
Straddling over some death-filled ditch,
terrible, merciful Tanks.

In the flare of Hell men see us and
laugh—as we drunkenly lurch and
roll:
We climb, we dip, we reel, we trip, yet
ever on, to our Goal!

Our entrails burn with the fire of youth,
gun muzzles at our port,
And the steady hand of the gunner
moves as though this thing were
sport!

We wallow and creep through mud,
man-deep, through wire-meshed barricades,
We spew forth Death to the crazy Hun,
and haunt him, gruesome Shades!

Wherever we go we scatter the foe: no
beast and no mere machine
May track our path as we squirm along,
belching our deadly spleen.

Within us cluster our soldier boys,
laughing their rollicking laugh,
Steady and ready and strong and young,
from Tommy to Chief-of-Staff.

For we are the natural spawn of War—
as made by the Kultured Hun. . . .
The kindest, cruelest, ugliest beast that
prospers under the sun.

Terrible Tanks of Death we are, terrible—lovable, too!
For, though we slaughter, it is to save:
they love us, our working crew,

The day shall come when, our work
well done, you'll keep us just for
show—
Just to remember the Things we Did
to the Heathen, Long Ago!

We'll hold our court in some prim room,
with the great grim Dinosaur,
And men shall gasp at our ugliness—
then laugh as they laughed before!

You see, though blundering Tanks we
be, gigantic Beetles or Toads,
We are the Autos who do not need your
well-made, well-kept roads!

Nor shall we spraddle and lurch in vain
—we'll do our bit till we've *won!*
Till the Earth is clean and the World is
free and women safe from the Hun!

ELIZABETH NEWPORT HEPBURN.

THE SHIPPING IMBROGLIO

Not a Personal Quarrel, but a Life-and-Death Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Readers of your paper have never lacked plain facts and sound views concerning the shipping controversy. They are in small danger of thinking that there is nothing in it but a quarrel for which two men are equally responsible and that the trouble would be over if they would agree on some compromise plan. It is even more essential than it was originally that the plan should be a distinctly good one since results depend on it which, for America and her allies, are immediate and vital.

It would be hard to find anything which would more clearly endanger the early victory which our country and its allies hope to win than a marked shortage of ships when our own army and supplies for all the armies fighting with us will have to be transported—not to mention food for civil populations. The great pinch will come after the beginning of Winter and the patent fact is that scarcely a ship begun under the present building plan can then be ready for service. Time is so much the essence of the problem that one might almost say it is the whole of it. If a man were drowning and had cried out for a boat and some one were pushing toward him a flat-bottomed skiff with square ends and ungraceful sides, it would not be in order for an officer to step in and say: "Not that boat. I will have no rescue work done by such a scow. In two hours I shall be able to send a handsomer and more finely built craft"—to hunt for the man's body.

That in effect was what General Goethals did when he took charge of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The final issue of the war was at stake, an issue that was and still is the freedom of Europe from a domination so galling that under it life for any one except a German would have small attractions. With Europe thus fettered freedom would be everywhere compromised. America would have to arm to the teeth and stand perpetually ready to defend herself behind the moat which the Atlantic furnishes; and it would go hardly with her canal and her outlying possessions. To secure for the world "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" there are needed "ships, more ships, and still more ships," as Lloyd George once said—and they were then in a fair way to be furnished.

Three months ago contractors were ready to rush work on a great fleet of wooden vessels, to do their work before steel ships could be finished and to help the steel fleet afterward. They had been planned for quick construction but would have been demonstrably strong and seaworthy. They would not have been as uncomely as the scow of our illustration, though their design had less grace than that of vessels of traditional pattern—the kind that we now have a promise of getting after the war is over, though hardly in any number before that time. Not till the armies of freedom have been hampered by lack of supplies and reinforcements, and probably not till some battles which should have been victorious for them have been drawn engagements if not defeats, will any of the ships now planned appear in European waters; and in that view they might, with some propriety, carry in their cargoes coffins for those needlessly killed as well as supplies for the living. Such would be the normal result of a policy that considers only the quality of ships and takes no due account of the time it will take to get them.

The one glaring fact that stands out in fiery letters amid the dust of the so-called "squabble" between two men is that the Emergency Fleet Corporation, if its plans had not been rudely brushed aside by the man who came to it as its manager, would have begun three months ago the building of a large fleet of good and serviceable ships—three golden months that can never be called back. The loss of them means that even with all possible haste in the construction that will now begin the fleet will be by a quarter of a year belated and, if the present slow building design is retained, it will be belated by a half year and more. Six months without ships that, in a critical exigency, might have been in service—that is what the wanton holding up of the work has meant. The offset tendered for it is an improvement in the quality of the ships—insured by making them come too late to avert disaster.

We may win this war. I believe we shall. Our resources are vast and so is our population. It will be markedly harder to win it because available ships that might have been had in time were rejected. The extra price of the more graceful vessels built on traditional lines is not the excess of money that will be paid for them. That is relatively a microscopic consideration. They will cost lives of Americans and Allies sacrificed by delay. Their price in money will appear chiefly in the outlay of protracting the war. The ships of an earlier design which, but for an ill-omened interference, would have been in the water today and fully completed by October would have gone far toward saving the situation, while those which would have been completed during the Winter—and thus before the advance squadrons of the fleet now planned will make their appearance—might have made the difference between quick success in the war and a slower and costlier one.

There are men who will write in their blood the cost of this fatal delay and their relatives as well as the country and the liberty-loving part of the world will contribute to the tragic price. The people have a right to know these facts and the noble army now gathering in khaki has a right to know them before they learn them through disaster.

JOHN BATES CLARK.
New York, July 23, 1917.

Turkish Students in America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in your issue of the 20th inst. the report from Berlin concerning the Turkish students in this country, headed "Turks Talk of Reprisals." It is there stated that Jelal Bey, former Turkish Consul General in New York, reported that the American Government "had refused to permit Turkish students in New York to return with the officials."

Dr. Achmed Emin and Jelal Bey seem already to be sufficiently Germanized as to hide the truth with the usual German war-time method. There may have been some reason that actuated Washington to forbid the Turkish students leaving in the very same boat with the astute and polished Consul General. But at no time during the war has the least hindrance been put in the way of the students. They could have left at any moment they wished to leave. Whether they did so wish is quite another question—one that it is not for me to answer.

I am sure that many of your readers would very much like to know something more about the "ambiguous report forwarded to Constantinople by a neutral diplomat," referred to by your Washington correspondent. They would also wish to know in what manner "the matter has been arranged to Turkey's satisfaction."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
West's Hole, Mass., July 21, 1917.

'ANTIS' DENOUNCE MILITANT PICKETS

Mrs. Wadsworth, Writing to the President, Says the Sentences Were Just.

CITES I. W. W. PARALLEL

Asks If Suffragettes' Wealth and Position Put Them Above the Law.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage today made public a letter from Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, its President, to President Wilson, protesting against the picketing of the White House by suffragists of the Woman's Party, and declaring that the sixteen pickets were justly sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse. The letter read:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"As a loyal American citizen and a lifelong resident of the District of Columbia, I wish to protest against the willful and persistent disregard for law and order systematically displayed by the members of the National Woman's Party.

"Your action in pardoning the sixteen women sentenced to Occoquan was one of clemency and not of justice. It was a proof of your tolerance and magnanimity and showed your appreciation not so much of woman's rights as of her duty."

Mrs. Wadsworth wrote that the sixteen women went to the workhouse rather than pay a fine "to gain the notoriety and publicity of such an action, and then, with a transparent mental dishonesty that is almost inconceivable in persons of normal intelligence, they advertised their martyrdom to the cause of suffrage.

"Is it wise to fan the flame of class jealousy by allowing the deportation from the State (in cattle cars) of undesirable citizens in one section of the country, and permitting women of wealth, family, and position to violate the laws and go unpunished in another? And not only unpunished, but actually demanding what they consider a reward for their misconduct? Can it be necessary that to preserve peace within our borders in this time of stress and imperative need for progress the machinery of government should be halted that these files on the wheel may bask in the light of publicity?

"They who prattle of 'democracy' and strive to force the will of the few upon the vast majority; they who shout of patriotism and defame the good name of their country in the hearing of other nations; they who prate of equal rights, but who will not observe them under law—Mr. President, are these to be trusted with the solemn responsibility of suffrage? Cordially yours,

"ALICE HAY WADSWORTH,
"President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage."

Eight members of the Woman's Party took up their posts beside the gates of the White House again today. They carried banners with quotations from some of President Wilson's speeches to Congress, but attracted little attention, and one special policeman easily preserved order.

Members of the headquarters staff of the Woman's Party say they are receiving answers to picketing campaign literature recently sent out which show no disapproval of the policy pursued in Washington. Only three letters were unfavorable. One was received from a prominent member of another suffrage organization who had had no letter from the party, asking for admission to membership and commending the party's work. Most of the letters contained money, and wealthy New York women visited the office immediately after the arrest of the pickets, offering sympathy and support.

One suffragist opposed to militant tactics wrote:

The sixteen women should be kept in the workhouse for breaking the law and hurting the suffrage cause. We should follow the example of the English women and show at this critical time that we are worthy to have the vote and put our country, freedom and humanity above all else. Those sixteen women should be kept out of the limelight, which is all they wished.

An anti-suffragist who had received a letter by mistake, wrote:

The workhouse seems to me a very good place for women addicted to making nuisances of themselves. I wish more of them were sent there. I am not a suffragist and should be very sorry to see the suffrage amendment as part of our Constitution. Kindly leave my name off your mailing list.

The third woman agreed with THE NEW YORK TIMES editorial of the 19th criticising the pickets. She says:

The editorial in this morning's NEW YORK TIMES expresses fully the opinion and sentiment of the large majority of law-abiding people in this country, and the same will fortunately have more influence with the President than all your literature or postals.

A big meeting at which the work of the pickets will be considered in one form or another will be arranged in this city by the National Woman's Party as soon as suitable accommodations can be found.

PRESTON P. LYNN WON'T RUN

Wanamaker Manager Declines Nomination for the Mayoralty.

The Nominating Committee of the Business Men's League held a meeting last night at its headquarters, 50 East Forty-second Street, to select a candidate for Mayor to run against Mayor Mitchel. The nomination had been offered to Preston P. Lynn, General Manager for John Wanamaker and President of the Sphinx Club, but Mr. Lynn appeared and said it would be impossible for him to accept. The committee then postponed for a week the selection of a candidate.

"You have been kind enough to consider me as a possible candidate for Mayor," Mr. Lynn told the committee. "This has touched me very much. As I have repeatedly told you, however, owing to my loyalty to the John Wanamaker institution I would now find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to give up the management of the business. I say these things to you so you may know that under no circumstances may I be considered a candidate for the Mayoralty, nor could I allow myself to be drafted for such service. I am at your call in the future as I have been in the past for such council and help as I may be able to command. I am with the league heart and soul. I know your efforts will truly be crowned with success."

A sub-committee of the Platform Committee of the Democratic Fusion organization also met at 50 East Forty-second Street last night to continue work on the committee's platform planks. A report will be made to the Platform Committee tonight and later the platform will be submitted to the fusion organization.

TO HEAD WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Professor Marshall of Dartmouth Will Succeed Dr. Sykes.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23.—Professor Benjamin T. Marshall of Dartmouth College, was chosen as President of Connecticut College for Women at New London by the Trustees this afternoon to succeed President Frederick Sykes, who recently resigned.

President Marshall was graduated from Dartmouth in 1897, and took his degree in divinity at Union Theological Seminary. Later he had Presbyterian charges at New Rochelle and Scarsborough-on-Hudson, N. Y. For some years he has had the chair of biblical history and literature at Dartmouth, and he will take a similar professorship at Connecticut College in addition to the Presidency.

GIBBONS TO SOLDIERS: GIVE ALL TO AMERICA

Cardinal, on 83d Birthday, Pledges Aid of Church to Food Conservation.

CONGRATULATED BY MANY

President Wilson and Mr. Hoover Write Appreciation of Hierarchy's Work in the War.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—To the young Americans who are about to answer the call of their country and enroll themselves in the great new national armies Cardinal Gibbons today sent this brief message:

"Be Americans always. Remember that you owe all to America and be prepared, if your country demands it, to give all in return."

And then he added, his voice having in it a touch of pride:

"And I am sure they will bring honor and credit to the country of their birth and adoption."

It was the Cardinal's eighty-third birthday, and he spent it, as he had spent so many birthdays in the past, at the home of T. Herbert Shriver, near Union Mills, in Carroll County. In the afternoon an automobile ride was taken to Westminster, where, at Mr. Shriver's office, the Cardinal found awaiting him a big batch of congratulatory telegrams from friends all over the country. It was while glancing over these messages of good will that he found time to chat for a few minutes with a reporter.

"It is so kind of my friends to remember the passing anniversaries and to go to so much trouble to let me know their good wishes," said the Cardinal. "Please say for me how much I appreciate such thoughtfulness, and that my birthday finds me in excellent health and spirits."

In a brief reference to conditions at large in the country the Cardinal gave first place in importance at this moment to the movement to conserve the food supply of the nation. He said he felt that this problem just now overshadowed everything else.

"I have given much thought to the problem," said the Cardinal, "and I feel that it is one which should be solved quickly, lest all of us suffer. I have recently had from Mr. Hoover a very pleasant little note, in which he assures me that both the President and himself appreciate what the Catholic hierarchy is doing, and that they are looking to us to aid still further.

"We have taken the matter up in a very practical way, and as soon as the plans are worked out we shall appeal directly to the women throughout the country to use all their efforts in helping to avoid waste and conserve food. Such a country-wide appeal should have a great effect. If there is anything else we can do we certainly shall do it."

On the subjects of war and peace the Cardinal had nothing to say, because, as he remarked, with a smile, he had said it all before. His views are well known. He has always preached arbitration as the alternative of war, and he has prayed for peace ever since the great war started. But since America entered the war he has had but one idea, and that is that Americans must back their country whole-heartedly, and with all their worldly goods and with their lives, if necessary.

"As I rode today through these beautiful hills in the glorious sunshine," said the Cardinal, "life seemed a wonderful thing. On every side there was peace and quiet, rest and contentment. War seemed a long way off, and yet it is almost at our doors."

Then, as he said good-bye, he added softly:

"We must pray that peace—a righteous peace—may come."

PRIESTS EAGER TO SERVE.

Cardinal Farley Says Many Would Be Chaplains in the Trenches.

Cardinal Farley has written to the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus that he has an excess of volunteers among priests who wish to serve as chaplains for American regiments in the trenches. He added that all the soldiers' headquarters established by the Knights of Columbus would be sure of supervision by priests anxious to undertake the work.

The letter was sent to Edward A. Arnold, Chairman of the New York chapter, who has sent out an appeal to Catholics for assistance in the work of providing recreation halls for soldiers in the trenches. A committee in charge of this work is composed of John G. Agar, William D. Guthrie, Adrian Iselin, James Parrish Lee, Morgan J. O'Brien, John Quinn, Joseph P. Grace, James Byrne, and John D. Crimmins.

CAPTAIN FALLS WITH PLANE.

Englishman Who Brought Down 14 Germans Escapes Death with Pupil.

Captain Ronald True of the Royal British Flying Corps, now an instructor for the Eastern Aeroplane Company of Brooklyn, had reached a height of 100 feet in a military biplane at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday when his motor stopped and the airplane turned head down and plunged to the ground. When the airplane struck the earth its two planes were smashed and Captain True and his companion, William A. Reed, a student in the school, were buried in the wreckage.

Men from the military training camp established at the speedway by Sheriff Edward Riegelmann ran at once to the pile of wreckage and began breaking it up to rescue the men, whom they had watched making preparations for the flight. They expected to find both men dead. Instead, they found Captain True and Mr. Reed bruised and bleeding but conscious. Captain True thanked the men for their speedy work in taking the wreckage away, and then asked if any one had found his "charmed pilot cap," an involuntary gift from one of the German aviators brought to earth at the front by Captain True, and "my little luck piece." They were found in the wreckage. Both men were taken to the Coney Island Hospital, where it was found that Mr. Reed's knee had been painfully injured.

Captain True brought down fourteen German airplanes and was wounded seven times before he came to America to instruct aviators. In his last encounter he was shot through the hip and was maimed for life. He married Mrs. B. G. Earle of Wilmington, Del., a week ago, and it is said that he proposed while they were in an airplane 5,000 feet in the air. Mr. Reed is 32 years old and a native of Australia. He is a student aviator and manager of the school for the airplane company.

The explanation of the cause of the accident is that the distance to the ground was too short for the machine to volplane to safety when the motor stopped. The airplane was demolished, and the loss was $10,000.

MORE RELIEF SHIPS NEEDED.

Belgian Commission Asks Dutch to Grant Tonnage Unconditionally.

LONDON, July 23.—It is learned that the negotiations which the Belgian Relief Commission is carrying on with Holland for relief ships are based on the necessity of obtaining more tonnage, and do not mean that ships of other nationalities engaged in this work will be withdrawn.

An effort is being made, although apparently with little chance of success, to induce the Dutch Government to recede from its decision not to supply tonnage unless guarantees of food supplies from the United States are given.

MARGERY MAUDE IS J. W. BURDEN'S BRIDE

Daughter of English Actor Marries New York Banker in Grace Church Chantry.

BRIDEGROOM A LIEUTENANT

Officer of 15th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., Awaits Call to Service—His Wife Made Stage Debut in "Grumpy."

The wedding of Joseph Warren Burden, a son of Mrs. Joseph W. Burden of this city and Lenox, Mass., and Miss Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor and of Mrs. Maude, who was Winifred Emery, was celebrated at 12:30 o'clock yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, who is spending the Summer at South Ashfield, Mass., came especially to perform the ceremony. The chantry which was crowded with guests, was simply decorated with palms and Ascension lilies on the altar.

The bride walked through the close and up to the altar with her father's cousin, Victor Maude, but no one gave her in marriage. She wore an afternoon frock of beige colored chiffon cloth on straight lines with an apron overdress to match, and a gathered corsage having a double white net Medici collar and narrow bishop sleeves of Georgette crêpe. A bit of scarf drapery embroidered in beige beads fell from the corsage, on which was pinned sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried lilies of the valley. Her beige colored straw toque was encircled with dahlias of the same hue as the hat, and a large-meshed beige colored veil draped over it fell to her shoulders at the back.

Miss Sylvia H. Barclay, a daughter of Mrs. William Orr Barclay, stood with the bride. Her gray Georgette frock, straight and simple, was finished with a deep hem of satin to match a sash with fringed ends and a fichu collar of cream lace. She carried mauve orchids. Her violet crin hat had the crown entirely of orchid-colored flowers.

Mr. Burden was in civilian's clothes, although he is a First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and his brother, Chester G. Burden, who is also in the service, wore khaki. There were no ushers, but several friends of Mr. Burden assisted in seating the guests.

The ceremony was followed by a breakfast for the relatives at the Colony Club. Mr. and Mrs. Burden will probably remain here in town, as he expects a call to active service at any time.

Among the guests at the wedding, besides the immediate relatives, were Police Commissioner Arthur Woods, Major Oliver Finney, Royal Flying Corps, from Canada; Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair and her daughter, Miss Marie L. Blair; Mr. and Mrs. Preston Davie, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm McBurney, Mrs. Richard Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laroque, Mrs. Samuel Blagden, and Eliot and Redmond Cross.

The engagement was announced on June 28. Mrs. Burden made her début on the stage in 1913 with her father in "Grumpy." Later she was in "Lady Windermere's Fan" with Margaret Anglin, and after that with George Arliss in "Paganini."

Mr. Burden is a Harvard graduate, class of 1906, and is with the banking firm of Redmond & Co.

Flower Show for the Red Cross.

The Horticultural Society of Southampton, L. I., will hold its annual flower show at that place on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The entire proceeds are to be devoted to the American Red Cross. Society girls of the cottage colony are to serve tea.

TWO IN FAMILY TO WED.

Son and Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Livingston Engaged.

Two engagements in one family were told yesterday when Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Livingston announced the approaching marriage of their daughter, Gertrude Channing Livingston, to Henry C. Kittredge, son of Professor Kittredge of Harvard, while at the same time there was announced from Troy, N. Y., the betrothal of Miss Kathleen Connolly, daughter of Charles M. Connolly of that city, to Robert Teviot Livingston of New York.

Mr. Livingston was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy this year. His sister, Miss Livingston, was presented to New York society a few seasons ago, and her fiancé, Mr. Kittredge, was graduated from Harvard in 1913. He is now a member of the Faculty of St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H.

MAY BE RUTH ARMSTRONG.

Girl Resembling Her Escapes from Wealthy Havana Man's Auto.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 23.—An American answering the description of Ruth Armstrong, the Youngstown girl who disappeared a week ago, escaped from a large gray automobile this morning and ran into an undertaking establishment and hid behind the door. A man, apparently a Cuban, in the automobile, made several trips up and down the block before he found the door in which she entered. When he found her he tried to get her to go with him, but she repeatedly screamed: "I won't go back with you!"

A crowd, attracted by the girl's cries, gathered and the man, apparently alarmed over the publicity, abandoned the girl, re-entered his car and disappeared around the first corner.

The clerk of the undertaking establishment thought he recognized her and asked her if she wasn't Ruth Armstrong. He says she denied it, but in such an alarmed manner, he was convinced it was she. When she was sure the man from whom she escaped had disappeared she hailed a passing taxicab and disappeared also.

Until late tonight Ruth Armstrong had not returned to the place where she roomed, or where she worked, nor had she sent for any of her effects.

THE TIMES correspondent learned the number of the private automobile from which she escaped, and also the number of the taxicab which she took when she left, and these have been turned over to the secret police, who should clear up the mystery tomorrow. THE TIMES correspondent learned today that when the girl disappeared the only thing of her personal effects that she carried besides her recticule was two small bottles which she bought the day prior to her disappearance. The woman in whose residence she was the only roomer said that she had told her the bottles contained medicine. The police are also working on the theory that these bottles may have contained poison.

THE TIMES correspondent tonight showed a group photograph of six young women wherein Miss Armstrong appeared to a woman who saw the American girl take refuge in the undertaking establishment. She immediately selected the photograph of Miss Armstrong. A man clerk of the establishment, however, selected another picture.

BIG CONCERT FOR CHARITIES

Mme. Schumann-Heink Among the Artists at Manhattan July 30.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Leon Rothier, John O'Malley, Kate Vannah, Myriane Deroxe, Geoffrey Stein, and the Russian Cathedral Choir will take part in a great benefit concert at the Manhattan Opera House on Monday evening next, July 30. Half the proceeds will be given to La Mutualité Maternelle of Paris, and half to the Order of the Golden Cross. The first of these takes care of poor French mothers and has worked for a quarter of a century to reduce infant mortality in France. The Golden Cross is a new branch of the Aeronautical Association of America for the relief of disabled aviators.

Otto H. Kahn and Clarence M. Mackay are among the patrons of the benefit, together with Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. H. P. Davison, Miss Lillian Murphy, Mrs. Proctor Field, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw, Mrs. Hutchison Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Leon, Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General, and Charles A. Downer, President of the Alliance Française in New York.

MAKES ATTACK ON GOMPERS

People's Council Replies to Charges of Labor Leader.

The charge made on Sunday by officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union that the People's Council was fomenting trouble in labor organizations by fighting conscription, and accusing the council of having German sympathies, brought an answer from that organization yesterday. Jacob Panken, Chairman of the Council, charged Samuel Gompers with not having labor's interests at heart and neglecting to watch legislation in the interest of labor.

Mr. Panken said that the organization had no fight with labor, but that its quarrel was with those who sought to limit the rights of Americans. Mr. Gompers knows, he said, that labor's press is being suppressed and bankrupted, but he has said no word against it. He tells of the number of labor organizations represented in the council, and continues:

"If Mr. Gompers charges these with being pro-German, he is befouling his own movement."

Freed of Libeling President Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Dr. Gilbert Reid, American citizen and editor of the Peking Post, after pledging himself before the United States court at Shanghai "to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation that may be enacted during the period of the war," has been released from bail, and three charges of libel against him have been dismissed. The charges were seditious libel, libel of President Wilson, and libel of Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister.

Luther Burbank Seriously Ill.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., July 23.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, is seriously ill at his home here from overwork and a cold. He is 68 years old.

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PRESIDENT'S NIECE WEDS AND GIVES SURPRISE

Mrs. Anne H. Cothran and F. C. Compton, Chicago Publisher, Marry in Advance of Date Set.

Mrs. Anne Howe Cothran, the niece of President Wilson, and Frank C. Compton of Chicago, whose engagement was announced early this month, were married quietly in this city last Saturday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Graham C. Hunter at the Church of the Covenant, a Presbyterian church at 310 East Forty-second Street, where the pastor resides.

They were to have been married on Thursday of this week, but decided on an earlier date, and gave their friends a surprise.

The first intimation of the marriage came from New London, Conn., where the bride is well known, having taken a prominent part in charitable activities given there for the last two Summers while at Oswegatchie, a Summer colony four miles west of New London on the Niantic River. The couple arrived there on Sunday morning on their honeymoon.

When Mrs. Compton was asked last night why the date of the marriage had been advanced, she said it was merely to avoid formality. No invitations were issued for the wedding, and there were no attendants. The Rev. Hunter, it was explained, had been selected to perform the ceremony on the date originally set.

Since the couple have arrived at Oswegatchie they have spent the greater part of their time with Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, in scenic trips around the colony.

They plan to take a three months' wedding tour, and will live in Chicago in the Autumn, where Mr. Compton is President of the publishing firm of Compton & Johnson.

The bride's mother, Mrs. Annie E. Howe, the only sister of the President, died last September at New London. The bride, with her little daughter, Josephine Cothran, have been frequent guests at the White House. Since the death of her mother Mrs. Compton has lived at 102 West Eightieth Street, and during last Winter and Spring she took an active interest in suffrage work. She is a singer, like her cousin, Miss Margaret Wilson.

Mr. Compton's first wife died in 1914. He has a son, Frank, 10 years old, and an adopted daughter, Edna, who is 7, whose parents' names were, incidentally, Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo.

J. A. MILHOLLAND MARRIES.

Brother of Late Mrs. Boissevain Weds Miss Mandida Bareducci.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 23.—Miss Mandida Dundas Bareducci of Italy and New York and John Angus Milholland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, were married on Saturday afternoon at Meadowmount, the 1,000-acre estate of the bridegroom's father, near Elizabethtown. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Z. Coates, an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia.

The couple were attended by Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the bridegroom, and Eugene Boissevain, husband of the late Inez Milholland Boissevain. Because Mr. Milholland's family is in mourning only a few friends were at the ceremony. Among them were ex-United States Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman and Justice and Mrs. D. F. Cohalan.

Mr. Milholland and his bride left soon after the ceremony for Vancouver to sail today for Java, where he is in the export trade with Mr. Boissevain. Mr. Milholland is a graduate of Harvard, 1914.

Binswanger—Hood.

Miss Edith Hood, niece of former Essex County Prosecutor Louis Hood and sister of Dr. Philip Garfield Hood of Manasquan, N. J., was married at the Washington in Newark last night to Ralph Binswanger of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Lippman Cohn of Johnstown, Penn., a sister of the bride, and Mrs. Philip G. Hood were the matrons of honor. Rabbi Solomon Foster of Newark and Rabbi Kalish of Richmond, Va., performed the ceremony.

WILL COMBAT CHURCHILL.

Scrymgeour to Enter Contest for Cabinet Minister's Seat in Commons.

LONDON, July 24.—While the Unionists have decided not to oppose Winston Spencer Churchill in the election for the Dundee seat, made necessary by his appointment to a Cabinet position, his re-election will be contested by Edwin Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist and Laborite.

In the last election Scrymgeour was a candidate, polling 1,825 votes to Mr. Churchill's 9,240.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES DE VINE, 55 years old, wife of John De Vine, died at the home of her sister in Syosset, L. I., on Sunday while on a visit. Her home was at 191 Cedar Street, Richmond Hill.

FRANK A. STEWART, for thirty years with the New York Consolidated Clearing House, died on Saturday at his home, 2,380 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a son of the late David S. Stewart, at one time President of the old Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

Mrs. MARY CASS MAXWELL HEAD, active in the work of the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, Brooklyn, and wife of William M. Head, an electrical manufacturer, died at her home, 505 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday. She was 50 years old.

MICHAEL LANGAN, retired wine and liquor merchant, died on Saturday at his home, 426 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

JAMES T. KEENAN, Treasurer of James Keenan & Son, Inc., plumbers, and President of the Brooklyn Association of Master Plumbers, died at his home, 308 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 48 years.

WILLIAM MOORE LINDSAY, 64 years old, died on Saturday at his home, 95 Macon Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lindsay was long connected with the settlement work of the Calvary Episcopal Parish of Manhattan. He was a Past Regent of New York Council, R. A., and a member of Philadelphos Council, R. A.

LYMAN HERDMAN, 77 years old, connected with the United States Treasury Department for many years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Henry E. Geary, East Orange, N. J.

PATRICK HAYES, Trustee of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, Orange, N. J., since it was established fifty years ago, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William F. Burke, in that city.

Miss ELIZABETH R. BEARDSLEE, 21 years old, a teacher in the Monroe Public School, died yesterday at the home of her father in Monroe, N. J.

PETER COURTLAND McCHESNEY, Postmaster of Millburn, N. J., in Cleveland's first administration, died Sunday night at his home on Berkeley Heights, Millburn. He was 71 years old.

Mrs. ALICE ZANE GREY, 77 years old, mother of Zane Grey, the novelist, died at her Summer home at Lackawaxen, Penn., yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. JAMES McCORMACK, a Methodist missionary, died on Saturday at his home, 351 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year.

The Rev. GARRETT J. BARRY, pastor of St. Philip's Church, Boston, Mass., and a former National and State (Massachusetts) Chaplain of the Knights of Columbus, died in Boston yesterday. He was 57 years old.

Mrs. HELEN EWALD, widow of Philip Ewald, ironmaster of Louisville, Ky., and St. Louis, Mo., died yesterday.

ALEXANDER WINNING, a contracting mason, died yesterday at the Polyclinic Hospital as the result of a fall on July 20. Mr. Winning was 58 years old and lived at 303 West 117th Street.

IRVING RESNICK, 29 years old, of 882 Beck Street, Bronx, a lawyer, died yesterday at St. Mark's Hospital.

THOMAS AGNEW, 85 years old, a fruit grower at Lloyd, died yesterday at his home in Bloomfield, N. J.

WILLIAM H. MARSTON, who was a coal merchant in Brooklyn for fifty years, died yesterday at the home of his son, Frank H. Marston, Blue Point, L. I., in his ninety-third year. Mr. Marston was a native of Newburg, N. Y.

AUGUSTIN WALSH, who, with his brother, was the founder of the firm of T. & A. Walsh, harbor improvements, died yesterday at the home of his brother at Millerton, N. Y., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Walsh came to this country with his brother from Dublin, Ireland, at 16 years of age. Mr. Walsh made his home at 1,291 Madison Avenue.

CHARLES M. EVEREST, President of the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, N. Y., died on Sunday in Bridgeport, Conn. He was born in 1852. His father was the organizer of the Vacuum Oil Company and for many years its President, to which place his son succeeded in 1905.

DEFENDS ACCUSED CLERK.

Charge of Larceny, Lawyer Asserts, Was Result of "Frame Up."

In asking for the dismissal of an indictment charging his client, Charles M. Strauss, a former clerk on the Bureau of Licenses, with grand larceny, Frank Aranow of 27 Cedar Street declared to Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions yesterday, that investigators from Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein's office had maintained an apartment in the Rialto district, where several improper gatherings were held and persons were "shaken down." Strauss was accused of having visited William H. Boyle, a private detective of 767 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, where it was alleged he sought to engage a pickpocket to rob applicants who daily stand in long lines in the corridors of the bureau. Strauss, it was said, expected the pickpocket who was to have held the "concession" to divide evenly the proceeds of each day.

Boyle told the District Attorney that he arranged to have Detective George Pepello to pose as a pickpocket. They met Strauss by appointment, he said, and after the Bureau of License clerk had demanded an equal share of the money taken from applicants the detective placed him under arrest. Boyle declared he and the detective divided about fifty dollars with Strauss.

In his argument Mr. Aranow charged that Strauss had been the victim of a "frame up," and had been taken to the apartment by the two men and entertained lavishly. All the bills, he said, were paid by the taxpayers. Mr. Aranow added that the apartment was maintained to trap city employes into committing crimes, so that the Commissioner of Accounts could make a splendid showing for his department. Judge McIntyre reserved decision.

MRS. THOMAS LEFT $329,381

Former Wife of Frank J. Gould Gets Income from $100,000.

The estate of Mrs. Annie M. Thomas, who died at the Vanderbilt Hotel on July 28 and was the mother of the late Ralph H. Thomas, who married Helen Kelly Gould, who got a divorce from Frank J. Gould, was appraised yesterday at $329,381. Her daughter-in-law gets the income from $100,000 for life regardless of whether she remarries. She is said to be engaged to Prince Vlora of Albania.

Mrs. Thomas gave the bulk of her estate to her surviving son, Joseph B. Thomas. She had personal effects, consisting largely of jewelry, amounting to $268,022. Her securities were appraised at $58,601.

SPEED VIOLATIONS GROWING

1,096 Reported for June in This City, Against 889 in May.

There were 1,096 speed violations in New York in June, as against 889 in May, according to Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. Traffic accidents in June amounted to 1,643, as compared with 1,342 in May, and deaths by accident in June were forty-four, an increase of four over May. Brooklyn holds first place with 450 violations for June, as against 315 in May, and with eighty-six suspended sentences in June, a gain of four over May.

Manhattan is third in speed violations with 258, while for May the number was 193. There was one suspended sentence in June, as against two in May. Two hundred and sixteen persons were fined, nine acquitted, and thirty-two sent to jail in June. In the City of New York in June 778 persons were struck by passenger automobiles and twenty-five were killed. The number of deaths from this cause in May was seventeen, injured 655. Motor trucks caused in June the death of nine persons and the injury of 227, as against eighteen killed and 202 injured in May.

ALFRED MOSELY DEAD.

Head of National Educational Commission Dies in England at 61.

LONDON, July 23.—Alfred Mosely, for many years prominent in educational matters, died Sunday at his home, West Lodge, Hadley Wood, Barnet.

Alfred Mosely at the time of his death was head of the National Educational Commission. He was well known in the United States, having visited New York many times in connection with his work as an educator. In 1906 he arranged for a delegation of 500 English school teachers to visit the United States to study American teaching methods. In 1909 Columbia University, New York City, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Mosely, who in the same year arranged for the reception of 1,000 Canadian and United States school teachers, who paid a visit to Great Britain for the purpose of studying English schools. Mr. Mosely was born Oct. 13, 1855.

Stricken in Surf and Dies.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 23.—John J. Ferguson of 155 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York City, an employe of the Biltmore Hotel, who was stricken while in the water today, died tonight. Beach surgeons had revived him with pulmotors, and it was believed that he had fully recovered, when he suddenly collapsed.

PRINCE VON RADOLIN DEAD.

Ex-German Ambassador Was Said to Have Been Accused of Espionage.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 22.—Prince von Radolin, former German Ambassador at Paris, died on Friday night at his estate near Posen. Prince von Radolin was a social favorite at the French capital and popular in the German colony during his incumbency from 1901 to 1910. A report from Milan, quoting the Corriere della Sera, in June, 1915, stated that Prince von Radolin and Princess von Radolin were arrested in Berlin at the end of April of that year charged with espionage against Germany, but that censors forbade any mention of the incident.

Prince von Radolin retired as Ambassador to France in June, 1910, and announced that he was through with public life. He served at Paris for nine years and represented his country in delicate negotiations when the two nations seemed on the verge of war over the Moroccan situation. It was reported in 1906 that the Kaiser was dissatisfied with his work and that he probaly would either be transferred to Madrid or to Constantinople.

He remained in Paris, however, and was decorated by the French Government in 1909.

His retirement was reported to have been hastened by the theft of his diary, in which he kept a minute record of his diplomatic experiences in Paris. These accounts were said to have been of such a nature that they displeased the French Government.

Mayor Mitchel on Kellogg Island.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 23.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York City and Mrs. Mitchel are spending a week with Walter K. Kellogg at Kellogg Island, near Ogdensburg.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, 1917, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.73 cents.—Advt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

KAISER — DOUGHERTY. — Grace Veronica Dougherty to Ralph Ximenes Kaiser.

Married.

BURDEN—MAUDE.—On Monday, July 23, in Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, D. D., Margery Kathleen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude of Sussex, England, to Joseph Warren Burden of New York.

GREENE—POND.—On July 21, at Milford, Conn., Lieutenant Joseph Nathaniel Greene and Miss Nanine Woodward Pond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Mispiee Pond.

Died.

ANGELL.—On July 21, Rufus Greene Angell, aged 58. Funeral services at the Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills, N. Y., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y. Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

BLUMER.—July 23, 1917, Mary H., aged 62, beloved mother of Carrie Marie Eagleson and Henrietta Midgett. Funeral from her late residence, 86 71st St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BRENNAN.—At her home, 2 West 75th St., July 22, 1917, in the 76th year of her age, Margaret A., widow of Michael Brennan. Requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Wednesday, July 25, 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Interment private.

CONDON.—Margaret Gertrude, beloved wife of David P. Condon, at her home, 416 East 136th St., Bronx, Monday, July 23, 1917. Requiem mass at Church of St. Jerome, Thursday, July 26, at 10 A. M.

CREAGH.—Sunday morning, July 22, 1917, at St. Vincent Hospital, Mrs. Florence Creagh, aged 53 years. Funeral services on Wednesday, July 25, 1917, at 3 P. M., at her late residence, Farmers Av. and Central Av., St. Albans, L. I. Interment Springfield Cemetery. Train leaving Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R., at 1:56 P. M. will make connection at Jamaica for St. Albans, L. I.

DE CUADRA.—In England, on June 10, 1917, Alice, wife of Mariano de Cuadra of Madrid, Spain, and daughter of the late John A. Post of New York.

DOMINICK.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 22, Annie Stewart Dominick. Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. A. Hebbard, 230 East Sidney Av., Tuesday, 3 o'clock. Train leaving Grand Central Depot, New Haven road, 2:15. Interment private.

EDWARDS. — July 21, Emma Amy, widow of William Pomeroy Edwards, in her 65th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Bldg., Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Waterbury (Conn.); Northampton (Mass.) and Washington, D. C. papers please copy.

EVEREST.—On July 22, Charles Marvin Everest of Rochester, N. Y., passed away after a short illness at Bridgeport Hospital. Services to be held at Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y., at 10:30 Wednesday morning. Please omit flowers.

FLOYD-JONES.—On Monday, July 23, 1917, at White Plains, N. Y., in the fifty-fourth year of her age, Helen Watts, daughter of the late Edward and Mary Lord Floyd-Jones. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I., on Wednesday afternoon, July 25, upon the arrival of 2 o'clock train from Pennsylvania Station.

GODDARD.—July 22, Stephen Haile Goddard, at La Canada, Cal., after a lingering illness, in his 45th year.

HERDMAN.—July 22, 1917, Lyman Herdman, in his 78th year. Services at the residence of his son-in-law, H. E. Gearry, 68 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday evening, July 24, at 8 o'clock.

HEYDT.—Richard Robert, on July 22, 1917. Funeral services at 7:30 P. M., July 24, at 150 Maine Av., Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y.

HUNTER.—On Saturday, July 21, 1917, James Boyd Hunter, Jr., son of Rev. James Boyd Hunter, Sr., aged 23 years. Funeral services from Faith Reformed Church, Bergen Av. and Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Tuesday, July 24, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, July 21, Emily Johnson, born in Sweden, in her 44th year. Funeral from the chapel of Jacob Herrlich's Sons, Inc., 332 East 86th St., on Tuesday, July 24, at 2 P. M.

MARSTON.—At the residence of his son, Blue Point, L. I., on Sunday, July 22, William H. Marston of Brooklyn, aged 92. Funeral at chapel of Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Classon Av., corner of Monroe St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 25, 2 P. M.

MEYER.—Barbara E., (nee Siegele,) wife of Henry F. Meyer, July 22, 1917. Funeral from her late residence, Plandome, L. I., Tuesday, July 24, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, 12:22 P. M.

PARSLOW.—Suddenly, July 21, at Stamford, Conn., John Frederick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parslow, age 19 years. Funeral services Tuesday, July 24, 2 P. M., at 24 William St., Danbury, Conn.

PRENTISS.—At her home in East Hampton, L. I., on Sunday morning, July 22, 1917, Alice Bennett, widow of Nathaniel Appleton Prentiss of New York. Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, East Hampton, Tuesday, July 24, at 9 A. M.

RESNICK.—Irving. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday, 9:45 A. M.

ST. JOHN.—On Monday, July 23, 1917, Sophia Coe, in her ninety-second year. Funeral services at her late residence, 18 Hamilton St., East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, July 24, 1917, at 8 P. M.

STONE.—S. Mansfield. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Frank E. Campbell Bldg.,) Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock. Interment Middlebury, Conn.

THEOBALT.—On July 22, 1917, Peter Theobalt, beloved husband of Amelia Wunderlich, and father of Peter J. and William F. Theobalt. Funeral from his late residence, 1,608 11th Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 24. Interment in St. John's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

TOLLERIS.—Esther, beloved wife of Ascher Tolleris and dear mother of Mary, Samuel, Isaac, Isadore, Charley, Abraham. Funeral from her late residence, 106 Norfolk St., 10 A. M., Tuesday. Omit flowers.

WALSH.—On Sunday, July 22, in the 81st year of his age, Augustin Walsh. Funeral from his late residence, 1,291 Madison Av., on Wednesday, July 25, at 10 o'clock; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

WILLIS.—On July 21, Charles Willis. Funeral at the parlors of J. Winterbottom & Son Co., 75 West 47th St., on July 24. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

WINNING.—Alexander R. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Wednesday evening 8 o'clock.

ZEIMER.—Anna, after a brief illness, in her 94th year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BERTSCHI.—Caroline, 122 East 114th St., July 21, aged 77. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BIRCH.—Thomas P., 149 Willis Av., Bronx, July 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

BURNS.—Mary, 320 East 94th St., July 21. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DENCKER.—Frederick D., Chelsea, S. I., July 21, aged 75. Funeral today, noon.

GARLAND.—Bernard J., 323 West 17th St., July 21. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HECHT.—Nannie, 615 West 162d St., July 22, aged 49. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

KERR.—Rebecca C., 1,012 Olmstead Av., July 21.

LEOPOLD.—Meyer, 823 Home St., Bronx, July 21, aged 82. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McGUIRE.—John, 150 East 123d St., July 22. Funeral notice later.

McQUADE.—Arthur, 196 Avenue C, July 22. Funeral notice later.

MADDEN.—Thomas, 330 East 158th St., July 22. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

O'KEEFE.—Mary, 1,263 Jerome Av., Bronx, July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CHILDS.—Clara I., 396 Gates Av., July 21. Funeral service tomorrow.

CONNELLY.—James J., 584 Morgan Av., July 22. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

DONNELLY.—Agnes, 80 Carlton Av., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DORAN.—Mary A., 1,118 Hancock St., July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FARMER.—Michael, 508 Atlantic Av., July 21, aged 53. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

FENN.—Maria S., 119 Montgomery St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

HOOCK.—Edith, 2,820 Avenue F, July 23, aged 19. Funeral service today.

HOPKE.—Bernhard A., 798 Monroe St., July 21, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HOWLAND.—Catherine A., 1,268 Union St., June 23. Funeral service tomorrow.

ISING.—Maude E., 66 Kenmore Place, July 23, aged 39.

LEITCH.—Anna, 224 Powers St., July 21. Funeral service today.

LINDSAY.—William M., 95 Macon St., July 21.

McCARTY.—Katharine, 437 58th St., July 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MACKEY.—Ann, 215 Luquer St., July 23. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAKEVITT.—Emma, 414 4th Av., July 21, aged 15.

MALOON.—Richard B., 2,913 Clarendon Road, July 22, aged 35. Funeral private.

MONAHAN.—Catherine, 546 A 18th St., July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PENROSE.—Howard, July 22. Funeral 579 Nostrand Av., today, 2:30 P. M.

SAVAGE.—Bessie, 57 Ross St., July 22, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMIDT.—Henry, 629 Park Av., July 21, aged 48. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SCHOLZ.—Hedwig, 287 Reid Av., July 21, aged 62. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SEELEY.—Matilda W., 1,420 Pacific St., July 21. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

SEYFRIED.—Margaretta E., 811 Woodward Av., July 23. Funeral July 26.

THIERY.—Johane, 1,335 Hancock St., July 21, aged 66. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

TIMMS.—Thomas, St. Peter's Hospital, July 22, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WHALEN.—John, 417 East 173d St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

WICKMAN.—Alfred, 1,804 Bergen St., July 22. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WUERSTLIN.—John J., 994 Cypress Av., July 21, aged 48. Funeral service today.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BARRY.—Catherine, 414 Newark St., Hoboken, July 21.

DALTON.—Anna M., 300 Clerk St., Jersey City, July 22.

GANNON.—Timothy, 140 Chestnut Av., Jersey City, July 22.

LE CONGE.—Ernestine, 349 York St., Jersey City, July 22. Funeral tomorrow.

McCAULEY.—Anna, 515 Monmouth St., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—Mary, 510 Mercer St., Jersey City, July 22.

MANNING.—Joseph, 98 Bright St., Jersey City, July 23. Funeral notice later.

MELLOR.—Elizabeth, 22 Jones St., Jersey City, July 22.

MULLIGAN.—James, 33 Grace St., Jersey City, July 20, aged 74.

MURPHY.—Dennis J., 59 Atlantic St., Jersey City, July 21. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SCHRODER.—Ernest, 63 Sherman Av., Jersey City, July 21, aged 41.

WINGERTER.—Jacob, 21 Winfield Av., Jersey City, July 22. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

COOPER.—Louisa, Jamaica, July 21, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DE VINE.—Frances, Richmond Hill, July 22, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

HAAG.—Joseph, Ridgewood, July 20, aged 3 months.

HALDENWANG.—Conrad, Astoria, July 22. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

HELMSTEAD.—Minnie E., Woodhaven, July 21. Funeral service today.

KENNEDY.—Alexander, Long Island City, July 20.

MILLER.—Peter, Woodhaven, July 22, aged 50. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

OTTERSTEDT.—John, Ridgewood, July 20, aged 71.

SCHNEDEKER.—Margaretha, Corona, July 20, aged 54.

THORP.—Jane, Jamaica, July 20, aged 85.

VALENTINE.—Isaac W., East Norwich, July 22, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow.

WEIDEL.—Gustave A., College Point, July 20, aged 1 month.

WEISS.—George, Rockaway Beach, July 20, aged 28.

WESTON.—George, 144 12th St., Long Island City, July 20, aged 58.

In Memoriam.

PARDOW.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are invited to attend an anniversary mass which will be offered for the repose of the soul of their late beloved Directress, Mother Pauline Pardow, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, University Av. and 181st St., on Tuesday, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.

Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Miss EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

BURNS.—Patrick J., in memory of; died July 24, 1916.

PORNER.—Edith, mass St. Matthew's Church, today, 8 A. M.

SCHNEIDT.—Hortencia J., mass All Saints' Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

23d St. & 8th Av. FRANK E. CAMPBELL B'way & 66th St.

CIRCLE 104. J. WINTERBOTTOM SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 63 E. 125th St. Phone 1353 Harlem

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233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

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10,000 OUTFITS
Ready for Immediate Delivery. Largest and Most Complete Stock:

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O. D. Khaki Coats	$3.25	Fox Cloth Puttees	$3.75
O. D. Khaki Breeches	2.50	Shirts	2.50
Service Hats	1.75	Blankets	5.00
Service Shoes	6.00	Sweaters	4.75
Leggings	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00

NAVY

Sweaters	$3.75	Shoes	$4.00
Trousers	1.50	[illegible] whites	1.50
Hats	.50	Undershirts	.50
Leggings	1.50	Socks	.35
Bags	2.00	Blankets	5.00
Hammocks	2.50		

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NOTE OUR ADDRESS. Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar names.
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245 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 8 Av., North Side of St.
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Men's Greatest Shoe Store.

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With Heavy Rubber or Leather Soles.

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A chance to pick up Fine Shoes at GREAT SAVINGS
Incomplete range of sizes.
$6 Cordovan Oxfords at $3.85
$7 Cordovan Oxfords at $5.85
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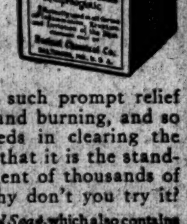
Skin diseases usually yield to Resinol



Resinol gives such prompt relief from smarting and burning, and so generally succeeds in clearing the eruption away, that it is the standard skin treatment of thousands of physicians. Why don't you try it?
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Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

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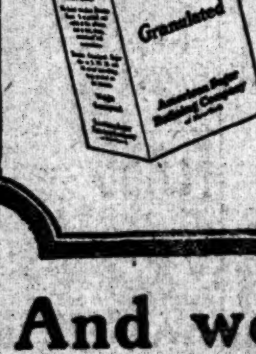
While people starve abroad—while our cost of living mounts steadily—we let tons of fruit spoil every year. This extravagant loss can be saved and your table expenses cut by using canned fruits.

The Government entreats you to help save the fruit crop. It is the chance of the year to cut down expenses.

Food prices are steadily increasing. The fruit you put up now will take the place of expensive foods later on. Your preserves will taste and look the better for the use of



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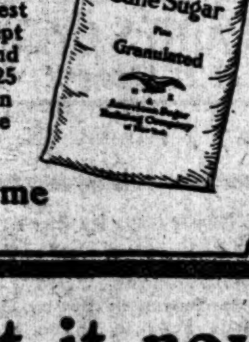
It is all cane, quick dissolving and of highest sweetening power. Kept clean by 2 and 5 pound cartons and 5, 10, 25 and 50 pound cotton bags packed at the refinery.



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And we repeat it now

Today thrift is America's duty. Do not allow a bushel of fruit to be wasted. Preserve it. The consistent use of preserves, jellies and jams will materially lower the cost of your table and vary your menus.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
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STYLISH STOUT SUITS & COATS

give long lines and youthful figures to full formed women—without sacrifice of style

They are increasing suit and coat sales perceptibly in stores that sell them.

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Through the eyes of PRISCILLA

Priscilla Coats for Misses

are designed to meet the special wants of young women who must have youth and dash and smartness in their clothes—at very moderate prices. Place your fall coat orders "through the eyes of Priscilla" and you'll do the big, popular priced coat business of your town. Have you seen the new fall styles?

H. Goldwater & Co.
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Monarch Saves You 20%

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See Monarch Dresses

While you are in New York and convince yourself

Silks $6.75 to $25.00—Serges $6.25 to $18.50.

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BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

CHINCHILLAS.—Salts white chinchillas. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St. Farragut 598.

COATS and SUITS.—Juniors' snappy models; call with samples. 141 West 28th. 12th floor. See Mr. Massoff.

COATS.—Jobbers placing orders on new styles popular-priced coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS.—Open for a lot of fancy and white cotton goods. Halper & Friedman, 627 Broadway.

COTTON GOODS.—Manufacturers want to buy sateen; all colors. Telephone Farragut 8702.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at Fall samples of silk and serge dresses; ready to place stock orders Tuesday from 9 to 12. 1,270 Broadway, Room 408.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on serge, satins, crepe de chine, and crepe de meteor dresses. Samples 9-5 daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on afternoon, evening dresses; call with samples; material furnished if desired. 23 West 32d, 2d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber will buy for cash any quantity of taffeta and georgette dresses to close out. Wiener, 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Jobbers placing orders on Fall dresses. Call with samples. Spiro & Kutner, 1,265 Broadway, city.

DRESSES.—Contractors on serge and silk dresses, call with samples. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will place stock order on snappy serge and silk dresses. 143 West 29th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractor wanted on tailored dresses, 5th floor, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on serges and satins. 134 West 26th, 12th floor.

GEORGETTES.—2 and 3 thread domestic Georgettes; also Georgines; will buy several hundred pieces; spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—We are open to buy quantity of domestic Georgette at price; also good 3-thread crepe de chine. Curley Waist Co., 145 Greene St.

OXFORD and serges wanted; all widths. Kananack, Cohen & Roffis, 9 West 20th St.

PEBBLE CHEVIOT, 11083, last year's, wanted in brown and navy. Tel. 2641 Farragut.

PLAIDS.—Spring plaids, Stevens or Juilliards; open for big quantity; cash. Call Chelsea 9374. Ask for Mr. Fisch.

POM-POM and 15002 American woolen velour, all shades. Telephone Farragut 3885.

POMPOMS.—Will exchange broadcloth for pompom. Chelsea 8980.

POMPOS.—Will pay cash for all colors. Madison Square 7559.

POM POM, American; open for all shades. Chelsea 9760.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted 235; also pompoms; any quantity; will pay cash. Sterling Cloak and Suit Co., 99 Madison Av.

SERGES.—All wool, French weaves, any width and quantity; cash. Pearlman & Herbert, 38 West 26th.

SERGES.—Open for 100 pieces French serge, all colors. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 6 and 8 West 32d.

SERGES.—Will pay spot cash for 50 pieces navy French serge. Hartog-Ensts Co., 11 West 32d St.

SERGES.—Manufacturer will pay cash for serges, suitable for dresses. Farragut 9439.

SERGES.—900 and 104 American 6709½, black or exchange navy. Chelsea 5822.

SERGE; and SATEENS.—Will pay spot cash. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

SHIRTS.—Half and wool army shirts; immediate delivery. F. B., 16 East 17th St.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, black and navy taffetas, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SILK WAISTS.—Contractors wanted; bring your own samples. Trechtel Bros., 71 West 23d.

SILKS.—Fancy silks wanted. Call Tuesday morning, L. Herzog & Bro., 874 Broadway.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade suits and coats. Call all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Black and navy, also striped, wanted, for cash; also Georgette. Columbia Ladies' Waist, 149 Spring St.; Spring 5890.

TAN POIRET wanted, tan serge, and all shades of jerseys, any will. J. Heit & Sons, 99 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 8585.

WAISTS.—Looking at better grade crepe de chine and Georgette. Marquette Cloak and Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

ZIBELINES.—Colors and black, quantities for cash. Case & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

Offerings to Buyers

BATHING SUITS for men and boys, 500 dozen, immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J. Phone Montgomery 1785.

BROADCLOTH, F. & H., and botany 316, all colors, $2.10 net. K 59 Times.

BURELLA.—American, No. 0810, all shades, opening price. Mad. Sq. 2947.

CHARMEUSE. — High-grade black, taupe, beige, &c., 40-inch. 9388 Madison Square.

CHINCHILLA.—Plaid Raritan, 4040 black storm serge, 7614 navy serge, 7301 colors; yarn-dyed satin, black, blue. Call Farragut 2815.

CLOTH.—White and fancy eiderdown for sale cheap. Fleischer Cloak and Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We have 150 silk, Jersey, Milanese sport coats to close out, in all leading colors; great values. Joseph Freedman, 26 West 15th. Chelsea 9528.

COATS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed coats and suits, popular prices; immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS. — To close out, balance of Spring coats at a sacrifice. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Removal sale, have jersey coats, suits, and skirts. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining, $9.50. Metropolitan Coat, 40 W. 27th.

COATS.—Silk Jersey coats; closing out; desirable shades. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Spring coats to close out at a sacrifice. D. Bussel, 40 West 22d Street.

COATS.—Alpaca coats for sale. Telephone Spring 4767.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale navy, brown, green, Copenhagen, white. W 193 Times.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Large assortment plain, printed, and novelties to close out, reduced prices; inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d.

DRESSES.—100 georgettes and pongees to close out; mostly large sizes satins, serges; immediate delivery. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta and some serges; few low-priced wash dresses; 30 military suits at sacrifice. Trimo, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—About a hundred serge dresses to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES, Silks, Ginghams, White and Fancy Voile.—Immediate delivery. Glockler, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, 500 taffeta dresses to sell at a price. Feinstein & Sherman, 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—650 wash dresses, 2,500 wash skirts to close at sacrifice. Teitlebaum, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—800 high-class cotton dresses to close out at a price. The Dresrite Co., 142 West 24th.

DRESSES.—350 white voile dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, 33 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and party, $6.75 up; immediate delivery. Butterfly Dress Mfg. Co., 142 W. 24th St.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Ginghams, colored and white wash dresses to close out at a price. Schlang Co., 151 West 26th.

DRESSES.—250 high-class, up-to-date wash dresses. Greeley Dress, 561 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Job of 150 wash dresses cheap. Windsor Manufacturing Co., 148 West 24th.

DRESSES.—150 charmeuse, satin, to close out. J. Messer, 47 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—500 white voile and lace dresses to sacrifice. Subin, 38 West 20th.

FELT.—Best grade, all wool, 72 inches wide; all colors; at prices considerably under the market. Arthe Levy & Barnard, 37 Union Square.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chine, colors, immediate delivery. Marks Senner, 334 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

GINGHAM DRESSES.—Immediate delivery; low prices. Nivel, 151 West 26th St.

GINGHAM, Bates, large plaids to close out. Bierman, 17 W. 17th Street.

JERSEY.—French & Ward, all colors, to close out. Farragut 4868.

KERAMI.—For sale one piece of Sidney Blumenthal Kerami and Chase's strips, also five pieces of Fred Lausser oxfords, style 505. Farragut 2347.

LEATHER GOODS. — Ladies' and gents' pocketbooks; large assortment. Telephone Spring 4853.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 448 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSHES, poplin, Poiret twills, serges; Lorraine 3617; wool plushes, Astrachans. Farragut 6812.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal Lapinex plush and Kerami for sale. Farragut 2384.

POPLINS.—Amer. 90610, $1.07½; Amer. 0310, $1.52½. Levensohn & Statz, Mad. Sq. 1265.

RAINCOATS and Furs at a bargain. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 20th.

SERGES.—Will exchange Whitman 87 or Wellington Sears 1855 navy for red and brown. Borgenicht & Sons, 1,115 Broadway.

SERGES.—36-inch, all wool, 62½c.; U. S. 281 Lorraines; Whitman's 106; Gera 8244, 9056; Wallworth 3703. Madison Square 1285.

SERGES.—Whitman's 94. Telephone Madison Square 5844.

SHAWLS.—Job of silk and icewool shawls at attractive prices. L. Herzog & Bros., 874 Broadway.

SILK DRESSES.—About 75 good styles; close out. Goldbaett & Schaffler, 40 East 20th.

SILK SKIRTS to close at sacrifice; assorted styles. Queen, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—To close out, 800 staples and novelties, silks and serges; willing to sacrifice; good-size assortment; wonderful values. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., cor. 24th St.; Farragut 9042.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirts, stripes and black, for better times; about 200. S. R. Kahn, 1,123 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—700 assorted wools and mixtures; $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best manufactured; lowest quotations to jobbers, exporters. Siris, 220 Fifth Av.

SUITS.—$25 retailers; latest models and cloths; quality merchandise for immediate delivery. I. C. Cloak & Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

SUITS. — Wonderful assortment fur-trimmed suits and coats, popular prices, immediate delivery. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d St.

SUITS. — Genuine Palm Beach and Ramie linen suits to close out; cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st.

SUITS, ladies' genuine Palm Beach, to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—50 ladies' Winter suits. Call S. Jackter, 126 West 22d.

TAFFETA DRESSES.—500, mostly navies; jobs; low prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

TIES.—Men's wash ties, 100 gross, close out. Isaacs, 312 Canal St.

TRIMMINGS. — Chase's mole trimmings, three inch, eight strips; four inch, six strips, for sale at opening price, $5.50 net. Call Madison Square 1557.

VELOUR-DE-NORDE.—Sidney Blumenthal, 38 and 50 inch. 9388 Madison Square.

VELOUR DE LAINES, all colors, Bahnsen and Botany. W 200 Times.

VELOUR DE LAINE, botany, and bahnsen, all colors, at $2.20 net. K 53 Times.

VIGOUREUX.—Tan vigoureux, 22 pieces, 50 inches, $1.75 net cash. Madison Square 4175.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silk and cotton, to close cheap; also skirts. Bronner Manufacturing Co., Room 702, Oppenheim Collins Building.

WOOLENS.—Men's and ladies'; 500 pieces prints, 100 kerseys, 1,000 shepherd checks, 100 suitings, 100 American 13009 and mixtures. Gramercy 6648.

WOOLEN.—American woolen, pompom 0816; all shades; $3 net. Spring 911.

Help and Situations Wanted.

MANUFACTURER WITH 12 MACHINES willing to take out work, infants' and children's coats; also cut work. C 42 Times.

SALESMAN, Pacific Coast, wanted to handle a line of dresses in conjunction with kindred line; commission. D. Schustack & Co., 44 East 32d.

SALESMAN, dresses, with following, Pittsburgh to Omaha, will carry right line exclusively; no drawings; straight commission. C 28 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4½@5

The quotations are for six months' paper.

See Good Season for Furs.

Prospects of an especially active season are seen ahead by the manufacturing furriers. Though the vogue for fabric capes did not reach such large proportions as some believed it would, capes of the fur variety are expected to prove large sellers. A good deal hinges on how styles turn out in the ready-to-wear trade. If dresses get the upper hand the furriers will obtain a larger business than if suits are on top for Fall. At present, however, the movement in fur capes is gaining momentum. Advance sales on fur coats are up to the mark and a little better than usual because of the much-increased cost of competing pile fabric numbers. The popular muff model, it is said, will be the canteen shape.

Jobbers Largely Represented.

The number of buyers in the market for this time of the year is notably less than usual. Different reasons are ascribed for the falling off. Some believe that general business conditions have fallen below normal, others are of the opinion that operations for Government needs are responsible for buyers holding off, and there are still others who believe that the draft is having its effect. The discount controversy in the women's wear trade is also a phase of the situation that is not favorably regarded. Among the buyers in the market, however, the jobbers are more largely represented than in former years, and it is said that this is a good sign as far as future prospects are concerned.

Silkmakers Had Their Lesson.

Very little complaint is heard these days concerning the quality of fabrics in the silk trade. This is said to be the result of increasing care taken in the manufacture of goods. Last year buyers of popular-priced goods were up in arms at the sort of merchandise they were getting from certain houses, but now they seem satisfied with what they receive. It was pointed out yesterday that the mistake of the manufacturers in producing inferior goods may have proved more costly than some of them realize. It was suggested, in fact, that the extraordinary popularity of gingham may have had its rise from the very condition described, women turning to the high-grade fabrics of the sort as substitutes for unreliable silks.

Gray Goods Prices Easier.

Trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, at least so far as first hands were concerned, was very light. The impression prevailed in certain quarters that the mills were beginning to "see the light" as to prices. Not a great deal was heard of coarse goods of any description, either from first or second hands, but the latter appear to have done a fair business on printcloth for contract deliveries at prices pretty well under the general market. Constructions sold by them included 39-inch 68-72s and 72-76s, but there was an unwillingness to give out the actual selling prices. First-hand printcloth quotations were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch,	80-80....	14⅝c	38½-inch,	64-60s..	10⅝c
39-inch,	72-76s...	13½c	38½-inch,	64-56s..	10⅜c
39-inch,	68-72s..	12c	38½-inch,	60-52s..	9⅝c
39-inch,	56-44s..	8½c	38½-inch,	60-48s..	9c
38½-inch,	64-64s..	10⅛c	27-inch,	64-60s...	7⅜c

Soldiers' Kits the Big Thing.

It begins to look as if all the small wares buyers in the country are now in this market after soldiers' kits, for which the consumer demand is said to be remarkably heavy. The number of things that are in some of the better kits can be seen from the contents of one that wholesales here at $30 a dozen. This kit contains a military brush, a comb, shaving, tooth, foot and talcum powders, soap box, black and white bone, metal and patent "bachelor" buttons, thimble, toothbrush holder, khaki and white thread, needles, scissors, shoe laces, pencil, safety pins, and an unbreakable trench mirror of polished metal. Other kits can be had at wholesale prices ranging from $4 a dozen up. The metal trench mirrors may be bought separately at wholesale prices ranging from $2 to $8 a dozen, depending on their size and quality.

To Boost Trimmed Hats.

The success of the movement by the Retail Millinery Association of America for Summer hats for Summer wear has led to a campaign to boost trimmed hats for Fall. To this end the association has adopted this motto: "Trimmed hats that are really trimmed." In announcing the new movement, the association bulletin calls attention to the fact that consumers responded well to the first one, and that co-operation on the part of the leading millinery managers of the country will doubtless guarantee the success of the one in question. It also suggests that for the good of the cause all women buyers and designers should wear trimmed hats when visiting millinery markets and on their return home. Especially are they asked to avoid wearing plain hats, inasmuch as they often help greatly in setting the style for their particular communities.

Burlap News Is Disquieting.

In the absence of trading of any consequence yesterday, the local burlap trade had plenty of time to ponder the news that came from the primary markets. Reports from both Dundee and Calcutta were disquieting, the news from the latter market putting an end to any hopes there might have been of getting any large yardage from there to the East Coast ports in the July-September quarter. Tonnage is so scarce, it is said, that very light shipments are in prospect for that period, and it is also said to be probable that receipts in this country via the Pacific will be small. Dundee reports that the British Government has commandeered the production of the Scottish mills through November. In the absence of large trading yesterday, local prices were firm on these nominal bases for 40-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 10.10c; 8-ounce, 10¼c. and 10½-ounce, 13.40c.

"Off" Sizes Still to be Found.

In spite of the efforts that have been made to overcome it, there is still plenty of complaint to be heard from consumers concerning merchandise that is not what the size marks say it is. Especially is this true of children's wear, and particularly in the cheaper and more popular-priced lines. It is also seen in the separate skirts that women wear. Recently a consumer went to a certain store to buy some sport skirts. She finally selected four, but when she came to try them on she found that only one of them was actually her size, although they all bore marks telling of a 24 waist and 30 length. One of them was so large in the waistband that it could be lapped over quite a bit. Another was so long that it touched the ground, yet it was supposed to be the 30 length that the consumer wanted. In this case the mismarking reduced the sale from four skirts to one, as the consumer refused to look at any others after her experience with the four.

Doubt Cut in Styles.

Just as certain houses in the clothing trade strongly hold to an all-wool policy in the face of disturbed conditions, so it is believed that the decision to produce fewer styles will not be accepted by all the trade. The opportunity will be granted next season, it was pointed out, for certain houses to make considerable capital out of the fact that the number of their models has not been reduced, even though conditions would seem to warrant such a reduction. It was explained that there is always a percentage of the trade eager to be different and reap additional profit because of their "contrariness."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMARILLO, Texas—Jaretts Fashion Shop; M. Jarett, ready-to-wear; H. Meyrewitz, B. Meyrewitz, general ready-to-wear; 1,139 Broadway.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—I. Berger, jobs ginghams, dresses; 1,161 Broadway.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zenner Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Keely Co.; Mrs. H. T. Crafts, handkerchiefs; 1,170 Broadway; Broztell.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Hochheimer & Co.; I. Hochheimer, general merchandise; Miss Golden, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear, umbrellas; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Waltman, jobs cotton waists, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

BOISE, Idaho—The Mode, Ltd.; Miss F. L. Boelert, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 1,150 Broadway.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. C. Mackay, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. Raphael, merchandise mgr.; Miss Louis, millinery; Miss Murphy, infants' wear; F. L. Dutch, millinery; basement buyers, Mr. Tripp, skirts; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Smith, infants', children's wear, coats, dresses, petticoats; V. P. Ring, dresses; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON.—A. Shuman & Co.; W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.

BOSTON—R. H. White & Co.; R. Phillips, piece goods; 470 4th Av.

BOZEMAN, MON.—C. A. Mull, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mitchell, house furnishing goods; 244 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorser D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamensky, jobs wash skirts, dresses, waists; 244 5th Av.

BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, clothing; Imperial.

BUTTE, Mon.—J. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. Boyle, silks, velvets, art embroideries; 2 West 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's clothing, shirts, overalls; 43 Leonard.

CALDWELL, Idaho — Oakes Bros.; R. W. Oakes, Jr., children's coats, dresses; 16 E. 33d.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—C. Benecke, Inc.; Mr. Richards, notions, jewelry; F. J. Schroeder, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mr. Thompson, shoes; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Mr. Simon, men's boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. W. K. Co.; H. Weinberg, leather goods, silk handbags; Room 73, 33 Union Square.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; Mr. Teller, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th, Room 1910.

CHICAGO—F. Kaplan & Bro.; F. Kaplan, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Longacre.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Twelfth Street Store; W. P. Wiggins, silk dress goods; E. R. Wurzburger, wash white goods, linens; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. L. McFadden, coats, suits; 1,170 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair; C. Knoepfel, bathing suits, sweaters, auto supplies, sporting goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. A. Stevens & Bro.; C. Stevens, Mrs. Tepe, Miss Dunlap, coats, suits, dresses; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—L. Klein, Inc.; R. Reif, A. Butler, rugs, curtains, beddings; 31 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—Freiberg-Kohn Co.; J. Freiberg, piece goods; Claridge.

CINCINNATI—Fair Store Co.; B. H. Sheaman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store Co.; M. Hillman, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 23 East 26th.

CLEBURNE, Texas—American D. G. Co.; Mrs. G. C. Oswald, ready-to-wear; 1,181 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—S. Korsch Co.; S. Korsch, skirts; 303 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss Cohen, jobs waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Klein, Kerschein & Co.; S. C. Klein, coats, suits; Imperial.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; R. Fox, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. J. Boll, domestics, wash goods; C. W. Perkins, men's furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—J. W. Echenrode Co.; J. W. Echenrode, jewelry; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Fashion Co.; Mr. Grundsheimer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Mrs. E. Wood, art goods, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ga.—A. C. Chancellor Co.; A. C. Chancellor, clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Square.

CLOVIS, N. M.—Linkart & Co.; W. I. Linkart, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way, Room 610.

CORDELE, Ga.—C. H. Wright D. G. Co.; N. A. Ferguson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; B. C. Jones, laces; 60 Worth; Collingwood.

DALLAS—Higginbotham, Bailey, Logan Co.; J. B. Donovan, dress goods; 395 Broadway.

DALLAS, Texas.—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; S. R. Perkins, dry goods; 60 Worth.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; C. C. Millington, Mr. Courtney, books, stationery, toys; 19 E. 24th.

DAYTON, Ohio—A. L. Mendenhall Co.; A. L. Mendenhall, millinery; Latham.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; Mrs. Carley, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris Emery Co.; S. Strum, suits, coats, dresses; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strum, basement ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalfe, coats, suits, dresses, furs; 303 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—A. Krolik & Co.; D. Scheyer, linens, laces, notions, fancy goods; 320 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; J. Wilson, underwear; W. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. McConnell, muslin underwear, infants' wear, basement; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss Ward, Miss L. Hansen, waists; Miss A. G. Anderson, muslin underwear, children's, infants' wear; Miss B. Thompson, house dresses, aprons, R. 710; T. P. Stack, coats, suits; Miss C. Kelley, dresses, R. 1410; 116 W. 32d.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. T. Lahr & Son; M. B. Greenburg, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Jackson's; L. Jackson, women's ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; H. R. York, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Somerset.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; F. A. Fligman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Fashion Cloak and Suit House; Mr. Epstein, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th.

HARLOWTON, Mon.—Golden Rule; F. W. Dumke, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling store; Mr. Lloyd, silk, serge dresses; 72 Madison Av.

HELENA, Mont.—New York Dry Goods Co.; Miss Read, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

HIAWATHA, Kan.—Middlebrook Bros.; H. O. Middlebrook, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.; Breslin.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Mr. Woodcock, suits, dresses; 1,150 Broadway.

HOUSTON, Texas—Columbia Dry Goods Co.; R. Cohen, ladies', misses' ready-to-wear; Cumberland.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Boyle, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Wilson D. G. Co.; Mr. Horner, jobs, Spring taffeta suits; 30 W. 32d.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; A. E. Wilkins, carpets, draperies, leather goods; 119 Worth.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. B. Silberman, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss Schultz, Fall dresses; 404 4th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Vollerth, shoes; Miss Stingley, waists; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Maxwell-McClure-Fitts Dry Goods Co.; J. C. Fitts, domestics, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—George B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Beatty, pictures, china; 230 5th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Wolf, Wile & Co.; D. Wile, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Leader Co.; H. Frang, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; J. Finkel, millinery; B. Strauss, ready-to-wear; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Rafield Notion Co.; C. D. Lawler, notions, laces; Great Northern.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Smith, Riddick Wholesale Dry Goods Co.; C. D. Lawler, notions, white goods; 72 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—H. P. Selman Co.; Mr. Osborne, waists; 1,261 B'way.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. J. Gathof & Bro.; Mr. Gathof, ready-to-wear; 38 West 33d St.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carter Dry Goods Co.; W. M. Carothers, prints, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 22 E. 17th.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss L. Reigle, dresses, costumes; 364 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Breithaupt Co.; Mr. Breithaupt, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Dorsen D. G. Co.; F. Dorsen, dresses, coats, suits, waists; 244 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss A. Weyker, ladies', misses' suits; Miss L. Heyn, Miss M. Schiefelbein, dresses; L. Elsas, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Leader Merc. Co.; F. L. Reukauf, toys, dolls, fancy and leather goods; 38 W. 32d St.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Powers Mercantile Co.; R. A. Bartle, silks, dress goods; R. Knox, women's hosiery, underwear, umbrellas; 2 West 37th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Fashion Shop; N. W. Thompson, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, denims, ducks; 60 Worth.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; F. Jonas, suits, waists, skirts, coats; 581 Broadway.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Herman Bros., Lindauer & Co.; W. I. Florsheim, notions, hosiery; 43 Leonard.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner-Knott Dry Goods Co.; I. Myers, ready-to-wear; L. S. Helman, representing; 23 East 26th.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Levy, Loeb & Co.; L. Loeb, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 256 Church.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. A. Kaufman, general ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Grossman, Weinfeld Millinery Co.; I. Grossman, millinery; Imperial.

NORFOLK—J. Saks & Co.; J. Saks, notions, hosiery, furnishing goods; York.

OAKLAND, Cal.—S. N. Wood & Co.; Mr. Vail, coats, suits; 43 W. 16th.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Kahn Bros.; F. S. Betton, millinery; 377 Broadway; Grand.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel Dry Goods Co.; C. C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—McAtee, Lyddons & Ray; R. H. Ray, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

PENDLETON, Ore.—People's Warehouse; C. Blumberg, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA.—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA.—H. Linsk & Co.; H. Linsk, cotton piece goods; 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs cotton dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA.—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; R. 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; M. Hirsch, skirts; Mr. Spiro, women's serge dresses, children's wear; 470 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; I. Blauner, waists; Miss Weiss, Fall sweaters, jobs waists; 15 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufman & Baer Co.; Miss P. Solomon, Fall waists; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Kaufmann Dept. Stores; L. Silverstein, carpets, rugs; A. C. Moffatt, leather goods; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Rosenbaum Co.; J. Winter, Miss B. J. Troupe, Miss Lipsig, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; Miss Jardine, dresses; 1,270 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; W. H. St. Clair, women's knit underwear, gloves, umbrellas; E. Rogers, drug sundries, notions, leather goods; 432 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. D. Gardiner, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; Miss M. Morrissey, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs Dry Goods Co.; I. K. Young, white goods, linens, domestics, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Taylor Furnishing Co.; J. T. Taylor, ladies' ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th St., Room 1142.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; Miss K. Honig, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.

REDLANDS, Cal.—A. Laipsic; Mrs. Laipsic, ready-to-wear; H. Koenigheim, merchandise manager; 1,123 Broadway.

RENO, Nev.—Morris & Levy Dept. Store; Herman Levy, general merchandise; 22 West 21st.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss C. Himnant, china, glassware; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—F. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, dry goods, upholstery goods, carpets; 256 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; F. H. Jones, pictures; D. J. Meagher, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co.; J. Brady, flannels; 220 5th Av.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, silk dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion Co-Operative Mercantile Institution; Miss B. Dewey, millinery; 60 Worth; Great Northern.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Boston Store; J. Findling, jobs gingham dresses; 15 East 26th, Room 1910.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros.; Mr. Pinkus, ribbons; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Marston Co.; Mrs. J. W. Burley, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Holzwasser's, Inc.; Mr. Holzwasser, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Harris Co.; H. Harris, general merchandise; 116 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Marks Bros.; Mrs. J. F. Smith, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; Miss Barrett, underwear; Miss Dawson, waists; Miss Lowe, infants' wear; Miss Hepburn, underwear; 470 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—S. N. Wood & Co.; L. A. Goldstein, boys, children's clothing; A. Livingston, men's clothing; Mrs. Stone, waists, muslin underwear, children's dresses; Miss Rossner, coats, suits; 43 W. 16th.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; Miss G. Cohen, knit goods, corsets, waists, skirts; Miss A. Driscoll, lingerie; 15 East 26th.

SAN FANCISCO, Cal.—The Emporium; I. Whitehill, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; M. Malkan, umbrellas; 470 4th Av.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. D. Ehrlich, jobs Summer dresses, wash skirts, jersey suits; Miss Geary, children's Fall dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; J. Gatnes, infants' wear; J. J. Shea, silks, dress goods; Miss Kirby, art goods; 230 5th Av.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—Wright Fashion Shop; C. H. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway, Room 610.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.; J. Ellsworth; R. Robinson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—The Munker Co.; C. P. Weber, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend-Wyatt-Wall D. G. Co.; W. H. Gordon, silks, dress goods; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle, Campbell Dry Goods Co.; A. B. Hestwood, L. F. Williams, R. L. Campbell, representing; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Famous & Barr Co.; S. Sincoff, (basement,) waists, muslin underwear; 37 W. 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Bennet, Fall dresses; 404 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—L. Herzog & Bros. D. G. Co.; S. Herzog, fancy silks; 874 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; Mrs. E. Krempf, pictures; 37 West 26th.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, beads, advertising novelties; Room 73, 33 Union Square.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; M. L. Salomon, clothing; 470 4th Av.

TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley, Gray D. G. Co.; J. W. Bryan, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Root D. G. Co.; Mrs. F. H. Conrad, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.

TOLEDO—Hugo Stern Cloak Co.; Miss Sneels, dresses; 404 4th Av.

TOLEDO, O.—The Mittenthal Co.; S. M. Kaplan, men's furnishings, hats, underwear; Prince George; 47 W. 34th.

TWIN FALLS, Idaho.—United Stores; F. W. Dumke, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Prince George.

WACO, Texas—Sanger Bros.; M. Landman, domestics, linens, dress goods; 19 E. 24th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. D. Furlong, silks, velvets; 432 4th Av.

WINSTON, N. C.—Craven D. G. Co.; D. G. Craven, ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th; Collingwood.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—D. G. Craven Co.; Mr. Craven, ladies' ready-to-wear; 47 West 34th St., Room 1142.

HEGLA FABRICS

HEGLA Imported Velveteens

Twill Back — Best Dyes
All Widths — All Shades

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

HENRY GLASS & CO.
44-46-48 WHITE ST. Phone: Franklin 1397-1399.

THE SILK CLEARING HOUSE OF AMERICA — SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO. INC. — EAST 23RD ST.

SATIN IMPERIAL

rich in quality and appearance—reasonable in price.

In all fashionable colors and changeable effects—

for immediate delivery.

SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., INC.
114-120 East 23d St.
Tel. Gramercy 6204.

NOTICE TO JOBBERS

Our Spring Line for 1918 is NOW READY

Children's White Dresses

SIZES 2 TO 6—6 TO 14 AND JUNIORS

ROSENGARTEN & KELLNER
20 WEST 20TH ST.

America's Largest Popular Priced Children's White Dress House

OUR NUMBER HAS BEEN CALLED

The army of buyers visiting our show-rooms have declared that

OUR NO. 258

POM-POM COATS AT $12.75

Lined, for *Ladies, Misses* and *Juniors*, made of American Woolen Co. cloth, is the first and best Values shown this Season together with our regular Fall Line of

Broadcloth and Pom-Pom COATS & SUITS.

Manufactured By Us On the Premises.

LEIPZIG & ROSENBERG, 34-38 W. 27th St.

COATS and SUITS

First Showing Now Ready

DEPENDABLE GARMENTS — CLEVER NEW DESIGNS

MUTUAL GARMENT CO.
16-18-20 West 32d Street
NEW YORK

Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.

"The Immediate Delivery Dress House"

Popular Priced

SERGES $6.75 to $15.00 — DRESSES — SILKS $6.75 to $15.00

Ladies and Misses

PIONEER LADIES GARMENT CO. INC
6-8 West 32nd Street—New York

The Permanent Buyer says he has never seen a better value than this:

"BOULEVARD" SUIT

of Forstmann & Hoffmann or Botany Broadcloth, Lined with Skinner's Peau de Cygne, at $21.50

This a typical "Boulevard" garment—a guarantee of the best in style and workmanship.

ORDER NOW—as only a limited quantity will be offered for sale at this price.

GOLDMAN, SOMMERFIELD & CO.
Manufacturers of Suits and Coats
1333 Broadway at 35th St. New York

Styled so modishly, made so well, and marked so low that you are not likely to find in the entire market a line of equal merit at equal prices. See it before you leave town.

Heavy Crepe de Chines........$27.00 Dozen
Heavy Domestic Georgettes....$33.00 Dozen
Heavy Habutai...........$18.00 Dozen

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB
JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA
1270 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Going Strong!

The greatest season in Separate Skirts is in full swing. Buyers have shown their appreciation of our Fall displays of

STAR SKIRTS

Styled to the Minute

They have ordered generously because they have found our assortments best fill the demands of their customers for greater variety of style and fabric.

STAR SKIRT CO
15-19 East 26th Street.

Dinner Frocks
Satin Street Frocks
and the FAMOUS
Green Box Dance Frocks

Genteel, chic and different.
Popular in price.

Propp & Gerrick
115-125 W. 30th St.

DRESSES $7.50 UP

Featuring an endless number of styles in satin and other predominating materials and combinations.

TIP TOP WAIST AND DRESS Co.
134 W. 37th ST. NEW YORK.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COAT AND SUIT HOUSE
OF BIG VALUES
AMERICAN POPLIN SUIT...... $7.75 up
PLUSH COATS, 48 in. long, 72 in. sweep.......... $7.50 up
BENJAMIN MARTIN
22 WEST 27TH ST.

IMPORTED GEORGETTE
IVORY and FLESH
"Priced Attractively Low"
S. & A. E. OBERFELDER,
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Country buyers should consider the advisability of replenishing stores by a small advertisement on the Business Page of The New York Times. The contents of a prepaid day lettergram detailing buyers' needs will be adjusted to form an advertisement appearing the next morning and read by thousands of wholesalers. Cost for this service is 30 cents for each line of six words.—

DENIES DEAL WITH GERMAN.

Costa Rican Vice Consul Here Not Officially Informed of Dismissal.

Francisco M. Montero Munoz, the Costa Rican Vice Consul in New York, who was reported in a dispatch from San José, Costa Rica, to have been dismissed on an allegation that he had had dealings with the interned German-American banker, Rudolph Hecht, of Chandler & Co., yesterday emphatically denied any connection with Hecht. M. Munoz said that he had not been informed of his dismissal, except through the newspaper dispatch, and that he was still performing his duties as acting Consul in New York. He was not so much interested, he insisted, in whether he was to remain in the consular office as in correcting the report of pro-German activities on his part.

"My sympathies are all with America," said M. Munoz. "I was educated here and have lived here fourteen years. I married an American girl, and one of my children was born here. I have never met Mr. Hecht or any one else associated with his firm, and have never had any dealings, direct or indirect, with any member of the firm. I have never entered into dealings with any one that could be construed as hostile to the interests of America."

Mr. Munoz said that if he could correct any false impression about his loyalty to America that might have been made he would be satisfied and wait without worry for official news concerning his job.

ORDERS HEARN REAPPRAISAL

Valuation of Good-Will Too Low, Surrogate Decides.

Surrogate Cohalan directed yesterday a reappraisal of the estate of George A. Hearn, head of James A. Hearn & Son, on the ground that the valuation of the good-will of James A. Hearn & Son as determined in the report of Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden is too small. The trustees under the Hearn will objected to the appraiser's finding that the good-will of the department store business was $1,520,014, and contended that this was more than twice the amount of capital put into the business by Mr. Hearn when it was reorganized in 1906. They also set forth that the appraisal of Mr. Hearn's interest, fixed at $2,173,558, exceeded the entire capital.

Counsel for State Controller Travis urged that a reappraisal be made because the valuation was too low. The Surrogate ruled that the appraiser had not followed a proper method of determining the value of decedent's interest in the firm, and prescribed the manner of doing it, which will raise the valuation already objected to by the estate.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PITTSTON COAL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pittston Coal Company of New York City, wholesale and retail seller of coal, 115th Street and East River, by the following creditors: Selter-Rogers-Brown Company, Inc., $7,348; George M. Morrell Company, $180, and M. & J. Tracy, $586.

M. HELFGOTT & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Helfgott & Son, Inc., wholesale dealers in paper and twine, 132 Nassau Street and 538 West Thirtieth Street, by Isaac Goldberg, a creditor for $1,000. The corporation also made an assignment to Morris Brooks.

MOSES ZIMMERMAN.—Judge Hand of the United States District Court has appointed Arthur F. Gotthold receiver for Moses Zimmerman, President of the M. Zimmerman Company, provision dealer, 324 East Houston Street and Philadelphia, to protect the equity in the real estate for the creditors. Among the parcels of real estate are 311 East Forty-fifth Street, which rents for $185 a month, and 121 and 123 Sullivan Street, which rent for $375 a month.

MORRIS J. KELLENBERG.—Mary Potter has been appointed receiver for Morris J. Kellenberg, butcher, 1,524 Second Avenue.

MORRIS & POPE.—At a meeting of creditors of Morris & Pope, stock brokers, 50 Broad Street, held yesterday at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, 68 William Street, the proceedings of the previous meeting which elected William H. Bonynge trustee having been vacated on the ground of irregularity, Mr. Bonynge was again placed in nomination and elected over three other candidates. His bond was fixed at $50,000.

ARTHUR G. HOWELL, Bellport, L. I., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $2,730.70; assets, $207.30.

JOSEPH FLETSHER, 1,366 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $619.13; assets, $318.59.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 23.—The Perkins Windmill Company of Mishawake went into a receiver's hands today. Liabilities of the company are $150,000 and assets are said to be $400,000. The Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago claims the company is indebted to it on a promissory note of $5,000. William Holland was appointed receiver.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Frank H. Grace, a restaurant manager, 4,019 Clarendon Avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $24,609; no assets.

John L. Dallmer, salesman, 1,982 Kenilworth Avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,168; no assets.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., July 23.—R. L. Chastain, farmer, formerly a retail grocer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $13,229, of which $8,900 are unsecured; assets, $5,515, of which real estate and personal property valued at $4,755 and heavily mortgaged is claimed exempt. New York creditors, J. F. Noll & Co. and the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.
(Amounts $100 and over.)

Brennan, Andrew—Clausen-Flanagan Brewery $3,292.78
Clark, Thomas V.—Fred Adee Co. 413.13
Carlton Waist Co.—H. P. Gardner 268.01
Castalda, Dominick—D. J. Napoli 104.27
Duval, George H., and Frank Gilman—D. Flood, adm'r. $12,248.42
Dach, Isidore—L. Fruchthendler 277.51
Diorio, Charles C.—C. Ciraulo 169.91
Ensign Improvement Co.—P. Friedman 807.22
Eisenstein, Harry A.—A. M. Sweyd 164.00
Filardi, Nicholas V.—Loft, Inc. 798.08
Fasanella, Vincenzo—A. Branca 299.16
Frazee Realty Co. and Harry H. Frazee—Union Estates Co. 21,948.44
Hill, William C.—D. B. Freedman 233.53
Harry, John E. and Mary—Hilliard Hotel Co. 267.16
Hertzberg, Bernard—M. Raim 135.41
Kaufman, Benjamin H.—U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. 649.94
Koenigsberg, Israel—Citizens' Savings Bank $3,134.83
McGary, William H.—R. Arbin 284.41
McGoldrick, Paul A.—E. S. Smith et al. 171.60
Malloy, Catherine—Simon Strauss, Inc. ..207.30
Masson, Francis C.—H. K. Brower & Co., Inc. 330.86
McCusky, Patrick H.—H. Marcuse 106.56
Mathien, Charles F.—Erbograph Co. 284.11
Newmark, Joseph—S. Yochmowitz 145.18
Nabodye, Ludwig—C. Vachov et al. 494.91
Proud, Taylor I.—Rapid Safety Fire Extinguisher Co. of New York 104.44
Parker, Jacob—M. L. Fraser 558.23
Same—Same 491.33
Rosenfeld, Louis—M. L. Rosenbaum et al. 131.41
Raphael, Samuel—Coast Realty Co. 283.46
Schwartz, Mandel—D. S. Grossman 586.14
Sirker, Carl—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Co. 141.59
Spang, Henry R.—A. A. Kronacher. 11,396.40
Thompson, Kate H.—Postal Life Insurance Co., Inc. 322.20
Vegliante, Albert—G. E. Gartland et al. 239.30
Woodside Heights Land Corporation—L. Burke, administrator 1,305.76
Zahn, Ada E.—Knickerbocker Stable Co. 122.91

In Bronx County.

Meyer, Isear—M. Ellenzweig $53.72
Persily, Kalman—S. Tartakowsky 89.65
Sproessig, Charles H. Jr., and Sproessig Storage Warehouse—Northern Bank of N. Y. 16,622.46

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Basunder, Max, Louis and Isador Storch—R. Yoshkowitz et al., Jan. 17, 1917 ....$1,692.97
Mootnick, Samuel and Rosa—P. Louch, May 1, 1917 ....125.00
Sklamberg, Mollie—A. Spiel, March 8, 1917 ....100.00
Siegfeld, Florenz—"Joseph," Sept. 22, 1911 ....376.71

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal offices at No. 312 West Fifty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to CHATFIELD AUTO SUPPLY, INC.

Dated, New York, June 19, 1917.

NEW YORK STEAM AUTO TIRE WORKS, INC. By
A. W. CHATFIELD, President.

KRAMER & BOURKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, 220 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

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We are immune from war's dangers and alarms.
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18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for bass, muscalonge, and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; polo tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.
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ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.; Pier 1, N.R., 10:15 A.M.; 2:15 P.M. R'KW'Y, 12:15, 5:30 P.M. Tel. Rector 872.

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AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND.
Lv. Hudson River Day Line Pr., ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 8979 Bryant.

Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Franklin St., 4; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Newburgh and intermediate landings, Franklin St., 5; W. 129th St., 5:30 P. M. Phone 4675 Franklin.
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Desbrosses St.	8:40	9:40	1:45
West 42d St.	9:00	10:00	2:00
West 129th St.	9:20	10:20	2:20
Yonkers	9:45	10:50	2:45
Bear Mountain	...	*12:30	*4:30
West Point	...	*1:00	*5:00
Cornwall	...	*1:25	5:25
Newburgh	*12:15	*1:45	5:45
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:35	6:45
Kingston	2:10	...	7:45
Catskill	3:25	...	...
Hudson	3:40	...	...
Albany	6:10	...	...

*One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain. For information telephone Canal 9300.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, foot of Christopher St., at 6; West 129th St., 6:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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NEW HAVEN LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., wk. days, 2 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 2:15 P. M., Sun., 10 A. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 27, E. R., wk. days, 3 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22nd St., wk. days, 3:15 P. M. Sun., 4:45 P. M.

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Regulation of Industry in War Times

A brief discussion of this important subject is contained in our pamphlet No. 130, which we will be glad to send to investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Have a Setback on Russian News—June Railway Earnings Improve.

Another session of the stock market of the kind that has been of frequent occurrence lately carried prices of many issues down yesterday with only moderate activity and no especially bad news to stimulate liquidation. The Street was inclined to take a discouraged view of the Russian situation, following reports of a fresh outbreak of mutiny which promises to materially lessen the aid which the Russians might extend to the Allies, and it found cause for fresh uneasiness over the Government's attitude toward wartime profits in the announcement that arrangements are working out under which the United States will co-operate with the British in fixing arbitrary rates for shipping. Outside of those developments there was little news to explain the weaker tone which the market displayed. The list was not uniformly affected, a few stocks showing substantial gains, but the more active issues, and particularly the steel and automobile stocks, lost considerable ground. Bethlehem Steel dropped 3 points and the B stock 2; Crucible lost 2; Lackawanna, 2⅝; Republic Iron and Steel, 1¼, and United States Steel, 1¼. The copper stocks were sympathetically heavy, Anaconda losing 1¾ and Atchinson 1. The expectation of Government control of shipping rates, which would eliminate the high prices brought about by competitive bidding for space, resulted in a loss of 1⅜ for Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies and 1¼ for Marine common.

Traders are not inclined to bid stocks up while Washington is talking price control, new taxation possibilities, and wooden versus steel ships. Yesterday's market saw dealings of less than half a million shares. The money market was more favorable to speculative activity, call loans ruling at 3 per cent. throughout most of the day and some money being offered as low as 2 per cent. The uneasiness over the new outbreak among the Russian troops on the Eastern front was reflected by a further drop in exchange on Petrograd, rubles falling to 21.15 as against the best price of 23.20 late last week. The Russian Government 5½s sold down to 74, nearly 4 points under Saturday's closing.

Some of the railroad earnings for June, which are making their appearance, justify the reasons given by the Interstate Commerce Commission for denying Western roads most of the advances asked. The Southern Pacific, one of the first companies reporting for June, enjoyed an increase of $2,511,000 in gross with an increase of less than half that amount in its expenses, leaving net earnings of $6,810,000, an increase of $1,358,000 over June last year. In the first six months of this calendar year Southern Pacific has earned $28,874,000 in operating income, which is $8,431,000 above last year's total for the corresponding period. This showing is considerably better than the average for the previous month. The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday reported earnings of 196 important lines for May, showing a very small percentage increase in net revenue. For the five months of 1917 ending with May the aggregate net revenue was considerably under that of the corresponding period a year ago. The June earnings of several large roads which will be made public this week are awaited with a good deal of interest for the bearing they will have on financing plans.

LONDON MARKET UNSETTLED

Russian Situation Causes Uneasiness and Roubles Decline Again.

LONDON, July 23.—Money was plentiful and discount rates were quiet today.

The Russian situation caused an unsettled feeling in the stock market generally, and was mostly reflected in a further depreciation of the ruble and a decline in Russian securities. The forthcoming vote of credit was responsible for a slight easing in consols and gilt-edged securities. Rubber shares were firm with the commodity, and Argentine rails and oil, and shipping shares were steadily supported. The other sections were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@4¾	Sixty days	5 @5¼
Ninety days	4½@4¾	Ninety days	5 @5¼
Four months	4½@4¾	Four month	5 @5¼
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5¼@5½
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days .... 3⅜@3⅛
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 3⅝@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days .... 4 @4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days 4¾
4 to 6 months .... 4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76	5.76	5.76	.....
Cables	5.75	5.75	5.75	.....
Rubles—				
Demand	21.25	21.05	21.25	—.55
Cables	21.35	21.15	21.35	—.55

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7550	4.76 7/16
5.7825	Paris	5.76	5.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	63.00	63.10
	Peking	99.00	99.125
	Shanghai	93.00	93.125
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10		41.25	41.37½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.22	7.21
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.00	51.12½
	Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	21.25	21.35
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	29.00	29.30
	Stockholm	31.50	31.70
	Christiania	29.50	29.80
19.205	Spain	22.90	23.15
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.625	26.75
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.65	4.63½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71½	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $379,887,205; balance, $44,085,735; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,370,145; Federal Reserve credit balance, $25,051,609.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39⅞d, up 1-16d; in New York, 78⅝c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 61⅝c.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with last week's statement:

	July 21, 1917.	Week's Decreases.
Circulation	$5,666,000	$21,000
Loans, discounts and investments	471,388,000	8,548,000
Individual deposits, including U. S.	369,589,000	9,587,000
Due to banks	124,014,000	3,596,000
Time deposits	36,204,000	402,000
Exchange clearances	17,290,000	716,000
Due from banks	75,976,000	6,107,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank	58,144,000	497,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank	16,094,000	*151,000

*Increase.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	495,789	408,716	885,648
Year to date	111,511,434	92,648,930	72,164,199

—Closing.— Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5⅛	5⅜	200	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	– ⅝
28⅝	29	1,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29⅛	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
83½	83¾	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
91½	92	500	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅝	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	–1¼
48⅞	49	800	Am. Can	49⅜	49⅜	48⅞	48⅞	– ¾
75½	76¼	600	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅝	76⅝	75½	75½	–1½
12½	13	400	Am. H. & Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ½
56	56¾	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	56	56½	56	56½	– ½
57½	58	3,100	Am. International	58¾	59	57½	57½	–1⅜
24½	24¾	400	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜	– ⅝
70⅜	71	200	Am. Locomotive	70⅞	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	–1⅛
16	16¼	1,000	Am. Malting	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16	– ½
69¼	69¾	3,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	69	70⅝	68	69¾	– ½
101½	101⅝	4,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102⅝	103	101	101⅝	–1⅜
125	130	100	Am. Snuff	129½	129½	129½	129½	+4½
121⅜	121⅝	3,100	Am. Sugar Ref.	122	122	120½	121½	– ⅜
48½	48⅝	3,100	Am. Sumatra Tob.	49¼	49¼	48½	48⅝	– ½
120⅝	121	100	Am. Tel. & Tel.	121	121	121	121	+ ⅛
202	207	300	Am. Tobacco	206	206	203	203	–4
53¼	53⅞	400	Am. Woolen	53⅝	54	53⅝	53¾	– ½
24¾	26	500	Am. Zinc L. & S.	24⅞	25	24¾	25	...
60	62	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	62	62	62	62	+ ½
76⅝	76¾	4,400	Anaconda Copper	77¾	77¾	75⅞	76⅜	–1¾
..	60⅞	100	Associated Oil	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+2
100¼	100½	2,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	100½	100½	100	100⅛	– ⅝
96	97½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97	97	97	97	– ½
106¼	107	5,600	At., Gulf & West I.	108	109⅝	106¼	106⅝	–1⅜
61	62	200	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	61½	62	61½	62	+ ½
68¼	70	6,400	Baldwin Loco	70⅝	70⅝	68⅝	69⅝	–1¼
70¼	70½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	70⅜	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	...
69	71	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	68⅞	70⅞	68⅞	70⅞	+2¼
1⅜	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1½	1½	1½	1½	– ⅛
128	130	200	Bethlehem Steel	129	129¼	129	129¼	–2¾
126⅝	126⅞	30,600	Beth. S. class B t. cfs.	128¼	128½	126¼	126⅝	–2⅜
10¾	11⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	– ⅜
37	38	200	Butte & Superior	37½	37½	37	37	– ½
12	12⅞	100	Butterick Co.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	– ½
18¼	18⅝	200	California Petrol	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ½
75⅞	78⅞	100	Calumet & Arizona	76½	76½	76½	76½	– ½
159⅝	160½	2,200	Canadian Pacific	161	161	159¼	159⅝	–3⅜
86	86½	4,200	Central Leather Co.	86⅝	87	85½	86	–1⅛
34¼	35	200	Cerro de Pasco	34	34¼	34	34¼	– ¼
80	81	3,400	Chandler Motor	79¼	80¼	77¾	80¼	–1¼
11	11½	200	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	– ¼
68⅞	69¼	3,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69	69¼	67¾	69	+ ½
109⅝	110	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ¼
34½	34¾	2,250	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	34½	34⅞	34¼	34¾	– ⅜
59⅝	59⅞	2,700	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	59½	59¾	59⅝	59⅝	– ½
19⅞	20	400	Chile Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
53⅝	54	1,400	Chino Copper	54⅛	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	– ¼
64	66	100	Cluett, Peabody	65	65	65	65	...
47⅞	48½	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	50	50	48½	48½	–1¼
25	26	100	Col. & Southern	25	25	25	25	– ½
98	102	200	Continental Can	101	101	100	100	– ½
34⅛	34¼	4,700	Corn Products Ref.	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	– ⅝
81	81⅛	16,300	Crucible Steel	82¼	82½	80¼	81	–2
40⅝	41	2,150	Cuba Cane Sugar	41½	41½	40	40	–1⅞
99½	100½	200	Deere & Co. pf.	99¾	100	99¾	100	...
112½	114	200	Delaware & Hud.	114	114	114	114	+1¼
16	19	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	18½	18½	18	18	– ½
25	25¼	1,700	Distillers' Secur.	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	– ¼
10½	11	100	Dome Mines	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
24⅞	25	900	Erie	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	...
16	20	100	Federal Min. & S.	19	19	19	19	+1
44	46	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	45	45	45	45	– ¼
84	85½	100	Gaston, W. & W.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	– ⅝
154¼	155½	300	General Electric	155¼	155½	155	155	–1
114⅝	115	4,700	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	115	115	113⅛	114⅞	– ⅝
84½	88	100	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs.	88	88	88	88	–1
48½	51	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	51½	51½	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
104	106½	100	Goodrich pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
104¼	105	100	Great Northern pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	...
33⅝	33¾	2,200	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ¼
41	41½	400	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
38½	39	200	Haskell & Barker	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	– ¼
101	102	500	Illinois Central	103	103	102	102	–1
54⅞	55	3,500	Inspiration Copper	55⅝	55⅝	54½	55	...
9½	9⅝	600	Interboro Consol	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	...
55⅝	57	25	Interboro Con. pf.	57	57	57	57	...
19⅞	20¼	600	Int. Agricultural	20¼	21	19⅞	19⅞	– ⅝
59½	59⅞	3,400	Int. Agricultural pf.	58½	60⅛	58½	59⅞	+ ⅞
111	114	100	Int. Harvester, N. J.	111½	111½	111½	111½	+ ½
72½	74	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+2⅛
29⅝	29¾	27,300	Int. Mer. Marine	30⅝	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	–1⅝
88⅝	88½	78,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	89½	91⅞	87⅝	88⅝	– ⅞
38½	38¾	1,600	Int. Nickel	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38¾	–1
34	35	600	Int. Paper	35	35⅜	35	35	–1
21⅞	22¼	200	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	–2
42½	42¾	1,700	Kennecott Copper	43	43	42¼	42⅝	– ⅜
91½	92⅝	1,700	Lackawanna Steel	93⅝	93⅝	90½	90⅝	–2⅝
20½	21	100	Lee Rubber & Tire	21	21	21	21	– ⅝
62½	63	200	Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63¼	63	63	– ⅛
115	118	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	118	118	118	118	+1½
15	17½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	17	...
34¼	34½	1,900	Maxwell Motors	34⅞	35	33¼	34¼	– ⅝
26	27¼	300	Max. Motors 2d pf.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅜
95¼	95¼	3,700	Mexican Petroleum	96½	96½	95	95	–1½
39⅞	40¼	400	Miami Copper	40	40	40	40	...
58⅝	58¾	1,100	Midvale Steel	59	59	58⅜	58⅝	– ⅜
31⅝	32	1,600	Mo. Pacific tr cfs.	31⅞	32	31⅝	31⅝	– ⅜
55	57½	100	Mo. Pac. pf. tr cfs.	56	56	56	56	–1½
55	57½	50	Do., odd lot	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
34	35	100	National Acme	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅝	100	Nat. Conduit & C.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	– ⅛
43	43½	8,400	Nat. Enam. & St.	41⅜	43¼	41⅜	43	+1½
55	56	300	National Lead	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	– ⅜
21⅞	22½	1,200	Nevada Con. Cop.	21⅞	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅜
28	29	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	28	28	28	28	–1
28	29	65	Do., odd lot	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	...
89⅛	89½	300	N. Y. Central	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	– ¼
35⅞	36¼	1,200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36¼	36¼	36	36¼	...
24	26	100	Norfolk Southern	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	– ¼
121⅝	122¼	100	Norfolk & Western	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	+ ⅞
82½	84⅝	49	Norfolk & West. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	...
100⅞	101	1,800	Northern Pacific	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	– ⅜
53⅞	54¼	4,300	Ohio Cities Gas	55¼	55¼	53⅞	54	–1⅛
57⅞	58	3,400	Ohio Cities G. rgts.	60	60	57⅛	57⅞	–2⅛
5⅝	5⅞	700	Ontario Mining	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅜
26½	27½	100	Pacific Mail	26½	26½	26½	26½	– ⅜
89	92	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
53⅛	53¼	100	Penn. R. R.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	– ⅛
54	55	1,300	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	55⅝	55⅝	53⅝	54	–1⅜
32	32⅝	600	Pitts. & West Va.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	– ⅜
62	62½	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62	62	62	62	– ½
72	73	400	Pressed Steel Car	73¼	73¼	73	73	–2
142½	146	100	Pullman Co.	145	145	145	145	+2¾
98	99	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅝
26½	27	8,300	Ray Con. Copper	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	12,800	Reading	95⅜	95⅝	93⅞	94⅝	– ¾
90½	90⅝	16,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	92¼	92⅝	90½	90⅝	–1½
63	63⅞	1,300	Royal Dutch t r.	62⅝	64	62⅝	64	+1½
17¼	17⅞	300	St. Louis-San Fran	18	18	17¼	17¼	...
90	95	100	Savage Arms	90	90	90	90	+5
167	168½	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
43	43½	700	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	43½	43½	42⅞	42⅞	– ½
52	53	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I.	53	53	53	53	+ ½
92½	92⅝	2,800	Southern Pacific	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	– ½
27	27¼	2,100	Southern Railway	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	– ½
54½	54½	6,400	Studebaker Co.	55¼	55¼	53⅝	54¼	– ⅝
43	45¼	100	Stutz Motor	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	–1¾
102½	..	300	Super. Steel 1st pf.	102	102½	102	102½	...
17¼	18	2,100	Tenn. C. & C.	17¼	18⅛	17¼	17⅜	...
189½	190	200	Texas Co.	189	189	189	189	–3½
..	..	1,100	Texas Co. rights	21	21	21	21	– ⅜
16½	17¼	100	Texas & Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	...
19¼	19½	200	Third Avenue	20¼	20¼	19¼	19¼	–1⅝
62⅞	63	4,700	Tobacco Products	64¼	64¼	62⅞	63	–1
42	45	100	Transue & Wms	42½	42½	42½	42½	– ½
106	107	100	Underwood Typew.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1¼
135¼	135⅝	300	Union Pacific	136⅜	136⅜	135½	135½	– ½
79½	80	200	Union Pacific pf.	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
117⅝	117⅞	5,400	United Cigar Stores	118	118	116⅝	117⅞	– ⅜
66	69	100	United Dyewood	68	68	68	68	– ⅝
135	137	300	United Fruit	136½	137	136	136	+ ½
27	29⅝	100	United Paper Board	28	28	28	28	...
20	22	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21	21	21	21	...
158	158½	5,200	U. S. Indus. Alco.	157	158¼	156	158¼	– ¼
100	105	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	103	103	103	103	+2½
60¼	61¼	700	U. S. Rubber	61⅝	61⅝	61	61	– ¾
56	57	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	57	57	57	57	–1
47¼	50¾	300	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	50	50	49½	49½	– ⅞
121⅞	122	124,000	U. S. Steel	123	123¼	121	121⅞	–1¼
117⅞	118	600	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118	118	– ⅛
103	103¼	1,500	Utah Copper	103½	103½	101⅝	103	–1
40¼	42½	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	40½	40½	40½	40½	– ¼
11⅞	12¼	100	Wabash	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
49⅝	49½	200	Wabash pf. A	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26½	200	Wabash pf. B	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	– ⅛
20½	20⅞	800	Western Maryland	20	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅝
16⅞	17¼	200	Western Pacific	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼	– ⅛
48⅞	49	2,000	Westingh. E. & M.	49½	49½	48¼	48⅞	–1
15⅞	16	100	Wheeling & L. E.	16	16	16	16	– ⅛
46	47	600	White Motors	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅜
30¾	31	9,000	Willys-Overland	31⅞	31⅞	29⅞	30⅞	–1⅛
96	96½	100	Willys-Overland pf.	96	96	96	96	...
125	130	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co.	126	126	126	126	...

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	5	Aug., 1919	96⅝	96⅞	6.90
Argen. Gov. Dis.		Dec. 15, '17	99⅛	100⅛	5.10
Argen. Gov.	..	May 15, '20	98⅝	99	6.25
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅛	5.00
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99¼	100¼	4.90
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	97¼	99	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	98⅛	99	5.15
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	95⅝	96⅛	5.40
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Mar., 1927	94⅛	94⅝	5.50
French Gov. Con.		Apr., 1919	98	98⅞	6.00
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	6.60
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99⅝	100¼	5.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99⅝	100⅛	4.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	102	5.40
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	98	100	5.00
Gov. of France	5	Is. of 1916	$145	$150	..
Rep. of China	6	Nov., 1919	94½	96¼	7.50
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	86	88	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	73	75	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	$212	$215	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99½	99⅞	5.05

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.03
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98	98⅞	5.05
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100¼	4.90
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98⅛	98⅝	5.75
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98⅝	98⅞	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.15
C. B. & Q.	..	July, 1921	96	96⅞	4.95
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¾	100⅛	4.25
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '25	100⅞	101⅛	5.65
Curt. A. & M.	6	Serial	99½	101	..
Cuba-Am. Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.95
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	97	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	3½	Apr., 1919	98	98⅛	6.05
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	100⅛	100⅜	5.65
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	101⅛	101⅜	5.60
Gen. Rubber	5	Aug., 1918	99	99⅛	5.15
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	97	99	5.80
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅛	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Kan. City Ry.	5½	July, 1918	98⅞	99¼	6.00
K. C. Ter. Ry	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98⅝	99⅛	4.90
K. C. Ter. Ry	4½	July 15, '21	97½	99	4.80
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May 3, '18	99	99⅝	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	92½	97	7.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
N. Y. C. R. R.	4½	May, 1918	99⅛	99⅝	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	95½	96⅛	8.95
Otis Elevator	5	Apr., 1920	97	99	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	98¼	99⅛	4.60
P. S. C., N. J.		Mar., 1919	98	99⅛	5.30
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	78	82	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 2, '19	98⅞	98⅞	5.95
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	99⅝	100⅛	4.55
Utah Sec. Cor.	6	Sep. 15, '22	90⅝	91⅛	8.10
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	92	95	5.80
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	99⅞	100⅛	3.70
Win. R. Arms	5	May, 1918	97⅞	98⅞	..
W. V. T. & E.	6	May, 1919	97⅞	98⅛	6.75
W. S. G. & E.	6	June, 1927	97	98	6.25
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	96¼	100	5.50

FINANCIAL NOTES.

C. Percy Latting, Jr., has become associated with Sheldon, Morgan & Co.

The City of Waterbury, Conn., will receive bids until 8 P. M., Aug. 6, for the purchase of the following 4½ per cent. bonds: $600,000 high school bonds, $450,000 water bonds, and $200,000 sewerage bonds.

The stockholders of the Buffalo General Electric Company will meet on July 30 to approve a bond issue of $4,400,000.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. cumulative preferred and common stocks have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Gold coin to the amount of $652,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Spain yesterday.

American Water Works and Electric Company declared an initial cash dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the cumulative first preferred stock.

Send The Times to France.

If you have a relative or friend with the American Army in France or elsewhere, send him The New York Times. Daily and Sunday editions at domestic subscription rates. $1.00 per month. —Advt.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.96	70.60	70.69	— .26
25 industrials	91.06	89.74	90.18	—1.10
50 stocks	81.01	80.17	80.43	— .71

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 23	81.01	80.17	80.43	— .71
July 21	81.31	80.58	81.14	+ .68
July 20	80.62	79.76	80.46	+ .49
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	— .46
July 18	81.50	80.27	80.43	— .69
July 17	81.39	80.25	81.12	+ .58
July 16	81.44	80.15	80.54	— .61
July 14	81.59	80.69	81.15	+ .48

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.43
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.84	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 3	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.43
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.89
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 23	82.89	—.07	July 16	82.65	—.09
July 21	82.96	+.04	July 14	82.74	+.10
July 20	82.92	+.03	July 13	82.64	—.07
July 19	82.89	+.04	July 12	82.71	+.02
July 18	82.85	+.17	July 11	82.69	+.07
July 17	82.68	+.03	July 10	82.62	+.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.89
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.93
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Bedford's Appeal Affects Oil Stocks.

The statement by President A. C. Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in respect to measures for conserving the country's oil supplies lent an impetus to oil stocks yesterday at the time other industrial shares were moving downward. Traders interpreted the warning of a possible shortage later in the war period as an indication that the producing and refining companies alike were facing a continued demand great enough to keep them working at the highest state of capacity. The Standard Oil group moved forward with vigor, Standard of New Jersey selling as high as 615, compared with a closing quotation of 595 on last Saturday. Standard of New York rose to 302, against Saturday's minimum of 285, and Vacuum Oil gained about 10 points to 370. Midwest Refining extended last week's net gain in excess of 22 points by a seven-point jump at the opening, and others of the independent concerns moved forward.

Concern Over Oil Situation.

The oil situation, like the copper situation, is receiving a great deal of consideration among the practical economists of various industries. Mr. Bedford's figures on consumption, showing that the producers are "living on their fat"—drawing upon accumulated stocks—in order to meet the demand, have been for many weeks a source of concern outside of the oil trade. Western railroads and manufacturers have joined with oil companies along the Pacific coast in urging that Government lands be opened for developments, and the extraordinary activity of oil drillers in the existing public fields has told of the unusual market. Although production has failed to keep pace with the efforts put forth to increase the number of wells, prices for both raw and refined petroleum have advanced only gradually in the last three months. Gasoline in the local market has, in fact, remained practically stationary since Jan. 1. Presumably the producers have been content with their profits without permitting the expanding demand to impart a runaway tendency to prices. In some quarters of the Street the Bedford statement was looked upon as a warning to the public that, if consumption was not reduced, prices would later bring about the desired end by moving forward.

Ocean Rates and Costly Tonnage.

News that the allied Governments had turned their attention to the regulation of ocean freight rates was not pleasing information to holders of shipping shares, as showed by yesterday's market movement, nor to recent purchasers of ships. Cargo vessels which sold before the war began at $225,000 each now command as high a price as $1,250,000, the appreciation having its basis largely in the big profits which could be earned. Owners of high-priced vessels on the ways face the possibility of reduced freight rates when their vessels are delivered. Their problem adds another to the many yet to be solved by the final application of war measures.

London Bank Opens Spanish Branch.

Advices have been received here of the opening of a branch bank in Madrid, Spain, by the London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd. This is the first time that a London Clearing House bank has established a branch outside of Great Britain, and it is expected that the effect on the very restricted financial condition in Spain will be beneficial.

Increase in Canada's Foreign Trade.

Canada's foreign trade in April and May, the first two months of the fiscal year, amounted to $408,606,873, as compared with $269,590,915 in the corresponding period last year, or an increase of 51 per cent. Imports were greater by $75,000,000 and exports by $65,000,000.

Potash from Feldspar.

The difficulty in procuring the necessary potash for the manufacture of explosives has led to the making of experiments in order to discover a commercially profitable method of obtaining it from feldspar, a mineral of which there are large deposits readily available in Canada. It is reported that by means of a process perfected by much costly experimenting the potash contents of feldspar may now be recovered at a cost which makes it possible to meet the prices of the German product in pre-war times. Potash is necessary in many industries, and is as well a fertilizer of the first importance. Hitherto the supply has been controlled by Germany, which exported to the United States 1,840 tons a day, or only 60 tons less than the daily consumption. There is a wide market for potash, and the development of the new process gives promise of founding another Canadian industry of national importance.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	..	62.00	..
Lead	10.00	..	9.87½	10.25
Spelter	8.75	..	8.62½	..
Antimony	*14.75	15.00	*14.50	15.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	..	$115.00	..
Aluminium	*54.00	..	*54.00	..
Iron, No. 2X fdy	53.75	55.75	53.75	55.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26½@27c, carload lots, spot delivery; 24½@26c, third quarter; 23½@24½c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	124	0	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	239	0	0	240	0	0
Tin, futures	236	10	0	236	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	0	0	30	10	0

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per'd.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Water Works & Elec. 1st pf.	1¾	..	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
German-Am. Bank	3	..	Aug. 1	July 26
Do.	1	Ex	Aug. 1	July 26
New River pf.	$1.50	..	July 31	July 23
Pacific Mills	$4	SA	Aug. 1	July 23
Standard Oil of Ind.	3	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 6
Do.	3	Ex	Aug. 31	Aug. 6
Superior Steel 1st and 2d pf.	2	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Thompson-Star't pf.	4	SA	Oct. 1	Sep. 22

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,844,500	$2,673,000	$1,618,000
Year to date	553,781,950	588,813,950	435,400,200

U S Liberty 3½s, w i
$500 .... 99 46-50
6000 .... 99 48-50
500 .... 99 48-50
500 .... 99 48-50
10000 .... 99 49-50
41000 .... 99 48-50
500 .... 99 45-50
97000 .... 99 48-50
500 .... 99 49-50
50000 .... 99 48-50
42000 .... 99 47-50
2000 .... 99 46-50
500 .... 99 45-50
5000 .... 99 46-50
500 .... 99 45-50
2000 .... 99 46-50
15000 .... 99 47-50
8000 .... 99 46-50
8000 .... 99 47-50
500 .... 99 45-50
3000 .... 99 46-50
500 .... 99 45-50
1000 .... 99 46-50
1000 .... 99 47-50
14000 .... 99 48-50
123000 .... 99 46-50
500 .... 99 46-50
2000 .... 99 46-50
500 .... 99 45-50
2000 .... 99 46-50
5000 .... 99 48-50
11000 .... 99 46-50
30000 .... 99 45-50
1000 .... 99 46-50
34000 .... 99 48-50
4000 .... 99 49-50

Following sales are given in lots of $1,000.

Am For Sec 5s
2 97
4 .... 96⅞
14 .... 96⅞
5 .... 96½
1 .... 96⅝

Anglo-Fr 5s
1 .... 93⅞
1 94
14 .... 93⅞
25 .... 93⅞
1 .... 93⅞
1 .... 93⅞
16 .... 93⅞
½ 93⅞
½ 93⅞
49 .... 93⅞
216 .... 93⅞
200 .... 93⅞
½ 93⅞
5 .... 93⅞
83 .... 93⅞
5 .... 93⅞
6 .... 93⅞
7 .... 93⅞
6 .... 93⅞

CityofParis6s
5 .... 94⅝
16 .... 94½
½ 94½
½ 94½
6 .... 94⅝

DomofCan5s, 1921
10 .... 98⅝

French Govt temp 5½s
3 .... 99⅛
1 99
3 .... 98⅞

JapGovt4½s, stl ln, 2d Ser, German stp
2 80
1 .... 79½

UnKingofGt Br & Ire 5s
10 .... 98⅛
15 .... 98⅛
100 .... 98⅛
10 .... 98⅛

5½s, 1918
26 .... 99⅝
48 .... 99⅝
121 .... 99⅛
10 .... 99⅝
55 .... 99⅛

5½s, 1919
2 .... 97⅛
2 .... 97⅛
25 .... 97⅝
25 .... 97⅛

5½s, 1919, new
5 100
2 .... 99⅛
1 .... 99⅝
8 .... 99⅝
3 .... 99½
10 .... 99⅝

5½s, 1921
1 .... 96½
1 .... 96¼
4 .... 96¼
7 .... 96¼
1 .... 96⅜
14 96

NYCity3½s, May, 1954
1 85

4s, 1959
4 .... 94¼

4½s, Nov, 1957
5 .... 102¼

AmAgCdeb5s
4 100
1 .... 99⅞

AmSm&Ref temp 1st 5s
4 .... 92¼
8 .... 92¼
13 .... 92⅛
1 .... 92¼

AmT&Tcol4s
2 .... 88⅞
1 89

col tr 5s
1 99
11 .... 98⅞
8 99
½ 99¼
5 .... 98⅞
9 99

Arm'r&Co4½s
2 .... 91¼
5 91

A, T&SFgen4s
½ 89⅝

adjust4s, stpd
1 .... 81⅞

AtlCstLine, Lo & N col 4s
3 .... 78½

Balt&Ocv4½s
6 .... 88¼
1 .... 88⅛

ref 5s
7 97
6 .... 97⅛

PLE&WV4s
2 80

Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
1 .... 98⅝

B R T 5s, 1918
5 .... 98⅝

CalGas&E5s
6 .... 97¼
2 .... 96⅞

CenLeather5s
5 .... 98⅝

CenofNJgen5s
1 .... 110½

CenPacgtd4s
6 .... 83½

CerrodePasco Cop conv 6s
2 .... 109¼

Ches&Ocv5s
1 88

conv 4½s
2 .... 78¼
4 79

Chi&Alt3½s
1 47

C, B&Qjoint4s
1 .... 96¼
2 .... 96¼
2 .... 96¼
30 .... 96¼
2 .... 96¼
2 c 96¼

ChiGasLt&C 1st 5s
2 98

Chi, M&StPgen 4s, Ser A
7 .... 83⅝
5 .... 83¼

gen 4½s
5 94
9 .... 93½

conv 4½s
10 .... 88½

C & P Wn 5s
1 101

Chi & N W gen 3½s
3 73

Chi Rys 5s
5 93

Chi, RI&PRy ref 4s
1 .... 71½
7 .... 71¼

ClevShLine4½s
5 .... 97⅝

Col Indust 5s
1 .... 78¼

Col&Soref& ext 4½s
1 .... 79¼
1 79

Con Gas cv 6s
5 109

Den&RioGde imp 5s
1 78

1st&ref5s
5 58
1 57

DetEdisoncol tr 5s
1 100

Erie cv4s, SerB
1 .... 55⅝
5 .... 54½

Hudson&Man adj inc 5s
17 .... 12⅞

Ill Stl 4½s
3 .... 87¼

Indiana Stl 5s
10 .... 101⅞

IRT1st&ref5s
1 .... 93⅛
5 .... 93⅜
1 .... 93⅛
1 .... 93⅜
5 .... 96¼

IntMerMsf6s
2 .... 94¼
10 94
10 .... 94¼
8 .... 94½
3 .... 94⅜
4 .... 94⅞
2 .... 94¼
5 .... 94¼
10 .... 94½

Int Pap cv 5s
15 .... 99½

KanCitySo5s
1 .... 82½

KanCityTer4s
5 .... 82½

LacledeGasLt ofStL1st5s
6 .... 100¼

LS&MSo4s, 1928
1 92

4s, 1931
5 91

Liggett&M5s
2 100

Louis & Nash unified 4s
4 .... 90⅝
2 .... 90½

Midvale Steel col tr 5s
1 .... 83½

Minn&StL1st & ref 4s
1 .... 48⅞

M, StP&SStM 1st con 4s
5 .... 88¼

MoPac1stcon6s
1 .... 100⅛

gen 4s, w i
1 60
18 .... 59⅝
13 .... 59⅞
3 60
2 .... 59⅝
200 60

1st&ref5s, w i, 1923
2 95
8 .... 94½

Mon Pow 5s, Ser A
1 96

Nat Tube 5s
5 101
5 .... 100⅞

NYCendeb6s
2 .... 104⅝

deb 4s, 1934
1 .... 85⅝

ref&imp4½s, Ser A
4 94

NYRysadj5s
2 .... 22½
2 .... 22⅝
34 23
1 .... 23⅛

N Y Tel 4½s
1 .... 94¼

Norf&Wcon4s
1 88

Nor Pac 4s
3 .... 88¼

Nor Pac 3s
4 .... 62⅝

NorStatesPow 1st & ref 5s
1 .... 93⅝

Pac T & T 5s
5 .... 97⅛

PRRtemp4½s
4 .... 94⅝
2 .... 94⅞

PereMar1st5s
2 .... 88½

1st 4s
1 .... 70½

Rdg gen 4s
4 .... 90⅝
1 91

Rep I & S s f 5s, 1940
14 .... 100⅞
5 101

StL&SFprior lien4s, SerA
2 .... 62⅛
1 62
1 .... 61⅞
9 62
3 .... 62⅛

5s, Ser B
21 80

adj 6s
10 66
1 .... 65½
1 66

Income 6s
14 .... 48½

StLSW1stT5s
5 64

StP, M&M4½s
1 .... 97½

SV&NE4s
4 86

SeabALadj5s
1 60

SBT&T1st5s
10 .... 99⅝

SPcv4s
18 82
4 .... 81⅞

conv 5s
2 99
3 .... 98⅝
5 99

1st ref 4s
1 .... 86¼
1 .... 86⅝
1 .... 86¼

SF Term 4s
10 .... 81⅝

SoRy1st5s
4 .... 97⅝

gen 4s
6 66
1 .... 66¼

TennCopcv6s, subrectsfull paid
5 93

TexCodeb6s
1 .... 102¼

U P cv 4s
5 .... 88⅝

USRubber6s
22 102
28 .... 102¼

5s, TrCoctfs
12 .... 86¼
2 .... 86¼
10 86
11 .... 85⅞
1 86
5 .... 85⅞
½ 86½
2 .... 85⅞
24 .... 85⅞

USSm, Ref&M cv 6pc notes
1 108

USSteelCorp s fund 5s
1 104
5 .... 104⅛
10 104

VCChl1st5s
5 98

cv deb 6s
5 .... 90⅝

VnRy1st5s
3 .... 93⅞

Wabash1st5s
4 .... 100⅝
3 .... 100⅛
6 .... 100⅛

W Shore 4s
4 83

registered
7 .... 81⅞

WUnfund&re 4½s
9 .... 92½

Wilson & Co 1st 6s
1 .... 100½
2 .... 100¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	96½	..
2s, c, 1930	96½	..
3s, r, 1918	99	..
3s, c, 1918	99	..
3s, 1946	84	..
4s, r, 1925	104½	..
4s, c, 1925	104½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	96	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	96	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	80	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	85	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Tea 1st pf.	..	92
Adams Ex.	110	115
Ad Rumely	14	15⅛
Do pf.	27	35
Ajax Rub.	67	68
Alaska J.	4	4½
Am Ag Ch.	92¼	93½
Do pf.	99¾	100¾
Am B N.	38	40
Do pf.	47	48⅝
Am B Sug pf.	93	97
Am B S & Fdy	..	102
Do pf.	180	190½
Am C pf.	106¼	107
Am C & F pf.	115	116½
Am Coal	44	..
Am Cot O.	37	37½
Do pf.	86	95
Am Exp.	92	100
Am Ice	11¼	11⅞
Do pf.	50	52
Am Lin pf	61	62
Am Lo pf.	102⅞	103½
Am Sm pf, A	99	99¾
Do, B	92⅝	93
Do rects.	92	93
Am S & R pf.	113	114
Am Sn pf.	100	101
Am St Fds.	67½	68½
Am Sug R pf.	118	120
Am T & C.	59	63
Am T & T, 2d paid	65	70
Am Tob pf.	101	102
Am W pf.	97¼	99
Am Wr Pa pf.	37½	38
Asso D G.	15	21
Do 1st pf	51	59
Do 2d pf.	35¼	39
Assets R.	2	2½
A, B & A.	14¼	15¾
Atl C L.	110	112
Bald L pf.	99	101½
Barrett Co.	106	110
Do pf.	107	109
Beth S pf.	115	120
B R T.	59¼	61
B Un G.	100	115
Brown Sh.	..	71
Do pf.	95	99
B, R & P.	80	89⅞
Do pf.	105	115
Burns Br.	99	101⅝
Do pf.	108¼	..
Bush Ter.	..	100
Cal Pet pf.	48½	50½
Cal Pack.	37½	38¼
Do pf.	106⅞	109½
Can So.	..	54
Case (J I) pf.	..	84
C, C & O.	22½	26
Do pf.	50	..
Cent L pf.	112¼	114
C R R of N J.	235	325
C & S A T.	115	118
Ches & O.	59⅝	61
Col Gas	40¼	41½
Cons Gas	108¼	109½
Chi & Alt.	..	15
Do pf.	21	26⅞
Chi Gt W pf.	33½	33⅞
C & N W.	109	110
Do pf.	140	150
C, R I & P. full pd	64	66⅛
Do 7% pf	72½	73¼
Chi, St P, M & Om.	90	100
Do pf.	110	130
C, C, C & St L.	38¾	41
Do pf.	70	76
Cleve & P.	..	83⅝
Do spec.	..	49⅛
Clu-P pf.	103½	116
C & S 1st pf.	53	55
Do 2d pf.	45	47
Comp T R.	38¾	40
C G, E L & P, B.	104	113
C I C M.	17	17¼
Cont C pf.	..	111
Cont Ins.	52	54
Corn P R pf.	97¼	98
Crex Carp.	30	45
Cruc S pf.	101½	103
Cuba C S pf.	89	91
C-Am Sug.	185	192
Do pf.	100	105
D, L & W.	210	214
D & R G.	7	9½
Det Ed.	122	124
Det U Ry.	..	112
Dia Match.	117	122
D, S S & A.	3⅝	5⅜
Do pf.	7	9⅛
Elk Coal.	33¼	35
Do pf.	44	45⅜
Elec S Bat.	58¼	60
Erie 1st pf	37	37½
Do 2d pf.	28	29
Erie & P.	..	70
Fisher Bdy	36¼	37
Do pf.	85	88
Gen Chem.	220	240
Do pf.	111	115
Gen Cigar.	36	40
Do pf.	95	100
Granby C.	80	81
Gulf S S.	118	120
Do 1st pf.	110	114
Do 2d pf.	110	160
Hartman.	55¼	62
Helme (G W) Co.	..	200
Do pf.	100	120
Homestake.	100½	..
Inger-R.	200	..
Do pf.	100	..
I H, N J, pf.	117½	119
Int H Cor pf.	103½	..
Int N pf.	104½	..
Int P pf.	..	105
Do pf, sta	69	70
Iowa Cent.	3	5½
Jewel Tea.	41	45
Do pf.	100	103
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	68
Kan C So pf.	51⅝	56
Kelsey Wh.	30	38
Do pf.	81	88
Kelly S T.	46⅝	49⅝
Do pf.	88	95
K & D M.	2½	6
Do pf.	..	50
K'gs Co El L & P.	108	110
Kress (S H) Co.	55	65
Do pf.	105	105⅞
Lacl Gas.	96	98
L E & W.	16	18
Do pf.	28¼	30
Ligg & M.	235	240
Long Isl'd ctfs	39	43
L-W Bisc 1st pf.	80	92
Do 2d pf.	51	64
Lorill'd Co.	200	210
Do pf.	115	116½
Louis & N.	122⅞	124⅞
M'kay Cos.	80¼	81⅛
Do pf.	64	64¼
Mah C R.	350	..
Man B'ch.	⅝	3
Man Elev.	113	117
Man Shirt.	..	75
Man Elec S 1st pf.	..	95⅞
Max M 1st pf.	63	66
Math Alk.	52	53
M Dep Sts.	51⅝	54
Do pf.	102⅞	108
Mex P pf.	91	95
Mich Cent.	100	120
M & St L.	15¼	17½
M, St P & S S M.	102	103½
Do pf.	114	119
Do l l.	65	75
M, K & T.	6¼	6⅞
Do pf.	10	12
Mon Pow.	89	92
Do pf.	110	112¼
Mor & Es.	77⅝	80
N, C & St L.	123½	140
Nat Bisc.	109	110
Do pf.	115¾	121
Nat C & S.	72½	76⅞
Do pf.	105	110
Nat En pf.	98	100
Nat L pf.	109	110¼
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	23
Do 2d pf.	4	7
N Y A B.	130	138
N Y, C & St L.	26½	29
Do 1st pf	68	79
Do 2d pf.	45¼	50
N Y Dock.	15	17
Do pf.	40	50
N Y, L & West	..	115¼
N Y, O & West	23	23½
North Am.	60	62
N W Tel.	..	60
Nova Sc S.	92	97
Ohio F S.	44⅝	47
Owens B M	90½	92
Do pf.	110	120
Pac Coast.	40	60
Do 1st pf	68	90
Do 2d pf.	64	80
P T & Tel.	25	28
Do pf.	91	93¾
Peo G. C.	76¼	77
Peo & E.	7½	9¼
Pere Marq.	20	21⅞
Do P pf.	62	65
Do pf.	..	50
Pett-Mull.	21	47
Do 1st pf	90	97
Pierce-Ar.	38¼	40
Do pf.	97	98
Phila Co.	37	38
J, C, C & St L.	73¼	75½
Pitts C n.	..	59⅝
Do pf, n.	85	..
Pitts Coal.	50	60
Do pf.	..	142
Do pf c.	119	122
P, Ft W & C.	146½	154
Pitts S pf.	99⅝	99⅝
Pr Stl Car pf.	101	103
P S, N J.	117	118
Quicksilver.	1¼	1⅞
Do pf.	1½	2½
Ry Stl Spr.	51	52
Rdg 1st pf.	40½	42
Do 2d pf.	41⅛	42½
Rep I & S pf.	102½	102⅝
St L S F pf.	26	30
Saxon Mtr.	16⅝	17
St L S W.	30½	32
Do pf.	47	49
Seab A L.	12	13
Do pf.	28	30
Sears-R pf.	124	126⅝
Shat-Ariz.	23⅝	24⅝
S-S S & I pf.	93	95
So P R S.	159	180
Do pf.	100	..
So Ry pf.	55	57
St'd Mill.	86	92
Do pf.	84	90
Studeb Co pf.	91¼	96
Sup Steel.	43	45
T P L Tr.	135	..
Tob P pf.	103	104
T, St L & West	2	10
Do ctfs.	4	7
Do pf.	8	16
Do pf c.	8	12
Tidew Oil.	200	210
T C R T.	85	87
Und T pf.	114	..
U B & P.	10	12
Do new.	82	85
Un Dyew'd pf.	94	95
Un Drug.	72	73
Do 1st pf	51	51½
Do 2d pf.	83	88
Un Cig Sts pf.	114	120¼
U Alloy S.	43	45
U Rys Inv pf.	8	9
Do pf.	18	21⅛
U S C I P pf.	52½	58¼
U S Exp.	18	22
U S R & I	13	15
U S R 1st pf.	106	109
Utah Sec.	18¼	19
Va-Car Ch pf.	110	114
Va I, C & Coke	67	69
Va R & P.	..	48
W F Exp.	90	94
W Md 2d pf.	35	38
W Pac pf.	46⅝	47
West U T.	93½	95
W E & M 1st pf.	65	70
Weym-Bru.	..	270
Do pf.	100	115
Wilson	68	69
Do pf.	102	105
Wis Cent.	48	49½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	122	123
Wor Pump.	33½	35
Do pf. A.	90	97½
Do pf. B.	57	61⅝

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, July 21.
CITY TREASURY.

Balance July 14			$69,059,821.04
Receipts—			
Revenues		$1,167,925.51	
Miscellaneous		39,462.27	
Loans:			
Corp. stock notes	$500,000.00		
General fund bonds	15,000,000.00		
Special rev. bonds	500,000.00		
		16,000,000.00	
			17,207,387.78
			$86,267,208.82
Payments—			
General administration		$2,795,483.04	
Repayment of temporary loans:			
Corp. stock notes	$36,753,500.00		
Rev. bonds and bills	2,000,000.00		
		38,753,500.00	
Redemption of city debt		44,900.00	
Interest on city debt		269,993.98	
			41,863,877.02
Balance July 21			$44,403,331.80

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested July 14	$3,057,205.24	
Receipts	39,428,257.30	
	$42,485,462.54	
Payments	23,501,611.27	
Balance uninvested July 21		$18,983,851.27
Aggregate balances July 21		$63,387,183.07

RAILROAD REVENUES GROW.

Returns for May Show an Increase of $3,455,000.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—After five months of decreased earnings, compared with a year ago, returns from all the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for May, made public today, show an increase in net revenue of approximately $3,455,000, and an increase of $1,100,000 in railway operating income over May, 1916.

Operating revenues totaled $345,773,079, increase of approximately $44,000,000. Expenses increased approximately $41,500,000, reaching $238,682,879; leaving net revenue from railway operations of $107,090,200. Operating income was $92,079,548. After taxes and uncollectible revenues have been deducted, an increase of approximately $2,700,000 in the railways' tax bill is recorded.

Eastern roads show a decrease in net revenues compared with May, 1916. Their operating revenue increased $16,000,000. Expenses, however, increased approximately $20,500,000. Net operating income for Eastern roads was $37,173,794, compared with $42,661,404 in May, 1916. Southern railroads maintained about the same average of net earnings as last year.

The biggest gain was shown by Western roads, whose revenues jumped $22,000,000 to $139,169,370, while expenses showed an increase of approximately $14,000,000. Western roads paid approximately $1,000,000 more in taxes than last year, leaving net operating income at $41,633,260, as compared with $34,911,046 in May, 1916.

Western Rate Increase Allowed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Orders permitting Western railroads to increase coal and coke rates 15 cents a ton were entered today by the Interstate Commerce Commission in response to a large number of individual applications by the roads. The commission's order was in accordance with its decision in the 15 per cent. case, in which it held that the Western railroads might file new tariffs increasing rates uniformly 15 cents per ton. The rates are to be effective Aug. 4, and the roads are given ninety days afterward to adjust any inequalities which may result.

WE OWN AND OFFER

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad
Equipment Trust 5s

Secured on
1,000 Great Northern Standard Box Cars (40-ton capacity)
500 Great Northern Standard Coal Cars (50-ton capacity)

CASH EQUITY 20%

MATURITIES 1922-1927

TO YIELD 5.30%

Descriptive circular and list of offerings of other Railroad Equipment Bonds on application.

FREEMAN & COMPANY
Car Trust Securities.
34 PINE ST., NEW YORK

Offerings of Municipal Public Utility Railroad Bonds

Parkinson & Burr
Founded 1866
Members N. Y. & Boston Stock Exchanges
New York, 7 Wall St. — Boston, 53 State St.

SHORT TERM FOREIGN LOANS

The collateral securing certain issues together with ready marketability make them attractive at present prices

List "T" on Request

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
New York
Detroit
Chicago
Cleveland
Washington

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Canadian
Government, Municipal and Corporation
Bonds

A. E. AMES & CO.
74 Broadway
Toronto NEW YORK Montreal
Telephone 8045-6 Rector

City of Tonawanda
New York
4.60%
MATURING JULY 1, 1928.
Assessed Valuation $5,459,082
Net Debt $193,341
Population 9,147
Price to yield 4.40%.

H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

ROBINSON & CO.
U. S. Government Bonds
Investment Securities
26 Exchange Place New York
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago, Boston — Philadelphia, Baltimore — Buffalo, London

Permanent Monthly Income of $50 can be had for **$8650** invested in 100 shares of

Cities Service Preferred Stock

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Public Utility organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability in times of uncertainty.

Monthly Dividends

Write for descriptive circular No. T 133

HENRY L. DOHERTY & COMPANY
60 WALL ST. NEW YORK

Standard Oil

Report of California field operations for June and latest news of interest.

Letter sent upon request

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
Members of New York Stock Exchange.

LEGAL FOR NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS

Newark, N. J. 3½s

DUE OCT. 1, 1932.

Price 92 & interest to net about 4.25

Farson, Son & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

U. S. Finishing

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Sheldon, Morgan & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
42 Broadway. Phone 1611 BROAD

SEND for our current
MARKET LETTER

Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange
Equitable Bldg., New York

Stocks of
CRUDE OIL
Companies

Pouch & Co. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

Odd Lots
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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY
12 N. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N.Y.
215 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.
777 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N.J.

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New York State Bonds
New York City Bonds

Barr & Schmeltzer
14 Wall St. *Specialists* New York

High Grade Investment Securities

Knauth-Nachod & Kuhne

Equitable Building, New York.

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MEMBERS OF
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Frick Building Pittsburgh — 111 Broadway New York

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Bankers Trust
Equitable Trust
Guaranty Trust
Telephone 1111 Broad.

UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

U. S. STEEL BACKS NEW SHIPYARD CO.

The Federal Chartered to Build Standardized Vessels in Hackensack Meadows.

MAY TURN OUT AIRPLANES

Additional Land, Recently Bought, Gives Capacity for Ten Large Ocean Freighters at Once.

The Federal Shipbuilding Company was chartered in Trenton yesterday with a capital of $3,000,000 by interests affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation to develop the big shipyard recently put under construction on the Hackensack Meadows. The corporation has begun a plant, to cost $6,000,000 in initial outlay, which will have ways for the building of ten large ocean freighters at the same time. It was learned that in six months the yard would be equipped, under the plans now contemplated, and thereafter the rapid construction of standardized steel ships on Government orders would be possible.

The papers filed yesterday at Trenton, N. J., set forth that the Federal Shipbuilding Company proposes to build vessels, aircraft, submarines, plants, bridges, etc. The incorporators are William W. Corlett of New York, Kenneth B. Halstead and Edward F. Briggs of Hoboken.

Apparently Chairman E. H. Gary and his associates in the Steel Corporation have enlarged the scope of the original undertaking, as eighty-six acres of additional land has been bought in the meadows between the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. The transaction was put through a few days ago by Joseph P. Day, who also sold the first strip of land to the corporation. Altogether the shipyard will consist of about 150 acres and will be one of the largest plants of the kind along the Atlantic seaboard.

The formation of the Federal Company will not entail any new financing, it was learned yesterday, as the corporation is in a position to advance all the capital the new concern needs. The construction work and operation of the yard afterward will be in charge of Robert McDonald, a marine engineer who has been connected with the Steel Corporation in an advisory capacity on shipbuilding for some time. The steel plates, shapes, and other material going into the ships will be fabricated by the American Bridge Company, which has had much experience in the last two years preparing material for standardized vessels turned out by the Chester Shipbuilding Company.

The first orders contemplated by the new organization will probably involve the building of steel bottoms for cargo boats on the Barge Canal. It is understood that the Federal Shipbuilding Company, with its present prospect of big expansion, was evolved from the early project to put together canal barges from standard designs, and that the plans were extended after the crying need of more ocean tonnage to combat the German submarines came home to the Steel Corporation's management.

While the yard will be subject to orders from the Government first of all, it is known that the new company plans to engage in the building of vessels on private contracts as rapidly as they may be handled. Ships running from 6,000 to 8,000 tons dead weight, conforming to standard designs, are expected to be turned out at the new yards.

LIBERTY LOAN MONEY TWO-THIRDS PAID IN

Total Received by June 30 Was $1,385,024,456—Other Government Receipts Break Records.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—More than 60 per cent. of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan has been paid in. Today's Treasury statement, the first issued in twenty-four days, shows payments June 30 on the Liberty Loan account of $1,385,024,456. Only 20 per cent. of the loan, or $400,000,000, was due June 30.

The heavy payments on Liberty Loan account ran up the Government's balance of cash on hand June 30 to the record figure of $1,064,086,250. This was after the Treasury Department had redeemed certificates of indebtedness amounting to $626,000,000. The last day of the fiscal year also ranked high in ordinary revenue receipts, the total being more than $20,000,000.

Hundreds of thousands of persons who bought baby bonds—those of $50 and $100 denomination—availed themselves of the privilege of paying in full at once. Purchasers of large allotments were required to give two weeks' notice of their intention to pay in excess of the department's installment program. In hundreds of instances apparently purchasers of large allotments also paid in full for their bonds.

Because of the immense amount of clerical labor involved in tabulating payments and checking Reserve Bank reports, the Treasury statement for June 30 was delayed a record time this year. Usually it comes out two or three days after the fiscal year ends. Even today's late figures, a footnote says, are subject to revision.

In other respects than those affecting the loan, the statement of the Government's financial activities for the fiscal year is a record-breaker. Total receipts from all sources touched the new high level of $3,475,159,935, of which approximately $2,300,000,000 was from the loan and the sale of certificates of indebtedness. Ordinary revenue receipts increased nearly $350,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year, reaching a total of $1,122,576,229, apportioned as follows:

Customs receipts, $225,981,933, an increase of more than $14,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year; ordinary internal revenue receipts, covering taxes on distilled spirits, beer, tobacco, oleomargarine, and other articles, $449,209,855, an increase of $61,300,000; income tax receipts, $360,006,430, an increase of $236,000,000, or 180 per cent.; miscellaneous receipts, $87,378,298, an increase of $34,500,000, or 68 per cent.

Panama Canal tolls for the year showed a total of $5,872,244, as compared with $2,554,576 the preceding year, an increase of approximately 130 per cent.

In preparation for a second Liberty Loan campaign in the Fall, the woman's Liberty Loan Committee today announced a partial reorganization and plans "to bring home to every woman the financial adventures and patriotic duty of investment in Government bonds." Mrs. Louis Slade of New York has been appointed Chairman for the Second Federal Reserve District, replacing Miss Virginia Furman. State Chairmen have been appointed in thirty-three States, including: Connecticut, Mrs. Morgan B. Bulkeley, Hartford, and New Jersey, Mrs. H. O. Wittpen, Hoboken.

THE COTTON MARKET

New Low Records for Present Bear Movement—Day's Net Loss 51 to 70 Points.

The cotton market yesterday made new low records for the present bear movement, and although followed by slight rallies near the close, final prices were still 51 to 70 points under Saturday's closing quotations. At the lowest of the day October contracts were down 74 points, representing a decline of more than $3.50 a bale.

Much of the weakness of the market was due to liquidation inspired by a growing belief that the crop is in far better shape than the trade has been led to believe from the conflicting character of crop reports recently in circulation. This was particularly true in regard to the eastern belt, where, notwithstanding further showers, with more predicted in the forecast for Tuesday, as well as in the long-range forecast for the balance of the week, it was asserted that the crop had made excellent progress, is well cultivated in many sections, and beginning to show a good many bolls on the bottom of the stalks. That the persistent rains have developed the boll weevil, however, was admitted in some of the dispatches, although this phase of the situation did not seem to cut any figure in view of the excellence of the crop reports.

Traders who bought at the close of last week on the idea that the eastern belt was getting too much rain were among the most liberal sellers yesterday, while the market found the trade buying upon which it had relied so strongly for support last week was almost entirely absent. Scattered covering furnished about the only purchases during the day and prices declined rapidly for this reason. Wall Street, uptown, and Liverpool interests, as well as the South, were all good sellers during the day. The selling from Southern interests was regarded as especially significant in view of the reported increase of new crop offerings from Texas for August and October shipment, strict middling, the former even with October and the latter 75 points off October. All of the crop news from Texas was very favorable, as good rains were reported throughout Southern Texas yesterday, where the need is greatest.

The announcement that the Allies had agreed to the principle of international ocean freight rate regulations, which would result in a sharp downward revision of the high freight rates, caused a slight bulge in the market in the early afternoon, which was soon lost, however, as it was not apparent that the action would result in any increase of tonnage, which is the pressing need at the moment. Southern mill people reported that the edge was off the goods market, and the same was true of reports from New England points, the Government now being about the only important buyer.

July trading was very quiet during the day, as it was understood that the interest in that contract was practically evened up. Southern spot markets were 50 points lower on most of the big markets, especially those in the Southwest, which were considered significant in view of the increased new crop offerings from those points. No exports were reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High	Low.	Close.	S'day.
July	26.20	26.00	25.47	25.20@25.35	25.90
Aug.	25.15	25.65	25.06	25.90 bid	25.50
Sept.	24.45	24.45	24.40	24.05 bid	24.13
Oct.	24.50	24.59	23.79	23.85@23.88	24.53
Nov.	...	...	...	23.83@23.87	24.45
Dec.	24.45	24.49	23.77	23.83@23.87	24.43
Jan.	24.43	24.48	23.78	23.80@23.86	24.40
March	24.45	24.55	23.95	24.05@24.06	24.60
May	24.65	24.65	24.21	24.21@24.22	24.72

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 70 points lower, at 25.70c for middling upland. The Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 25⅞c; Augusta, 24.88c; Galveston, 25.75c; Memphis, 25.50c; Houston, 25.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were as follows:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	4,267	6,693	11,345
Exports	......	49,024	42,353
Port stocks	643,446	661,154	583,324
New York arrivals	9,049	7,865	4,036
New York stocks	62,030	46,441	114,045

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged, at 19d for American middling. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American; imports, 1,000, all American. Futures unchanged.

LARGEST RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE.

An advertisement in The New York Times, with its average daily and Sunday circulation of more than 344,000 copies, will reach a larger and more responsive audience at a lower rate per line per thousand than is obtainable through any other advertising medium.—Advt.

INSURANCE PROGRAM BEFORE CONFERENCE

Embraces Payments for Death and Injury and Maintenance of Dependent Families.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Federal Government's plan for insuring officers and men of the army, navy, and Marine Corps against death and injury in service broadened today into a complex program which would provide Government allowances for families of soldiers and sailors and the rehabilitation and training of injured men to fit them for making a livelihood after the war.

The program was discussed at conferences among officials of the War, Navy, Treasury, Commerce, and Labor Departments, the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, and the Presidents and other high officers of leading insurance companies.

Issuance of insurance policies from $1,000 to $10,000 to officers and men at ordinary peace-time rates, the Government paying the extra cost, indemnities for total or partial disability, and administration of the entire scheme by the Government's War Risk Insurance Bureau, which is insuring officers and crews of American merchant vessels, are among the outstanding features of the proposed program.

"The plan has not yet assumed definite form," said a statement issued at the Treasury late today, "but when it has been worked out in all its fundamentals and details, Secretary McAdoo will present it to the President for his approval, and, if approved, the recommendation will be submitted to Congress at an early date.

"Dependents of soldiers and sailors in service would be provided for through allotments from their pay, supplemented by family allowances by the Government. The amount of the Government allowance would depend upon the size of the family and, as to others than the wife and children, upon the actual dependency upon the men. The family allowance would be made only if the sailor or soldier makes an allotment for his dependents out of his pay."

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for June—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Mileage	11,134	10,964	10,586
Tot. op. rev.	$16,079,323	$13,567,689	$11,963,614
Total op. exp.	9,268,736	8,115,626	7,783,489
Oper. income	6,912,586	4,820,944	3,598,362
Six months:			
Total op. rev.	91,070,039	72,596,916	62,370,594
Total op. exp.	57,674,006	48,581,039	43,489,900
Oper. income	28,874,541	20,243,137	15,763,619

Public Utility.

NEWPORT NEWS & HAMPTON RAILWAY, GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for six months ended June 30—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
6 mos. gross	$553,647	$476,922	$76,724
Net after tax	206,857	174,774	32,083
Add non-op. rev	1,176	1,074	102
Bal. aft. chgs.	84,866	60,573	24,293

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL ACME CO. comparative statement for the six months ended June 30—

Net sales	9,494,733	8,541,033	953,699
Net profits	2,510,002	2,839,882	*329,880

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Justice	.01
Andes	.12	Mexican	.08
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.09
Caledonia	.19	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.24	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.62

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	G'field Consol.	.50
Halifax	.25	G'field Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.70	Great Bend	.07
McNamara	.16	Jumbo Exten.	.28
Midway	.09	Jumbo Junior	.05
Mizpah	.14	Kewanas	.12
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.05
North Star	.10	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.21	Big Four	.05
Tonopah Exten.	2.87½	Consolidated	.26
Tonopah Nev.	6.00	Morning Glory	.18
West End	.65	Union Amalg.	.14
West Tonopah	.16	White Caps	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.09	Big Jim	.65
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.21
Daisy	.03	Packard	.34
Florence	.16	Rochester	.48
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.31
		United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅞	6	Granite	50	55
Dr. J'pot.	4½	5	Isabella	10	10½
Elkton	6	7	McKinney	17	20
El Paso	29	40	Portland	143	150
Findlay	2½	5	Vindicator	74	79
Golden C.	214½	215	U. Gold M.	21	22½
Gold Sov.	4¼	5			

$1,900,000

Alabama Power Company

Five-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes

Dated July 1, 1917 — Due July 1, 1922

Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York City. Callable on four weeks' notice at 101½ and interest prior to July 1, 1918, at 101¼ thereafter prior to July 1, 1919, at 101 and interest thereafter prior to July 1, 1920, at 100¾ thereafter prior to July 1, 1921, at 100½ and interest thereafter. Coupon notes, $1,000 denomination, with privilege of registration as to principal. New York Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

For further information regarding these notes, attention is called to the letter of Mr. James Mitchell, President of the Company, copies of which will be forwarded upon request, and which states that:

The Alabama Power Company serves, directly and indirectly, the major part of the urban population of northern Alabama, including the so-called "Birmingham District," comprising a total population estimated at over 325,000.

The property of the Company includes a new 90,000 H. P. hydro-electric plant—one of the largest in the South—and a new 15,000 H. P. steam turbine plant, together with a comprehensive transmission system, aggregating 755 miles.

Earnings
(Year ended June 30, 1917)

Gross Earnings	$1,778,141
Operating Expenses and Taxes	615,412
Net Earnings	$1,162,729
Annual Interest on outstanding Funded Debt, including this issue	514,000
Balance	$ 648,729

Net earnings over twice annual interest on outstanding funded debt

These $1,900,000 Secured Notes, in addition to being the direct obligations of the Company, are secured by the pledge of $2,639,000 face value of its First Mortgage 5% Bonds. The authorized issue of these Notes is $5,000,000 and the remaining Notes may only be issued as additional First Mortgage Bonds are pledged in the foregoing ratio.

We recommend these secured notes for investment

Price 99½ and Interest

Complete Circular on request

Above notes are offered subject to legality being approved by our counsel

Harris, Forbes & Company
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

Harris, Forbes & Company, Incorporated, Boston — Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Bond Department, Chicago

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	29	30	Iron C. pf.	15¼	16
B. St. Gas	9	10	Iron Bloss.	80	90
Bingham	12⅛	12⅜	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	1¼	1½	Majestic	40	45
Boston Ely.	45	60	Mex. Mets.	28	30
Boston & M.	52	64	Moj. Tung.	65	68
Butte & L.	13	16	New Baltic	1¼	1¾
Butte & D.	25	50	Nev. Doug.	1⅛	1⅜
Boston & A.	1⅞	2	N. U. Bing.	..	50
Calaveras	3	4¼	Nixon	35	30
Chief Con.	2⅝	2¾	N. Cornelia	17½	18
Crown Res.	27	32	Nat. Z. & L.	55	60
Con. Ariz.	2	2¼	Oneco	..	50
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Champ. Cop.	7	8	Onondaga	30	50
Cal. Corbin.	1	2	Pioneer Con.	1½	1¾
E. & B. B.	2⅝	2½	Rilla	2	3
Fari-Eagle	15	18	Ray Herc.	3⅛	4⅛
Fortuna	5	6	S. W. Miami full paid	2⅛	3
Gold Lake	12	15	S. W. Miami part paid	2	2¼
Gila C. S.	14⅝	15⅝	Truro	1¼	1½
Houghton	75	95	U. V. Ext.	36½	37½
Homa Oil	1¼	1⅜	Yukon Gold.	1⅜	2
Humboldt	75	90			
Iron Cap.	15⅛	16			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.80
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.20	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	6.90	5.80
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.10	4.80
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.60	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.00	5.25
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.85	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.05	4.80
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	6.10	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.40	5.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.40	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.75
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.20	4.80

BUSINESS RECORDS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade had hoped that when the Food Control bill should pass the Senate it would give a better idea as to what to expect in the future in the way of Government control and probable developments. The bill was so changed from its original text, and there seemed to be the probability of so much opposition from members of the House, that the trade at large felt just as much at sea as ever. In the local market offers of cash wheat are of very small volume and the grades are not to the liking of buyers. Consequently prices here are practically nominal, while in the Southwest shippers were asking as high as $2.50 for No. 2 red wheat and $2.81 for No. 2 hard. Shorts in the Chicago contract market were again very nervous, and prices there were strong, closing 3⅞@4 cents net higher. The visible supply in the United States decreased 363,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 938,000 last year.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.60	2.56	2.59	2.55	1.20⅝
September	2.34	2.28	2.31¼	2.27⅜	1.22⅛

RYE.—Market firm; No. 2 Western, $1.84, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The price of September corn in Chicago advanced ⅝c early to a new high record. That position sold at $1.63⅞, or within 1⅛c of the fixed maximum price. The visible supply decreased 78,000 bushels and the total visible is now only 3,218,000 bushels, compared with 4,613,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.23 asked, delivered, spot.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.63⅞	$1.62⅜	$1.63⅜	$1.63	.78⅛
December	1.17⅛	1.15¼	1.17	1.16⅛	.66½
May	1.15⅝	1.13⅝	1.15	1.14½	..

OATS.

The oats market was very firm early and the July position made a new high record, selling at 80c in Chicago. Strength in the cash position and covering by shorts were again the principal factors. Offers from the country were somewhat more liberal on the advance, however, and later the market reacted, with cash houses selling. Closing prices were ⅛@⅜c net lower. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 93½@94c; No. 2 white, 94@94½c; No. 3 white, 93@93½c; No. 4 white, 92½@93c; fancy clipped white, 96c asked; ordinary clipped white, 92@94c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	.80	77½	77⅜	77⅜	42
September	.61	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞	41⅞
December	.61⅛	59⅝	59⅝	60⅛	43⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer, with less pressure to sell and a better demand, which was credited to packers, who were thought to be buying against cash sales. Firmness in corn and an advance in the hog market also helped to stimulate values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000; estimated for Tuesday, 14,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 6,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	20.60	20.42	20.55	20.40	13.00
September	20.82	20.62	20.77	20.62	12.97
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.75	21.60	13.62
September	21.92	21.80	21.85	20.72	13.65
Pork—					
July	41.30	41.25	41.25	40.85	26.20
September	40.70	40.30	40.53	40.10	25.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish, closing net unchanged to 6 points lower. There appeared to be a lack of confidence on the buying side, despite the recent very sharp decline, and the trade at large was disposed to take a bearish view of the more favorable crop and weather advices. Total sales for the day were 23,800 barrels. Range of prices:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat'day.
Spot	..	..	..	14.00	13.50
July	..	..	..	14.00	13.75
Aug.	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.93@13.95	13.99
Sept.	13.96	14.07	13.95	13.95@13.98	13.99
Oct.	13.90	14.02	13.86	13.86@13.89	13.90
Nov.	13.71	13.82	13.71	13.65@13.69	13.68
Dec.	13.72	13.84	13.71	13.67@13.70	13.70
Jan.	13.77	13.87	13.76	13.72@13.74	13.73
Feb.	..	..	..	13.70@13.75	13.70

COFFEE.

The coffee market shared the pessimism felt in other commodity markets over the political news from Europe yesterday and displayed a downward trend throughout the session, with final prices 6 to 10 points lower and bottom for the day. The spot market here was quiet, although a little better than it has been recently, owing to prospects of more favorable Government taxation than was previously expected. Rio 7s were quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¼c in the local market. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.80	7.77	7.70@7.72	7.80
August	..	..	7.77@7.78	7.87
September	7.92	7.89	7.85@7.86	7.94
October	..	..	7.89@7.90	7.97
November	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.99
December	8.02	7.95	7.95@7.97	8.02
January	..	..	8.00@8.02	8.07
February	..	..	8.04@8.06	8.12
March	8.12	8.07	8.08@8.10	8.17
April	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.22
May	8.27	8.17	8.18@8.20	8.27
June	..	..	8.23@8.25	8.33

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, 1 point higher to 1 point lower, with sales of 1,500 tons. Trading was without special feature, with covering in the near months causing steadiness there, while late positions held barely steady and sagged off under trade pressure. The market closed 1 point net lower to an advance of 5 points, with total sales of 9,000 tons. The spot market was quiet, with buyers and sellers apart.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.58	5.57	5.56@5.58	5.50
August	5.55	5.53	5.53@5.55	5.49
September	5.56	5.53	5.55@5.56	5.52
October	..	..	5.51@5.53	5.32
November	5.52	5.51	5.51@5.53	5.52
December	5.35	5.33	5.32@5.33	5.31
January	5.00	4.99	4.98@4.99	4.99
February	..	..	4.78@4.80	4.79
March	..	..	4.79@4.81	4.80
April	..	..	4.80@4.82	4.80
May	..	..	4.83@4.85	4.80
June	..	..	..@..	4.83

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged to 10 points higher, with the list ranging from 7¾c to 8c for fine granulated. There was a good inquiry reported, but refiners were restricting orders, as they are already behind in delivery. Raw sugar was quiet, though steady, with no sales of Cubas reported. Canadian refiners bought 4,000 bags full duty sugars at 5⅛c, cost, insurance, and freight, a shade above last paid prices. There were offerings of Cubas at 5⅜c, cost and freight, with no buyers, refiners holding off after recent heavy purchases. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.58c; molasses, 5.70c, and cost and freight, 5⅜c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,283 pkgs. The tone of the market is firmer, speculative buying causing an advance of ½ to ¾c at the early trading. At the advance trading from store is not very active, but there is quite firm holding of all grades. Creamery, higher than extras, lb., 40¼@41c; extras, (92 score,) 39¾@40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36@38c; thirds, 34½@35½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40¼@40¾c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 36½@37c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 34@36c; renovated extras, 36½@37c; firsts, 35½@36c; lower grades, 33½@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35¼@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; lower grades, 32@33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½@34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,923 cases. The market opened with a quiet, selective trade. New-laid qualities are scarce, and any lots containing a good to large proportion of such are inquired for at firm prices. The great bulk of the supply is of irregular quality, largely defective, and dragging heavily. Values show a wide range, with the tendency still in buyers' favor. Nearby white eggs of fancy new-laid quality are scarce and firm, with more or less defective qualities moving slowly at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33½@35c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds and poorer, 26@29c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 30½@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28½@29½c; under grades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 43@44c; ordinary to good, 39@42c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@42c; inferior, 31@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@38c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 23.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $472,000, were chartered today. They include:

John J. Stevens, Inc., Liberty, manufacture furniture, rugs, carpets, curtains, $10,000; P. Misner, E. M. and J. J. Stevens, Liberty.

Continental Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, warehousing, wharfage, forwarding, $5,000; W. P. Tanner, L. Gross, S. A. McKeon, 611 West 158th St.

Garow Printing and Publishing Corp., Manhattan, printers, stationers, bookbinders, $10,000; J. Schorr, H. Sturman, S. H. Adler, 155 Audubon Av.

The Olshine Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture clothing, wearing apparel, house-furnishings, $25,000; A. Olshine, I. Saul, W. S. Reichenthal, 154 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn.

The Hydrograft Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture airplanes, hydroplanes, and hydroairplanes, $30,000; C. L. Andrews, L. W. E. Coleman, H. P. Keane, 378 Central Park West.

Shipbuilders Iron Works, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture iron and steel fittings for boats, ships, &c., $10,000; A. A. Sawmas, C. J. N. Poyer, W. A. Hall, 648 East 10th St.

New York Uniform Manufacturing Corp., Manhattan, manufacture uniforms and equipment, $25,000; E. Walsh, P. Langer, A. S. Rosenbaum, 4,260 Broadway.

Reinhardt Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty, $6,000; A. and E., F. and W. Reinhardt, 1,778 West 9th St., Brooklyn.

Franco-American Perfumery Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture perfumes, soaps, toilet articles, $20,000; G. Ozer, N. Flax, H. Gribetz, 142 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

Hungarian Colony of Long Island, Inc., Ozone Park, realty and construction, $10,000; N. Winter, I. Kerenes, L. Gartner, 510 East 77th St.

Henry I. Stetler, Inc., Manhattan, warehousing, general carting and contracting business, $25,000; H. I. and H. A. Stetler, C. D. Bromley, 2,302 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital Electric Light Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture gas and electric lamps, $15,000, S. and M. Siegel, S. Eisenberg, 356 Miller Av., Brooklyn.

Schilling Piano Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture pianos and phonographs, $10,000; F. P. Altschul, M. F. Dennis, D. Klein, 52 B'way.

Brooklyn Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., Kiamesha, Sullivan County, auto business, $5,000; I. Lipp, N. I. Sirtsky, A. Lepman, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Pan American Exploitation Co., Inc., Manhattan, chicle, lumber, and rubber production, $250,000; F. Garcia, J. O. Perez, A. Lamont, 68 William St.

Capital increases: Lundihm, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Russian-American Mutual Service Assn., Inc., Manhattan, $20,000 to $100,000; International Flouncing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $4,000 to $20,000.

Authorizations: International Alcohol Corp., Delaware, buying and selling alcohol, maintaining warehouses, $1,000,000. Representative, A. Sheard, 59 Pearl St.

Gas Processes, Ltd., Canada, manufacture and deal in petroleum, gas, and oil, $50,000. Representative, W. S. Adams, Niagara Falls.

Merchants Building Corp., New Jersey, general contracting and development, $50,000. Representative, P. Schwartz, 22 Broadway.

Surrender of certificate of authority: The Canton Rubber Co., Ohio.

New designation: The Globe Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc., New Jersey. Representative, M. B. Kitt, 120 Broadway.

Dissolutions: Steam Carriage Boiler Co., Oswego; Thrall Construction, Brooklyn; 281 Quincy Street Corp., Brooklyn; Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Buffalo.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 23.—Charters filed:

Trenton Realty Holding Corporation, 5 West State Street, Trenton, deal in real estate, $10,000; Bernard Freedman, Imie Levy, Charles de Besore, Trenton.

United States Collapsible Metallic Casket Company, Camden, manufacture metallic caskets, $125,000; Albert Bradbury, Woodbury; George W. Litzenberg, Charles H. Gander, Mabel Furman, Iona P. Perrott, Camden.

Public Light Service Company, Bayonne, manufacture and deal in lamps and fixtures, $25,000; Louis Lehr, Edward Sweeney, Murray Bell, Bayonne.

Federal Shipbuilding Company, Hoboken, build vessels, aircraft, submarines, plants, bridges, &c., $3,000,000; William W. Corlett, New York; Kenneth B. Halstead and Edward F. Briggs, Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 23.—Charters filed:

Yuba River Mining Co., do a general mining business in all its branches, $1,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Lektophone Corp'n, acquire, hold, own, and dispose of patent rights, trade marks, &c., on sound-producing machines, $500,000; Leon W. Rosenthal, David Weild, Jr., George J. Hesselman, all of New York.

Kentucky Petroleum Corp'n, acquire oil and petroleum lands and develop the same, $800,000; C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mullin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Increases in capital: Bolivian Cattle Ranches, Inc., New York, $500,000 to $750,000; Columbus Mining Company, $25,000 to $700,000.

July 23rd, 1917.

To All Stockholders of Record and Others Interested in the General Electric Company:

Please note the following telegram sent on Friday, July 20th, to E. W. Rice, President, General Electric Company:

"If rumored sale of fifteen million notes is based on fact kindly consider this a formal protest. I reserve the right to take any action or actions considered necessary to protect my interests and that of my associates.

(Signed) C. W. TAINTOR."

If you are interested in the protection of the interests of the small stockholders, will you please write the undersigned?

C. W. TAINTOR,
Stockholders,
General Electric Company.
713 Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF 7 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.

Sealed proposals for the sale of One Hundred Thousand Dollars par value of the Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Republic Distilling Co., due March 1, 1920, will be received at the office of Republic Distilling Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York City, on or before the first day of August, 1917, and those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par with accrued interest, will be accepted and paid for on the first day of September, 1917.

REPUBLIC DISTILLING CO.,
By F. M. HARRISON, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Central Consumers Ice Manufacturing Co.

New York, July 24th, 1917.

Dear Sir: Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CENTRAL CONSUMERS ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC., will be held at Terrace Garden, 153 East 58th Street, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th day of July, 1917, until and including the 7th day of August, 1917.

JAMES J. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

WE OFFER

		YIELD
$50,000	City of Buffalo, N. Y. Coupon 4s, Due June 15, 1960	4.20%
$25,000	City of Hartford, Conn. Registered 4½s, Due Nov., 1933	4.25%
$25,000	City of Grand Rapids, Mich. Coupon 4½s, Due October, 1933	4.30%
$10,000	City of Toledo, Ohio Registered 4½s, Due May 31, 1931	4.35%
$15,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn. Coupon 4s, Due May, 1927	4.45%

ALSO—

$100,000	City of Portland, Ore. Coupon 4s, Due 1935-36	4.50%

Blodget & Co.
34 PINE STREET, New York — 60 STATE STREET, Boston

Profits and Losses

Profits are apt to come slowly. Losses generally come quickly.

Losses are usually the result of mistakes. Mistakes are often as much the result of ignorance as of bad judgment.

It is our business to furnish reports on industrial enterprises which give a comprehensive understanding of the business under consideration.

THE EXAMINATIONS CORPORATION
a subsidiary of
Finance and Trading Corporation
43 Exchange Place — New York

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey

Main Office {Opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Ferries / Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tubes} Jersey City

NEW YORK RESIDENTS MAY OPEN CHECK OR SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN TWO NAMES. FUNDS MAY BE WITHDRAWN BY EITHER, AND, IN CASE OF THE DEATH OF EITHER, BY THE SURVIVOR. INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS OVER $500.00. FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS

Largest Banking Institution in Jersey City

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY
Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 16th, 1917. Checks will be mailed. H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1917, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable October 1st, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business September 22nd, 1917.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treasurer.

July 23, 1917.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation quarterly dividends of 2% were declared on both the first and second preferred stocks. The dividend is payable Aug. 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record Aug. 1st, 1917.

C. H. FOSTER, Secretary.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS OF SALMON RIVER POWER COMPANY, DUE AUGUST 1, 1952.

The undersigned, formerly Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, Trustee under the Mortgage above referred to, will, under authority of said Mortgage, receive offers of Bonds of said issue for account of the Sinking Fund, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Forty-Six Thousand, Eight Hundred Forty-Four Dollars, Sixty Cents ($46,844.60) on or before August 14th, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said Bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 15th, 1917, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, July 12, 1917.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Eighth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.

To the Bondholders:

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the indenture securing the above, invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the EIGHTH SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred twenty-four dollars and twenty-six cents ($28,724.26), at not exceeding 103 and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 3, 1917.

All bonds accepted will be paid for on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, and interest will not be allowed thereon after that date.

This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the Indenture securing the EIGHTH SERIES.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By C. H. SABIN, President.
New York, July 20, 1917.

MUSKOGEE ELECTRIC TRACTION COMPANY.
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Muskogee Electric Traction Company, dated May 1, 1912, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of three thousand seven hundred and seventeen and 42-100 dollars ($3,717.42), at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, August 7th, 1917; on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., July 17th, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.

PERUVIAN EXPLORATION COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.

Pursuant to order of the Board of Directors as Trustees in Dissolution of the Peruvian Exploration Company the following assets of this company will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder on Monday, July 30, 1917, 12 o'clock noon, at Stidham's Auction Room, No. 111 East 4th Street, in the City of Wilmington, State of Delaware.

The property to be sold is 2,500,970 shares (par value $5.00 each) of the capital stock of Peru Gold Placers, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware.

Stock will be offered in blocks in amounts as bids therefore are made and also in one block and sale will be according to largest amount bid. Full terms will be announced at sale. For same and further particulars apply Cornell, Lockwood & Jeffery, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Robert H. Richards, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Delaware.

July 19th, 1917.

GEORGE P. P. BONNELL, Secretary.

THE MORRIS PLAN

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION,
Fifty-two William Street,
New York City.

The regular semi-annual dividend of Three per centum (3%) has been declared on the Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Industrial Finance Corporation for the half-year ending July 31, 1917, payable August 15, 1917, to stockholders of record on July 18, 1917. For this purpose the transfer books of the Corporation will be closed from the 19th day of July to the 2nd day of August, 1917.

JOSEPH B. GILDER, Secretary.
Dated July 17, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.
2 Rector Street, New York.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of the United States Express Company, notice is hereby given that a fourth and partial distribution of the assets of this Company, amounting to $2.00 per share, will be made August 11th, 1917, to the shareholders of record as of the 28th day of July, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Company will close at 12 o'clock noon, July 28th, and re-open August 13th, 1917.

R. H. MORGAN, Jr., Treasurer.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

July 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of American Water Works & Electric Company, Inc., held in New York, N. Y., this day, a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the Seven Per Cent. Cumulative First Preferred Stock of the Company was declared payable August 25, 1917, to holders of record at close of business August 10, 1917.

HARRY E. TOWLE, Secretary.

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION
COSDEN & CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Wanted
Auto Sales Gum & Chocolate 6s
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar Refining Com.
Hall Switch & Signal Pfd.
National Sugar Refining
Penn. Seaboard Steel
Pierce Butler & Pierce Stks. & Bds.

For Sale
Central Aguirre Sugar
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Milliken Bros. Pfd.
New York State Rys. Com. & Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Hartford & Conn. Western
100 Knickerbocker Port'd C't C. & P.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
75 National Sugar
100 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel C.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Knickerbocker Port'd C't C. & P.
50 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
100 Mexican Lead Com. & Pfd.
50 Victor Talking Machine

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
50 International Salt	10 Lehigh Val. Coal Sales
50 Kirby Lumber Pfd.	15 Amer. Lt. & Traction
200 Charcoal Iron	100 N. Y. Con. R. R. Pfd.
100 Chalmers Motor	50 Amer. Stores 1st Pfd.
100 Springfield Body Pfd.	100 Great Lakes Transit

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Sinclair Oil
Notes—Warrants—Rights
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

Atlantic Steel Com.
Burns Bros. Ice Corp. Com. & Pfd.
Burns Bros. Pfd.
Carib Syndicate
Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
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NORTHERN NEUTRALS GETTING NO CARGOES

America Enforcing Absolute Embargo Pending Guarantees Against Supplying Germany.

RATIONING SYSTEM IN TIME

Limited Consignments to Switzerland Permitted—Our Export Control May Supersede British Seizure.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The American Government's control of exports has resulted in an absolute embargo on cargoes destined to the northern European neutral countries. Since the control was made effective a little more than a week ago not a single cargo, it was learned today, has been licensed for shipment to these nations.

The policy enforced is described as temporary, to be changed as soon as it is possible to put the neutrals on a rationing basis. Despite submission of much information by the diplomatic representatives of the neutrals affected, the Government considers that it lacks convincing evidence regarding exports from these countries to Germany, and it wants to take no chances of permitting American goods to go through to the enemy. The facts sought, it is said, will be available shortly.

Goods destined for the allied countries are licensed without question, as are commodities that go to most other neutrals. Some shipments have been permitted to go forward to Switzerland, but not until the character of the consignee was established beyond question.

Meanwhile the Government is negotiating with the British for an arrangement by which the export control will supersede the British system of granting letters of assurance. For the present, however, an export control license is no guarantee against British seizure, and American exporters must satisfy the British authorities of their own good faith and that of the receivers of their goods.

The Dutch Minister, Mr. Van Rappard, has taken a particularly vigorous stand against the Government's policy toward the European neutrals. Without awaiting the arrival of the special mission to leave Holland soon to negotiate here on the subject, he has laid before the Exports Council detailed statistics to refute charges that Holland has been developing an enormous export trade to the Central Powers.

The Minister told the council that the total of Holland's exports had decreased considerably since 1914. Cheese, which formerly constituted 30 per cent. of the country's exports during the Winter months, declined to 24 per cent. last Winter, according to the Minister, while butter declined from 15 per cent. to 9 per cent.; pork from 37 per cent. to 19 per cent., and other meat from 16 per cent. to 1.5 per cent.

That such exports are necessary to the existence of Holland and that she has large absolute requirements for coal, salt, lumber, steel and other articles, was declared by the Minister to have been recognized by the Entente Allies themselves. The Allies also are parties to the division of the Dutch export trade between themselves and Germany, the Minister insisted, as shown by the existence of an agreement between The Netherlands Bureau of Agricultural Exports and the British Government, stipulating that of Holland's total exports there must be delivered to the Allies of cheese 33 per cent., of butter 25 per cent., of meat 50 per cent., and so on, for all of the principal commodities.

To support the statement that there has been no abnormal importation of American foodstuffs into Holland during the war, the Minister declared that the total importation of grains, flour, and nuts declined from 2,111,561 tons in 1912 to 1,917,303 tons in 1916.

EMBARGO STOPS STEEL.

No Explanation Here of Why Exports to Japan Are Held Up.

Fear was expressed in export circles yesterday that the enlarged list of articles for which special export licenses are required and which became effective yeserday, would interfere with Japan's shipbuilding program. With the refusal of the local export bureau to grant licenses for the export to Japan of steel plates, angles, and tank plates, together with other forms of structural steel for vessels building or contracted for, the situation of American contractors assumed a critical stage. Forms of all kinds to supplement the Japanese shipbuilding industry began to pile up at railroad and steamship terminals, all awaiting word from Washington to be stored aborad ship, but no word came.

Technically, Japan is an ally of the United States, and exporters said they were at a loss to understand why licenses should be refused. Appeals were made to Washington for licenses for the merchandise, but without result. Stanley H. Rose, Commercial Agent in charge of the local licensing bureau, declined to make any comment upon the situation.

Owing to the failure of an official copy of the new embargo list to reach the New York offices, Mr. Rose posted copies of the list as published in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"THE TIMES's list was made up in such a comprehensive way that it served our purpose admirably," said the agent.

WAR BAN ON PAPERS STANDS

London's Resolution for an Inquiry Adversely Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today ordered an adverse report on the resolution introduced by Representative Meyer London of New York calling on the Postmaster General for a statement as to Socialist and other papers barred from the mails by order of the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General advised the committee that it would be "incompatible with the public interest" to furnish the information asked in the London resolution.

Representative London, Socialist, introduced a resolution several weeks ago citing reports that the Post Office Department had denied mail privileges to certain issues of Socialist papers and to other publications owing to alleged criticism of the army draft legislation and other war measures. Members of the House Committee were of the opinion today that the papers involved might seek relief from the courts as Congress had no jurisdiction.

"We have no power to compel the Postmaster General to furnish the information if he deems it incompatible with the public interest," said Chairman Moon. "If he should furnish the information we have no power to correct the practices of the Post Office Department in such matters. The cases are clearly ones for adjustments by the courts."

WE LEAD IN SILVER MINING.

United States Produced 72,833,000 Ounces, or 42%, in 1916.

The high price of silver, coupled with the demand for the product by the countries at war for coinage purposes, led the National City Bank yesterday to issue a review of the silver production of the United States and the world. The bank's statement said that the recent changes in the world's demand for silver were of special interest to the United States, which is now the world's largest producer of silver.

The internal troubles in Mexico checked that country's lead in world production. In 1914 that country produced more silver than did the United States. According to the bank's compilation, the silver production of the United States is now twice that of Mexico, and three times that of Canada, which holds third rank. Of the 172,383,000 ounces produced in the world in 1916, the United States produced 72,833,000 ounces, or 42 per cent., while twenty years ago, in 1896, we produced only 33 per cent. of the world production, which in that year was 157,061,000 ounces.

As outlined in the City Bank's statement, the world's chief producers of silver are the United States, Mexico, Canada, Peru, Japan, Spain, Australia, and Chile. In the order named the countries in 1915, for which figures of all countries are available for comparative purposes, show production as follows: United States, 74,961,000 ounces; Mexico, 39,570,000; Canada, 28,401,000; Peru, 9,420,000; Japan, 5,080,000; Spain, 4,565,000, and Australia, 3,327,000, making a world total of 179,574,000 ounces.

RAILROAD EARNS $13,850,000

Affairs of St. Louis Southwestern Show Substantial Improvement.

Substantial improvement in the affairs of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway was shown in the annual report for 1916, issued yesterday. Gross earnings of $13,850,000 increased $2,575,000 over 1915, and the gross income, amounting to $5,442,000, showed a gain of $1,490,000. There remained a balance after appropriations of $2,089,000, an increase of $1,353,000.

Edwin Gould, Chairman and President, called special attention to the very large increase in operating expenses during the period under review, and also during the six months since Dec. 31, 1916, because of the rapidly and constantly advancing prices of materials and supplies of all kinds, and also the higher wages resulting from the Adamson law and other advances that have been granted. Commenting upon this situation, Mr. Gould said:

"These conditions, coupled with a lack of adequate facilities and available credit, have brought the railroads and the public face to face with a most critical situation. In order that the railroads may be placed in a position to handle efficently existing traffic and be prepared to meet the necessities of the international situation, it is absolutely essential that they be graned higher rates."

Mr. Gould announces that a program is now in effect on the road which provides for the rehabilitation of freight equipment over a period of three years. The program involved the dismantling and rebuilding of 4,650 boxcars at the rate of 1,550 a year, and also heavy maintenance repairs of 829 freight cars of various classes, with retirement of 537 light capacity freight cars no longer fit for service.

Seventh Bus Route Established.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, announced yesterday that it had established its seventh route, by operating motor buses from the Pennsylvania Station by way of Fifth Avenue, Fifty-seventh Street, Broadway, and St. Nicholas Avenue to Fort George. Only a single fare will be charged. The buses running on this new route will be distinguished by the number "8."

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98	4s, registered, 1925	105	106
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
6s Sept.,	1917	100⅛	100¼	100
4½s June,	1965	101⅞	102¼	102
4½s Mar.,	1963	101⅞	102¼	102
4½s Nov.,	1957	101⅞	102¼	102
4½s May,	1957	101⅞	102¼	102
4½s Nov.,	1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s April,	1966	97⅞	98¼	97⅞
4¼s Mar.,	1960-30	97⅛	98	97
4¼s Mar.,	1964	97⅞	98¼	97½
4¼s Mar.,	1962	97⅞	98	97¼
4¼s Sept.,	1960	97⅞	98	97½
4s May,	1959	94	94⅝	94½
4s Nov.,	1958	94	94⅝	94
4s May,	1957	94	94⅝	94
4s Nov.,	1955	93	94½	94
4s Nov.,	1936	95	98	95

		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
4s May,	1919	99⅛	..	99⅛
4s Nov.,	1918	99⅛	..	99⅛
3½s Nov.,	1954	84	85½	83½
3½s May,	1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4¼s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
425	Cities Service	276	274	274½	275½
450	Cities Service pf	86	85½	85½	86
1,500	Cities Service new	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
50	Tenn. Ry. & Light pf	31½	30½	30	31

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74	Miss. River Power	11	12
Am. Gas & Electric	111	113	Miss. River Power pf	33	37½
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	49	50	Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Am. Light & Trac	310	315	Northern Ohio Elec. pf	73	78
Am. Light & Trac. pf	108	110	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow	11	15
Am. Power & Light	66	69	North. Ont. L. & P. pf	56	59
Am. Power & Light pf	88	89¾	Northern States Power	89	92
Am. Public Utilities	30	35	Northern States P. pf	96	99
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68	Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Am. W. W. & Elec	7½	8½	Pacific Gas & Electric	55	55½
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf	68	73	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf	89¾	90½
Am. W. W. & E. partic	22	23	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf	97	100
Am. W. W. & E. war	11	13	Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Carolina Power & Light	37	40	Puget Sound Trac. pf	65	70
Carolina P. & L. pf	98	100	Republic Ry. & Light	32	34
Colorado Power	28	31	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf	67	69
Colorado Power pf	98	101	Southern Cal. Edison	87	89
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	52	South. Cal. Edison pf	103	104
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	80	Southwest. P. & L. pf	97½	100
Consumers' P. pf	94	97	Stand. Gas & Electric	10	12
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf	34	36
Duluth Edison	75	82	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60	Tenn. Ry., L. & P	6	6½
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85	Texas Power & Lt. pf	97	100
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100	Tri-City R. L. pf	93	95
Electric Properties	5½	62	Un. Gas & El. 1st pf	70	75
El Paso Electric	103	107	United Gas Improve	80	89½
El Paso Electric pf	95	98	United Light & Rys	40	42
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	86	91	United Light & Rys. pf	68½	70
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	West. P. Tr. & W. P	14	17
Fed. Light & Traction	12	13	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf	65	70
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	44	48	Western Power	14½	15
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310	Western Power pf	54	56
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100	West. Penn. P. pf	98	105
Interstate Electric	36	44	Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Interstate Elec. pf	91	95	Yadkin River P. 7% pf	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72	Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	Nor. States P. 5s, 1926	97½	98½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	87	92
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97	Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	94	97	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	96	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	98½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99	West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	Yadkin River Pow. ctfs	83	87
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90			
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Coal	107	107	107	5	Md. Casualty	82½	82½	82½
393	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12⅝	12½	12⅝	6	Mt. V. M. pf	70	70	70
10	Do pf. ctfs.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	270	Un. R. & E.	28⅝	28½	28½
					45	W. B. & A.	20¼	20¼	20¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,700	Balt. C. 3½s, 1980	84	84	84	$1,000	Mer. & Min. Transp. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Con P. 4½s	88½	88½	88½	3,000	Ral. & G. 5s	100	100	100
5,300	Cos. & Co. 6s ctfs	95	94¾	94¾	1,000	Un. Rys. & El. inc. 4s	62½	62½	62½
5,000	Cos. O. & G. notes	98¼	98	98	6,000	Do 1st 4s	80½	80½	80¼
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1,000	W. B. & A. 5s	85	85	85

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	99	99	99	60	New Arcad	3½	3½	3½
15	Allouez	61½	61½	61½	40	Nor. Butte	17¾	17½	17¾
50	Ariz. Cml	12½	12⅛	12⅛	10	Old Dom	55½	55½	55½
100	Butte & B	70c.	70c.	70c.	10	Osceola	84	83½	83½
165	Cal. & Ariz.	77	76½	76½	50	Quincy	85	84	85
45	Centennial	17	17	17	25	Santa Fe	1	1	1
50	Cop. Range	59	58½	58½	375	Shannon	8	7⅞	7⅞
770	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5	5	50	So. Utah	20c.	20c.	20c.
35	Daly West	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	80	Sup. & Bos.	4¼	4	4
820	East Butte	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	1,040	Trinity	7⅜	7¼	7¼
100	Isl. Creek	68½	68½	68½	119	U. S. S. pf	50	49½	49½
35	Isle Royale	31	30	30	120	Utah Con	15½	15	15
30	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	Utah Metals	4¼	4	4¼
50	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	72	Wolverine	46	45	45
250	Mass. Con	13	12¾	13					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
48	Bost. & Alb	155	155	155	4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36	36	36
30	Bost. Elev	60	60	60	5	W. End pf	61	61	61
20	Maine Cent	95½	95	95					
25	Mass. El. pf	23	23	23					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. P.S. pf	10	10	10	15	New R. pf	80	80	80
5	Am. W. pf	98	98	98	50	Pac. Mills	140	140	140
810	A., G. & W. I.	109⅝	106½	107	10	Punta A. S.	34	34	34
100	East B. L.	8½	8½	8½	30	Reece But	14	14	14
15	Edison	175	175	175	144	Swift	153½	153	153½
25	Gen. Elec	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	10	Un. Fruit	136	136	136
95	Mass. Gas	93	93	93	489	Un. S. Mchy.	50	49½	50
20	N. E. Tel	113	113	113					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	A. G. W. I. 5s	78⅝	78½	78½	$1,000	Lib. 3½s, w. i.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	C. J. S. Y. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1,000	Verm. C. 4s	70	70	70

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Am. Rad'r pf	133	133	133	20	M. Ward pf	116	116	116
125	Booth Fish	24	24	24	5	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
5	Ch. Cy. & Conn. Rys. pf	23	23	23	90	Do pf	102¼	102	102
10	Ch. Rys., Ser. 2	14	14	14	18	Sears-Roeb	169¼	167⅞	167⅞
20	Cudahy	119½	119½	119½	95	Stew. Warn.	64⅝	64½	64½
100	Com. Edison	122	121½	121½	510	Swift & Co	153	152	152⅞
10	Deere & Co. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	327	Un. Carbide	187	185½	187
170	Lindsay Lt	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	1,012	Do rights	17	16½	17
					13	Wilson pf	104	103½	104

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Booth F. 6s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	$7,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
16	Am. Gas	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	131	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
220	Am. Milling	9	9	9	20	Penn. S. Mfg	94½	94½	94½
9	Am. Rys. pf	90	90	90	428	Phila. Elec	29¼	29¼	29¼
11	Am. Stores	36¼	36¼	36¼	1,510	*R. R. T. t. c	31⅝	30½	30½
12	Buff. & Sus.	56	56	56	25	Reading	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
31	Elec. S. Bat.	60¾	60¼	60¾	260	Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
48	Gen. Asp. pf	61	60	61	142	Ton. Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
10	I. Co. of N. A	26	26	26	643	Union Trac	44¼	44	44¼
330	Lake Sup	17¾	17¼	17¼	232	U. G. Imp	79	79	79
25	Lehigh Val	63¾	63¾	63¾	200	Cramp & S.	84	83¾	83¾

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	92	92	92	$2,600	Phila. El. 1st 5s	101	101	101
1,000	Penn. R. R. con. 4½s	102	102	102	2,000	S.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101
1,000	Do tp. 4½s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	1,000	York Rys. 1st 5s	95	95	95

*Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18¾	18¼	Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Atlantic Refining	970	995	950	Prairie Oil & Gas	525	540	520
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410	Prairie Pipe Line	283	287	272
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	Solar Refining	345	360	340
Chesebrough Mfg	390	410	390	Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South Penn. Oil	300	315	303
Continental Oil	535	555	525	So. W. Penn.	108	113	110
Crescent Pipe L.	38	40	38	Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	265	260
Cumberland P. L.	155	165	150	Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	780	700
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	Stand. Oil of Kan.	470	495	470
Galena S. Oil	147	150	147	Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	350
Galena S. Oil pf	139	142	139	Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Illinois Pipe Line	222	227	220	Stand. Oil of N. J.	608	613	595
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	95	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	285	300	290
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13	Stand. Oil of Ohio	440	455	435
Nat. Transit	14	16	14	Swan & Finch	103	115	100
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185	Union Tank	106	108	100
Northern Pipe L.	100	102	100	Vacuum Oil	368	375	357
Ohio Oil	380	384	378	Washington Oil	30	34	30

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The Russian situation was again introduced into the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange as an important factor. Selling was induced under which the market softened generally. In the closing dealings, however, prices rallied quite generally from their lowest. United States Steel common was dealt in to the amount of nearly 30,000 shares. Liberty Loan bonds were dealt in at 99.46. Trading in odd lots was on a broadly distributed scale.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	10	N. Y. Cent.	89	89	89
10	Am. B. Sug.	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
50	Am. Can.	49¼	49	49¼	50	Ohio C. Gas.	54¼	53⅞	54¼
40	Am. C. & F.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	50	Ray Copper.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
110	Am. Loco.	71	70½	70½	1,450	Reading	95½	93⅞	94½
150	Am. S. & R.	103¼	101¼	102	350	Rep. I. & S.	91⅞	90⅝	90⅝
120	Am. Sugar	121⅝	121	121	400	So. Railway.	27¼	26⅞	27¼
750	Anac. Cop.	77⅞	76½	76½	500	Studebaker	55	54	54⅞
10	A., T. & S. F.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	10	Tenn. Cop.	18	18	18
450	Bald. Loco.	70¼	68½	69⅞	10	Tob. Prod.	63½	63½	63½
10	Balt. & Ohio	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	100	Union Pac.	136¼	135⅞	135⅞
2,590	Beth. Steel B.	128⅜	126½	127	250	U. S. Ind. A.	158	156	158
350	Cent. Leather	87⅛	85¼	85⅝	10	U. S. Rub.	61¼	61¼	61¼
400	C., M. & St. P.	69	67⅝	69	28,990	U. S. Steel	123	121	121⅞
10	Chino Cop.	54	54	54	250	Utah Cop.	103	102	102
10	Col. F. & I.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	10	Westing. El.	49	49	49
350	Corn Prod.	34⅝	34	34	50	W. & L. E.	16½	16½	16½
1,750	Crucible St'l	82⅞	80⅝	81⅛	100	Willys-Over.	31½	29⅞	30
300	CubaCaneSu.	41¼	40	40		BOND.			
10	Dist. Secur.	25½	25½	25½	$250	U. S. Lib. 3½s	99 46-50	99 46-50	99 46-50
250	Erie	25	24⅞	25		MINING STOCKS.			
200	Gen. Motors	115⅛	113¼	114⅞	500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	500	Kewanas	.13	.13	.13
200	Inspir. Cop.	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	600	Man. Con.	.31	.31	.31
750	Int. Mer. M.	31⅝	29¼	29¼	400	Morn. Glory	.18	.18	.18
8,070	Do pf.	91½	87⅞	88⅝	400	Ophir	.10	.10	.10
50	Kenne. Cop.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	500	Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45
30	Lack. Steel.	93⅝	91½	91½	1,000	Red Hill F.	.03½	.03½	.03½
100	Max. Motor.	33⅝	33½	33½	300	Ton. Ext.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
350	Mex. Petrol.	96	95	95¼	100	Ton. Min.	6.25	6.25	6.25
20	Miami Cop.	40	40	40	300	Union Con.	.29	.28	.28
150	Midvale Steel	59¼	58¼	59	500	Wh. Caps	1.40	1.37½	1.40
100	Mo. Pacific.	32	31⅞	31⅞					
160	Nat. E. & S.	43½	42½	42⅞					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aetna Expl.	7⅞	7½	7⅝	30,000	‡Maxim Mu.	2⅛	1⅞	2
1,500	‡Do cfs. of d.	7⅝	7½	7⅝	100	N. A. P. & P.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Air Reduc.	90	90	90	265	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Br.-Am. Tob. Ord. B.	18¼	18¼	18¼	1,000	*St. Jo. Ld.	21	20	20
80	‡Carbon Steel	96	94	96	600	Subma. Boat v. t. ctfs.	31	30½	31
500	‡Car L. & P.	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	1,000	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,700	Carwen Steel	11⅝	11½	11⅝	700	‡Un. E. Aero.	4	3½	3⅞
100	Char. Ir. of A.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	400	U. S. St'ship	4½	4⅜	4⅜
1,000	‡Cities Serv. w. i.	29⅝	29¼	29¼	2,000	‡Un. Motors.	25	24	24½
1,500	Curtiss Aero.	44⅝	43	44	500	‡U. S. Aero.	7	7	7
485	Emer. Phon.	*7¼	7	7⅛	500	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¼	2	2¼
600	Ev.-Hea., Inc.	22	21⅝	21⅝	50,000	‡Wright-Mar. Aircraft	12⅞	11⅝	12⅜
700	Inter. Rub.	11½	11	11¼	100	‡Zinc Con.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	‡Int. Trad. pf.	1	1	1					
500	‡LakeTor. Bt.	7¼	7	7					
200	‡Do 1st pf.	8	8	8					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Buck. P. L.	100	100	100	45	Pra'e O. & G.	530	526	526
20	Galena S. O.	148	148	148	35	Stand. O. Co. of N. J.	615	610	610
22	Ill. Pipe L.	226	224	226					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†‡Allen Oil.	62	62	62	3,700	‡K.-Wyo. Oil	6¼	5½	6¼
1,000	‡Bar. O. & G	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1,050	‡Do pf.	10⅝	10½	10½
800	‡B. O. & G. (a pros)	½	½	½	900	‡Lost C. Oil.	1	⅞	[illegible]
16,000	†‡B.-W. Oil, (a pros)	21	18	20	4,500	‡Mer. Oil Cp.	38	36⅞	37¾
400	†Con. M. Oil, (a pros)	51	51	51	1,000	Met. Pet'm.	1⅞	1[illegible]	1⅝
1,500	‡C. O. & G. ctfs	12⅞	12½	12¾	5,000	†‡Midwest O.	80	78	79
1,500	‡C. & Co. (o. ref.) ctfs.	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	1,500	†‡Do pf.	99	99	99
1,810	†‡Crosby P., (a pros)	55	52	53	3,500	‡Midwest R.	179	174	175
3,000	Cum. P. & R	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	1,100	N. O. & R. pf	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
3,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	11⅜	11½	50,000	†‡N. W. Oil.	66	56	61
9,700	‡E. O. & G., (a pros)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	8	7½	8
1,700	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1	1⅛	2,400	O. P. & Ref.	9⅛	8⅞	9
1,500	‡Federal Oil.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	9,000	‡Do rights.	⅛	⅜	[illegible]
900	‡Int. Pet'm.	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	2,500	†O'r O. & G.	28	28	28
900	Ken'a Oil, (a pros)	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200	Osage-H. Oil	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
1,400	Key'e Con.	6⅞	6¾	6¾	2,870	‡Penn.-K. O.	*5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
					1,000	‡Sap. O. & R	12	11⅝	11⅝
					9,100	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1	1⅛
					9,200	†‡Tux. S. O.	1[illegible]	1⅛	1[illegible]
					5,000	‡Un. W. Oil.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
					1,640	‡Victoria Oil, new stock.	10	9¼	9⅜
					1,500	‡West. S. P.	⅝	⅝	⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	3,000	†Magnate C.	[illegible]	⅞	⅞
6,700	†‡Al. Stan. Cp.	36	34	35	3,700	†‡Marsh M.	13	12	12½
3,500	†‡Atlanta	10½	10	10	1,200	Mason Val.	7	6⅝	6⅝
14,600	†‡Ariz.-Corn. (a pros.)	⅝	½	⅝	2,000	‡Milford Cop.	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
200	‡Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝	3,400	†‡Mog. M. Co	79	74	79
1,600	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	700	†‡Moh. C. Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,800	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	†‡Mother L.	27	26½	27
1,800	†‡Booth	8	7	8	100	†‡N. H. M.	1	1	1
3,100	†Bos. & Mon.	64	62	63	4,000	†‡N. Z. & L.	60	55	60
600	Butte Det.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,400	‡N. Y. Zinc, (a pros)	[illegible]	½	½
5,500	†‡Caledonia	75	73	74	200	Nip. M. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1⅜	1[illegible]	4,300	†Nixon Nev.	37	25	25
500	Canada Cop.	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,000	‡O. C., new, w. i.	1[illegible]	1⅝	1[illegible]
4,550	†Cashboy	7½	6½	7	10,200	†Port. C. C.	35	30	30
5,500	‡Coco R. M.	1[illegible]	1⅝	1[illegible]	300	‡Red W. M.	⅞	⅝	⅝
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2[illegible]	2⅛	2⅛	3,000	†Rex C. M.	25	24	25
6,500	Con. Cop. M.	7⅝	6½	7¼	3,900	†Rich. M. M. & R.	57	56	57
400	‡Con. H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝	2,500	†Roch. Mines	50	49	49
1,500	Cres. Con. G.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	500	†San Toy	13½	13¼	13¼
15,000	‡Emma Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	‡Santa R. D.	½	½	½
2,700	†Gold. Con.	52	50	51	1,100	S. K. of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,700	†‡Gold. Mer.	6	5¼	6	2,000	†‡Silver Pick	11	11	11
2,500	‡Greenm. M.	⅞	[illegible]	⅞	300	Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
375	Hecla Min.	8⅞	8[illegible]	8⅞	1,000	†‡Success M.	30	30	30
400	Hud. B. Z. M.	1½	1	1¼	400	Sup. Cop., (a pros)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
950	‡Iron Blos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	†Sup. M., (a pros)	16	12	14
5,000	‡Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1⅝	1½	1½	250	Tonopah Ext.	2[illegible]	2⅝	2[illegible]
500	Jose.-Kenne. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	500	†‡Troy-A	24	24	24
1,500	†Jumbo Ext.	30	26	26	20	Un. Eastern.	4	4	4
4,000	‡Jum. M. of N. M. (a pros.)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	3,000	†‡U. S. T'n.	26	25	26
3,500	†‡Kewanas.	13	12½	13	200	U. G. M. Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	Louis. Cons.	1	[illegible]	1	500	†‡U'h N. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,000	†‡Lucky Girl	16	15	16	3,500	†‡Utica M.	22	21	22
200	Magma Cop.	48	47½	47½	1,200	†West E. C.	69	67	68
200	†‡M'matic C.	25	24	25	1,500	†Wilbert M'g	25	23	25
					8,500	†Yer. M. C.	28	26	27

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	‡Beth. S. 5s 2-yr. notes	98½	98⅜	98⅜	$3,000	‡Russ. Govt. 6½s	87	87	87
300,000	‡Gen. El. 6s nts., w. i.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	45,000	‡Russ. Govt. new 5½s	76½	74	74
4,000	‡N. Y. City 4½s, w. i.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜					

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Sat'rday Bid.	Sat'rday Ask.
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. W. Paper	3	4	3	4
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3¾	4	3¾	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord	17	18	17	18
But. Judson	60	65	60	65
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Central Fdy.	33	35	33	35
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	45	52
Clev. Motor	94	96	94	96
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Char. Iron pf.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Cramp Ship	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf	70	80	70	80
Eastern Steel	122	127	124	127
Electric Gun	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Elite Plan S.	¼	½	¼	½
Free. T.. new	42½	44	43	45
Grant M. Car.	4¼	5¼	4½	5¼
Hall Sig. pf.	12	20	12	20
Holly Sugar	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101¼	99	101¼
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27¼	..	27¼	..
Int. Trad. pf.	½	¾	½	¾
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Kresge	97	102	97	102
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel.	42	47	42	47
Do pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Man. Transit.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Marlin Arms.	94	100	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Co.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Shipbdg	43	48	43	48
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
Ohio C. Gas.	55½	56	55½	56
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Prud. Pictures	4¾	5	4¾	5
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14

INDUSTRIALS. Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Sat'rday Bid.	Sat'rday Ask.
Rep. Truck	69	71	69	71
Do pf.	93	95	93	95
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35¼	34	35¼
Do pf.	94	95	94	95
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	34	32	34
Stand. Motors.	11	11½	11	12
Steel A. Corp.	6½	7	6½	7
Strom. Carb.	26	30	26	30
Todd Sh'yards	82	84	82	84
United Z. S.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film.	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N. E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12	16
Houston Oil.	20	22	20	22
N. Y.-Ok. Oil	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52	57
Pa. Gasoline.	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	½
Penn.-Wyo.	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
Pierce Oil	13	13½	12¾	12¾
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Utah Pet.	30	40	30	40
Vac. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Acme Cop. H.	2	2¼	2	2¼
Bingham Min.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
Butte C. & Z.	9	9½	9	9½
Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Crystal C. M.	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
Dome Ext.	17	19	17	19
Int. M. & D.	1¼	[illegible]	1⅜	1⅝
Jim Butler	71	73	70	72
McKinley-D	53	57	53	57
Mojave T'n	⅝	1	⅝	[illegible]
Nevada R.	9	12	11	12
Red Warrior	½	⅞	½	⅞
Round Mt.	30	35	30	35
Seneca Copper	10	10¼	10	10¼
Sen. Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
St. Nich. Z.	16	18	16	18
Superstition	14	16	18	20
Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
Ton. Mining.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Verde Insp.	63	66	63	66
BONDS.				
Cosden Oil 6s.	98	98½	98	98½
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
Aetna pf.	36	39	35	Colt's Arms	98	103	106
American Brass	312	316	307	Du Pont	255	262	255
Atlas Powder	162	165	160	Do old com.	104	105	104
Do pf.	99	101	99	Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	122¼	Hercules Powder	245	250	257
Bliss	500	550	500	Do pf.	116	120	116
Do pf.	73	78	73	Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	153	145
Can. Explosives	350	450	350	Scovill Mfg.	580	600	580
Do pf.	104	110	104	Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Saturday Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108	MacAndrews & F.	208	215	215
Do pf.	95	98	95	Do pf.	96	102	100
Conley Foil	250	300	250	P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
J. S. Young	160	170	160	R. J. Reynolds	540	580	530
Do pf.	105	110	108	Do pf.	112	113	111½

Protection of Investor Our First Consideration

The fundamental principle underlying SERVICE to the investor is the protection of his best interests coupled with the results which come from a well equipped statistical department ever on the lookout for opportunities for the profitable employment of funds.

I have noted with satisfaction that no failures have occurred among those houses which have made it a practice to have a semi-annual audit made of their books.

Clarence C. Perpall

Financial Condition of Our Business
as of June 30th, 1917
The auditors' Report follows:
July 14, 1917.

Messrs. Clarence C. Perpall & Co.
50 Broad Street
New York City.
Dear Sirs:—

We have completed our examination of the accounts and records of your business as of June 30, 1917, and beg to report as follows:

All cash and securities on hand were proved by actual count; your balances with banks verified by certificates received from the several depositories; statements were sent to brokers and customers and replies have been received from a majority thereof confirming the correctness of their accounts on your books.

We hereby certify that we found the securities properly accounted for and that the condition of your business as of June 30, 1917, on a liquidating basis, after excluding from consideration all unprotected customers' accounts, shows Capital intact, and a remaining surplus on hand.

We found your accounts well and accurately kept and due consideration given to the protection of the interests of your customers.

Respectfully yours,
SUFFERN & PERRY,
Certified Public Accountants.

Clarence C. Perpall & Co.
MEMBERS
Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
New York Produce Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
Our books are audited twice a year by certified public accountants.
50 Broad St., New York

U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.
Stock all Common
$10.00 Par
Dividends 1½% bi-monthly
Full information on request.
Listed on N. Y. Curb
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WE DEAL IN
Bankers Trust Co.
Lawyers Mtg. Co.
Fidelity Phenix Ins. Co.
Borden's Milk Com.
National Sugar Co.
Remington Type. Stocks
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

Mo. Pac. 4% & 5% Scrip
St. L. & San Fran. All Issues.
Kirby Lumber Co. Com. & Pfd.
Western Maryland 1st Pfd.
Davis Coal & Coke
Monongahela Coal Lands
New Mexico & Ariz. Land Co.
William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7160-1-2 Broad

The Silver Stocks
In view of the increase in the price of silver, an article covering some of the dividend paying silver stocks is a timely one. A copy of this issue and an attractive subscription offer "A" is obtainable by writing to THE
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PERUVIAN EXPLORATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The Peruvian Exploration Company having been dissolved, all persons having claims against the above named company are directed to present the same on or before August 14th, 1917, at the office of Cornell, Lockwood & Jeffery, attorneys for said company, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE P. P. BONNELL, Secretary.
July 19, 1917.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND GASOLINE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., August 20, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing Forage and Gasoline during period commencing October 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918. Information upon application.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the J. PEPPER & COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
[Seal of Secretary of State.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:
This certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the DUTCHER & EDMISTER COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 12th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
[Seal of Secretary of State.] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

TO HOLDERS OF
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST TEN YEAR SINKING FUND SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
DATED FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that proposals are invited to be made to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to the Sinking Fund provided for in the Indenture between the Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated February 1st, 1917, of First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917, and secured by said Indenture, at prices not to exceed 104 per cent. of the principal of such bonds flat without interest. On or before August 1st, 1917, this Company will deposit with the Trustee sufficient funds to retire on that date, at a price not in excess of the principal amount thereof, plus a premium of four per cent. of said principal, bonds equal in aggregate face value to $350,000, and said fund is to be applied to the purchase or redemption of bonds of said issue at not to exceed the price above mentioned. All proposals should be securely sealed and marked "Proposals for sale of bonds to Sinking Fund under Indenture of Empire Refining Company, dated February 1st, 1917," must be for all or any part of the bonds offered and must be received by the Trustee at or prior to ten o'clock A. M. on July 26th, 1917.

Advices as to bonds accepted will be mailed on or before July 27th, 1917, by the Trustee.

Coupons due August 1st, 1917, should be detached from the bonds and presented in the usual manner at the office or agency of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated July 2nd, 1917.
EMPIRE REFINING COMPANY,
By Frank W. Fruesauff, Vice-President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on July 31, 1917, at 11 o'clock forenoon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, one can containing approximately 50 lbs. of a product purporting to be oil of birch, (a mixture of synthetic methyl salicylate and oil of birch.) The oil of brich will be on exhibition Monday, July 30, 1917.
Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated, New York, July 24, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS' SALE.—BY Virtue of a Write of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on July 31, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, N. Y. City, six barrels of ground black pepper, containing from 10% to 28% of added pepper shells.
The pepper will be on exhibition Monday, July 30, 1917.
Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated, New York, July 24, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

Money

War Financing Expected to Keep Call Loan Rate Around 6 Per Cent.

THE feature of last week's money market was the general stiffening in rates for demand and time loans, the former going to 10 per cent. on Monday, the highest level of the year. The prevailing rate for call loans, however, was 6 per cent., that being the renewal rate on the first four days of the six. On Thursday and Friday there was evident an easier tendency, and some loans were put through at 2 per cent., although the renewal rate for both days was 4½ per cent. The rate of 60 and 90 day loans ranged from 4½ to 5 per cent., compared with 3¾ to 4½ per cent. the previous week. Commercial paper maturing in from 4 to 6 months was quoted at 4½@5 per cent.

Grain

Need of a Hedging Market Brings Agitation for Trading in the Old Way

THERE is a great deal of agitation for a reopening of the trade in the Chicago wheat market; that is, provision of opportunity for buying futures for other than the short account, as is the arrangement at present. Whether the maximum prices of $2.65 for the July delivery and $2.45 for the September will be removed is a matter of conjecture. It is understood that much depends upon the action taken on the Food bill in the course of the next few days. If nothing definite is accomplished toward bringing about the enactment of Food bill legislation, the revival of trading in wheat futures at Chicago may come sooner than expected.

(From The Annalist of July 23)

As a financial publication The Annalist combines comprehensiveness, accuracy, and interest.

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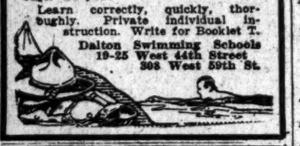

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SCHOOL

BURNS DEFENSE IS BEGUN.

Witnesses Deny Papers Were Taken from Remington Company.

The defense of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency against the charges preferred by Edward W. Edwards, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, began yesterday before Deputy State Controller Boardman, C. L. Reierson, Vice President of the Remington Arms Company-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport, Conn., was called by Job Hedges, counsel for Mr. Burns. At a previous hearing H. J. Connors, a former employe of Mr. Burns, testified that Robert C. Munroe, an employe of the defendant, had been assigned to the Remington Company's plant and had been instructed to carry away from the plant a number of important papers, which had been copied in Mr. Burns's office and then returned. Both Mr. Hedges and Meier Steinbrink, counsel for Edwards, questioned Mr. Reierson, who said:

"My company never missed any papers from Bridgeport. If any had disappeared the fact would have been reported to me. The fact is that all of our important papers are kept in my office in this city. No improper information could have been obtained concerning the destination of munitions. My company sells no munitions anywhere in Europe. Our sales are confined to persons in the United States."

Then Monroe was called and flatly denied that he had ever told Connors that any papers had been taken from the Remington Company's office. Edward Bohner, a Burns employe at the time it was alleged the papers were abstracted, was assigned to the company's plant, where he acted as the chief guard. He said it would have been impossible for any person to pass in or out of the plant after 6 o'clock without a special pass. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

TO TEST SUNDAY SPORT LAW

Summons Issued for Promoter of Celtic Park Games.

Inspector John J. Collins, in whose district in Long Island City Celtic Park is located, is going to make a test case to determine whether the Knights of Columbus violated the law last Sunday when they held their annual games at the park to raise funds for their sick fund. Yesterday he applied to Magistrate Miller for a summons for John P. Cassidy, Chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

Inspector Collins and several detectives attended the games, but they did not interfere with the sport. There was an attendance of 5,000 persons.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.
Equity: Bankruptcy:
Burt Co. Ltd<W C Ritchie & Co. New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Holsinger<Wood.
Cas<same,
Purcell<Purcell.
Oakley<Sire.
Pancost<Schreibersdorf.
Re Substantive Colors Co.
Re CNY.
Ball<Ball.
Wortsmann<Pelli.
Re Opitz, (2.)
Lieberman<Press Pub.
Regan<Dillon.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co<J F Starkey Co.
O'Neill<Roman Baths Co, (2.)
Fuller<Brooks.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Hardy<Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Losen<Epstein.
Jezek<Fruskel.
O'Neill<Raegener, (2.)
Re Nichols<Armstrong
Redman<Redman.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Re Troll.
Nealis<Nealis.
Del Secolo<Prospect Hill Rty Co.
Re Simson<Victor Hotel Co.
Re same<Todd.
Reardon<Reardon.
Finger<Public Service Rty & Mtg Co.
Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Scanlon<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Kuhe<Peter J McMahon & Co.
Scanlan<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Angell<Kardonsky.
Re Thompson Co<Lusk.
Guaranty Trust Co<24 N Y RR, (4.)
Mauber<NY Post-Grad Med School & Hosp.
Rankins<Carucci Holding Co.

PART II.—Ordered, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.† and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, 10:30 A. M.—Motion for probate of Estates of:
Matilda Culver,
Harry Solon,
Roland D Jones,
Antoinette L. Schermerhorn,
Edward M Knox,
Abraham Wolbarst,
Catherine M Reed,
Michael Curley,
Milton P Day,
Samuel B Holdsworth,
Martin Engel,
Frieda M Young,
Gustav A Kraus,
Martin Grossman,
Rence Seelye,
Jesse W Powers,
John Henry Haller,
Fannie Goldstein,
Frank P Sebatino,
Michael Grajewski,
Giuseppe Frattalone,
Calogero Falzone,
Meyer Fisher,
Simone Grassi,
Carmela Grassi,
Charles L Bradt,
Fannie W Brown,
Adonh Chehanowics, infant,
Jo...n Hilton Dahlgren,
Joseph Isaacs,
William Marshall,
George H Huber,
Katherine F Lindemann, &c.
George H Huber,
Patrick J Mahoney,
George Huber,
Hellmuth Kranich,
Adelaide Lazarai,
Kate Hicks,
Jacob Steiner,
Frederick Beck,
Norma H Barrett,
Edward Clarke,
Dominick Colaizzi,
Peter Moller,
Antoinette L Schermerhorn,
Frank A Sovak,
Ella Nelson,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Jacob Bookman,
Maria J Maclay,
John Castles
Caroline Neustadter,
Edward Stafford,
Martin Engel,
Hamilton Fish,
Mary Hanratty,
Joseph C Thomas,
Joseph Cuskowitz,
Peter Doelger,
Ferdinand M Blun,
Ann Burbage,
Kate Fanning,
Mary Campbell,
Bridget Delaney,
Augusta Goebel, &c.
Daniel M Hogan
Isaac A Hopper,
Francis S Kinney,
George Law.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Alliance Press Co<Duysters.
Frost<Katz.
Edelman<Neuman,
Hymkowitz<Friedman.
Cashman<Penn. RR.
Bruckner<Schiller-Cohan Poultry Co, (2.)
Love<Muller.
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co<Meyerbach.
Resnick<Bell.
Rubenstein<Public Bk.
Silver<Samson-Mendelsohn Co.
Coblitz<Rasmussen, (2.)
Cramer<Byrne.
Perry<Kamaler.
Loft Holding Co<Eagle Waist Co.
Schenkel<Hasbrouck.
Budnick<Kalman.
Milgrim<Strauss.
Fasano<Barrett, (2.)
Lincoln Trust Co<Solon Const Co.
Koven<Grand Lodge U S, F S I.
Kennedy<Conroy Sanitarium.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Man<Gluck—Dawson C. Glover. Carpenter<Lippman—Arthur N. Glegerich. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Gray—Irving S. Greenbaum. Isaacs<Burnstone—Benno Lewinson.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Montgomery Place.
Re E 211th St.
Skelly<Carroll.
Same<Butler.
Same<Manhat College.
Metzger<Sheperd.
Harney<Kroutil.
Frazier<Cittage Rity.
Condver<837 Washington Av Rity Co.
Corn<Cordes.
Bramer<Kleinberger.
Pick<Cohen.
Trstad<Rothfelder.
Gonzales<Hall.
Re Sisson, (8.)
Muller<Muller.
Kranz<Kranz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tierman J. Hill<Reinhardt.
Levy<Thorn.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Miller.
Schiavone<L I RR. Co<le<Montauk Steamboat Co.
Same<L I RR Co.
Schwarzs<same.
Rolland<same.
Re Rutland Road, (Wmsburg Imp Co.)
Rothman<Silovitz.
Tappen<Tappen.
Bimberg<Bauman.
Re Battery Av, (Sariders.)
Re NY Municipal Ry Co, Fulton St.(Sonmerville.)
Re Hemlock St, (Cook.)
Masters<Kasser Gold Mining Co.
Barnes<Midland RR T Co.
Ryan<Ryan.
Salkin<Weinstein.
Conner<Conner.
Sorge<Kuhula.
Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Holding Co.
Rothschild<Brush.
Waters<Waters.
Scanlan<Rowan.
Gaines<Gaines.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Gino Cermara,
German B Barger,
Agnes E Turnbull,
Jennie Herrmann,
Timothy Brosenan,
Clara Studwell.

Accounting of:
Henry G Schell,
Bridget Reilly,
Charles M Wegmell.
Anna Gonsalves,
Lucy A D Wilkinson.
Estate of Leonora Nesmith.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

INSTRUCTION.

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INSTRUCTION.—Musical.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SILVERMAN and NATHAN SILVERMAN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of A. & N. SILVERMAN, alleged bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, July 31, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 409 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tobaccos, cigars, cigarettes, confectionery, electric cash register, adding machine, fixtures, wagon, &c. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
J. FRED ALSGOOD and HYMAN J. REIT, Attorneys for Receiver, 280 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAY BLANCHE REINOLD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 30, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 West 39th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of imported silks, piece goods, velvets, satins, laces, embroideries, machinery, wall cases, safe, fixtures, &c. BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 99½ Baxter St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and youths' suits, trousers, overcoats, raincoats, safe, partition, fixtures, etc.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 220 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, July 24, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 320 B'dway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture and fixtures, desks, chairs, typewriter, tables, partitions, safe, etc.
ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to RED WING COMPANY, INC.
Dated July 23, 1917.
PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., INC.,
By E. A. CUDAHY, President.

My company sells no munitions anywhere in Europe. Our sales are confined to persons in the United States."

Then Monroe was called and flatly denied that he had ever told Connors that any papers had been taken from the Remington Company's office. Edward Bohner, a Burns employe at the time it was alleged the papers were abstracted, was assigned to the company's plant, where he acted as the chief guard. He said it would have been impossible for any person to pass in or out of the plant after 6 o'clock without a special pass. The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday morning.

TO TEST SUNDAY SPORT LAW

Summons Issued for Promoter of Celtic Park Games.

Inspector John J. Collins, in whose district in Long Island City Celtic Park is located, is going to make a test case to determine whether the Knights of Columbus violated the law last Sunday when they held their annual games at the park to raise funds for their sick fund. Yesterday he applied to Magistrate Miller for a summons for John P. Cassidy, Chairman of the committee in charge of the event.

Inspector Collins and several detectives attended the games, but they did not interfere with the sport. There was an attendance of 5,000 persons.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.
Equity: Bankruptcy:
Burt Co. Ltd<W C Ritchie & Co. New Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Holsinger<Wood.
Cas<same,
Purcell<Purcell.
Oakley<Sire.
Pancost<Schreibersdorf.
Re Substantive Colors Co.
Re CNY.
Ball<Ball.
Wortsmann<Pelli.
Re Opitz, (2.)
Lieberman<Press Pub.
Regan<Dillon.
Robinson<Burden, Jr.
Northwestern Terra Cotta Co<J F Starkey Co.
O'Neill<Roman Baths Co, (2.)
Fuller<Brooks.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Hardy<Emigrant Industrial Sav Bk.
Losen<Epstein.
Jezek<Fruskel.
O'Neill<Raegener, (2.)
Re Nichols<Armstrong
Redman<Redman.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Re Troll.
Nealis<Nealis.
Del Secolo<Prospect Hill Rty Co.
Re Simson<Victor Hotel Co.
Re same<Todd.
Reardon<Reardon.
Finger<Public Service Rty & Mtg Co.
Lesser<Intl Trust Co.
Scanlon<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Kuhe<Peter J McMahon & Co.
Scanlan<J M & P Scanlan, Inc.
Angell<Kardonsky.
Re Thompson Co<Lusk.
Guaranty Trust Co<24 N Y RR, (4.)
Mauber<NY Post-Grad Med School & Hosp.
Rankins<Carucci Holding Co.

PART II.—Ordered, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII.† and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, 10:30 A. M.—Motion for probate of Estates of:
Matilda Culver,
Harry Solon,
Roland D Jones,
Antoinette L. Schermerhorn,
Edward M Knox,
Abraham Wolbarst,
Catherine M Reed,
Michael Curley,
Milton P Day,
Samuel B Holdsworth,
Martin Engel,
Frieda M Young,
Gustav A Kraus,
Martin Grossman,
Rence Seelye,
Jesse W Powers,
John Henry Haller,
Fannie Goldstein,
Frank P Sebatino,
Michael Grajewski,
Giuseppe Frattalone,
Calogero Falzone,
Meyer Fisher,
Simone Grassi,
Carmela Grassi,
Charles L Bradt,
Fannie W Brown,
Adonh Chehanowics, infant,
Jo...n Hilton Dahlgren,
Joseph Isaacs,
William Marshall,
George H Huber,
Katherine F Lindemann, &c.
George H Huber,
Patrick J Mahoney,
George Huber,
Hellmuth Kranich,
Adelaide Lazarai,
Kate Hicks,
Jacob Steiner,
Frederick Beck,
Norma H Barrett,
Edward Clarke,
Dominick Colaizzi,
Peter Moller,
Antoinette L Schermerhorn,
Frank A Sovak,
Ella Nelson,
Hyman Goldfarb,
Jacob Bookman,
Maria J Maclay,
John Castles
Caroline Neustadter,
Edward Stafford,
Martin Engel,
Hamilton Fish,
Mary Hanratty,
Joseph C Thomas,
Joseph Cuskowitz,
Peter Doelger,
Ferdinand M Blun,
Ann Burbage,
Kate Fanning,
Mary Campbell,
Bridget Delaney,
Augusta Goebel, &c.
Daniel M Hogan
Isaac A Hopper,
Francis S Kinney,
George Law.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions:
Alliance Press Co<Duysters.
Frost<Katz.
Edelman<Neuman,
Hymkowitz<Friedman.
Cashman<Penn. RR.
Bruckner<Schiller-Cohan Poultry Co, (2.)
Love<Muller.
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co<Meyerbach.
Resnick<Bell.
Rubenstein<Public Bk.
Silver<Samson-Mendelsohn Co.
Coblitz<Rasmussen, (2.)
Cramer<Byrne.
Perry<Kamaler.
Loft Holding Co<Eagle Waist Co.
Schenkel<Hasbrouck.
Budnick<Kalman.
Milgrim<Strauss.
Fasano<Barrett, (2.)
Lincoln Trust Co<Solon Const Co.
Koven<Grand Lodge U S, F S I.
Kennedy<Conroy Sanitarium.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Man<Gluck—Dawson C. Glover. Carpenter<Lippman—Arthur N. Glegerich. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Gray—Irving S. Greenbaum. Isaacs<Burnstone—Benno Lewinson.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Montgomery Place.
Re E 211th St.
Skelly<Carroll.
Same<Butler.
Same<Manhat College.
Metzger<Sheperd.
Harney<Kroutil.
Frazier<Cittage Rity.
Condver<837 Washington Av Rity Co.
Corn<Cordes.
Bramer<Kleinberger.
Pick<Cohen.
Trstad<Rothfelder.
Gonzales<Hall.
Re Sisson, (8.)
Muller<Muller.
Kranz<Kranz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tierman J. Hill<Reinhardt.
Levy<Thorn.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Seaboard Land & Mtg Co<Miller.
Schiavone<L I RR. Co<le<Montauk Steamboat Co.
Same<L I RR Co.
Schwarzs<same.
Rolland<same.
Re Rutland Road, (Wmsburg Imp Co.)
Rothman<Silovitz.
Tappen<Tappen.
Bimberg<Bauman.
Re Battery Av, (Sariders.)
Re NY Municipal Ry Co, Fulton St.(Sonmerville.)
Re Hemlock St, (Cook.)
Masters<Kasser Gold Mining Co.
Barnes<Midland RR T Co.
Ryan<Ryan.
Salkin<Weinstein.
Conner<Conner.
Sorge<Kuhula.
Columbia Trust Co<Nassau Holding Co.
Rothschild<Brush.
Waters<Waters.
Scanlan<Rowan.
Gaines<Gaines.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Gino Cermara,
German B Barger,
Agnes E Turnbull,
Jennie Herrmann,
Timothy Brosenan,
Clara Studwell.

Accounting of:
Henry G Schell,
Bridget Reilly,
Charles M Wegmell.
Anna Gonsalves,
Lucy A D Wilkinson.
Estate of Leonora Nesmith.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The River View Manor auction sale of residential plots at the development of the Hastings Homes Company, near Hastings on the Hudson, was concluded in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday by J. Clarence Davies and Joseph P. Day, as auctioneers. All of the plots were disposed of, including four houses, for a total of $232,705, averaging about $240 a lot. The offering included 970 lots, many being included in large plots. There was a good attendance at the sale and the bidding for some of the particularly eligible sites was often very spirited.

On Saturday, on the property, 625 lots were sold for $132,502. Most of the parcels were obtained at much cheaper prices than they had originally been held at. The community is well developed with excellent houses and the buyers who purchased at the auction, intending to build in the near future, undoubtedly got bargains.

Haig P. Chuttijan purchased for L. H. Costikyan, the rug merchant, thirty-one lots for $12,000; V. A. J. Cardiff, six lots for $2,400, and E. M. Camps, the latter being the largest purchaser yesterday, taking about fifty lots.

On Saturday a house on Euclid Avenue, near Pleasant Avenue, went to A. A. Fromholz, the present tenant, for $10,000. H. P. Chuttijan paid $6,700 for a house on Hollywood Driveway, extending through to Ferndale Driveway. Paul M. Herzog was the largest buyer on Saturday, securing seventy-eight lots for $19,550. Other buyers included Edwin R. Karr, Franklin A. Wagner, H. H. Schneider, Annie Dougherty, Rose Turner, N. K. Nostea, George Gascoyne, Henry Schultz, William T. Phillips, John Wilson, Frank L. Weeks, Timothy Mason, and F. Andrew Smith.

New West Side Hotels in Long Leases.

The upper west side contributed two important leases of new apartment hotels. The fifteen-story structure known as the Hotel Norway, now nearing completion at 250 West 108d Street, on plot 72 by 100, between Broadway and West End Avenue, was leased for twenty-one years by the Norway Hotel Company, headed by Morton E. Marshall, with H. F. Root as Managing Director. The lease was taken from the builders, the 250 West 108d Street Corporation, of which Dr. Finn L. Fossure is President and Lewis Cowan Secretary. Earle & Calhoun were the brokers in the transaction. The aggregate lease for the term will amount to $1,050,000. The hotel contains 240 rooms and 157 baths and will be ready for occupancy in September.

The fourteen-story apartment hotel under construction by Edward Browning at 31 West Seventy-first Street was leased for a long term through Pease & Elliman to Edward Spiegel of the Strand Theatre. The aggregate rental will be about $800,000. The hotel will be known as the Parkside and will be ready for occupancy in October.

Arion Society on West Side.

The Arion Sciety has leased for its new home the four-story dwelling at 226 West Seventy-second Street, owned by the late Benedict Fischer. The house covers a plot 23 by 102.2, just west of Broadway. The former Arion Club house on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was recently sold to George Ehret and leased by the Anderson Galleries.

Tenement Investments.

The five-story tenement at 661 Tenth Avenue, 26.1 by 100, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, has been purchased by Mary F. Alterman from John J.

The five-story tenement at 210 East Ninety-fifth Street, 25 by 100.8, between Second and Third Avenues, has been sold by A. C. Quackenbush through Warren Quackenbush and A. S. Tanco.

Brooklyn.

B. J. Sforza sold for the Connelly Realty Company the three two-family brick houses at 8,651, 8,655, and 8,657 Bay Thirteenth Street, each on a lot 20 by 108.

The plot, 20 by 100, at 125 Thirteenth Street has been sold by Nat Hess to Mrs. C. Felsenthal.

Henry Mally, Jr., sold for Gus W. Hirsch the dwelling at 640 Eighty-fourth Street, and for the P. J. Carley Building Company the dwelling at 516 Seventy-seventh Street.

Long Island.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold a new cottage at Malverne, Lynbrook, on a plot 60 by 150, for D. A. McCann to a client for occupancy.

Sale at Yonkers.

George Howe has sold to E. Chaffe Saunders for the American Real Estate Company a Colonial house on Hillcrest Avenue, Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the store at 117 John Street for Mrs. J. B. Bradhurst to R. Luckenbach and R. Biel.

The Duross Company has leased the building at 16½ Dover Street for Margaret Hyland, to Michael McCormack.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the stores at 15 and 17 East Fifty-ninth Street to John H. Lynch, also a store at 8-10 West Forty-fifth Street to Hurm, Inc., and in conjunction with Ogden & Clarkson a store at 250 West Forty-fifth Street to the National Rubber Company.

Emil Rosenbaum and Otto Urustein have leased for Samuel Berck the garage at Grand Concourse and 182d Street to Pincus Branner for ten years.

Private Dwelling Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for Juan Cuyas of Madrid, Spain, the dwelling at 112 West Eighty-fifth Street to Miriam Conklin.

Edward J. Hogan has leased the dwelling at 525 West 162d Street for the Mary P. Howell estate.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Delancey St, 182 and 184, to a four-story store and tenement; Daniel L. Korn, 35 West 81st St, owner; Oscar Lowinson, 366 5th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

62d St, 9 East, to a four-story dwelling; Edward S. Bayliss, 54 Wall St, owner; Harry A. Jacobs, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, JULY 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 80th St, 25x80; Bernard McGreevy to Katharine, his wife, 118 West 84th St, quitclaim, mtg $25,000, all liens, July 23; attorney, Joseph G. Fruchter, 206 Broadway.....$1

AVENUE B, s s, 86.1 ft n of 11th St, 71x17.2x irregular; Ludwig Zima to Ludwig Zima, Jr., 177 Avenue B, all liens, July 23; attorney, John J. Connall.....$1

MONTGOMERY ST, 58, w s, 25 ft s of Monroe St, 25x93.4; Sydney Gubin to Agnes B. Beck, 614 West 167th St, ½ part, July 20; attorney, A. Beck, 261 Broadway.....$1

107TH AV, 661, n s, 75.4 ft e of 47th St, 32.1 x100; John J. Denzler, or Densler, Towanda, Kan., to Mary Falterman, 12 4th St, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $20,000, July 11; attorney, J. H. Hayes, 51 Chambers St.....$100

68TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Ruth H. and Anson M. Beard et al., Tuxedo Park, heirs of James J. Hill, to Mary T. Hill, widow, 240 Summit Av, St. Paul

WARNING

LOOK OUT for the JOKER in Your NEW APARTMENT Lease

The new coal clause in the new N. Y. apartment leases MAKE YOU LIABLE for the increased cost of heating your apartment. If coal goes to last year's high price of $14 per ton just figure out how much this will increase your rent cost.

And just remember also that N. Y. apartment rents have gone up 10 to 20% this year.

COST TO RENT
7-Room Apartment. $900 Yearly
Is the average cost to rent many 7-room and bath apartments in good neighborhoods of New York City. You get small rooms, some on court or airshaft, no grounds, no cool porches. Seldom an artistic outlook. At the end of the year, what have you?

COST TO BUY THIS
Artistic 7-Room House. $800 Yearly
Is the cost to buy this artistic, spacious home shown, of 7 spacious rooms and tiled bath—large, cool verandas, sleeping porch—fine grounds, 100 by 150 feet, in select restricted neighborhood—near lakes, golf, country club, churches and schools, with best of commutation. The $800 is entire yearly cost—includes interest, depreciation, insurance, taxes, coal for heating and even commutation ticket, and in a few years you own your home. The total price of this house is $6,000. Unparalleled value.

It Is Cheaper to Buy Than Rent.

LET ME PROVE IT.

Tel. 1521 Cort.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

The MADISON SQUARE
37 Madison Ave.,
New York

AN Apartment Hotel embodying all the personality and quiet atmosphere of a home with the conveniences, luxury and refinement of the hotel.

NOW LEASING FROM OCTOBER

Furnished & Unfurnished Housekeeping, Non-Housekeeping and Studio Apartments

Also rooms en suite or singly, each with bath. Unexcelled in appointment, atmosphere and service.

Ideal Location. Inspection Invited. Literature on Request.

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MORTGAGES
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REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

COUNTRY ESTATE.
$500,000 unencumbered; fully furnished, finest on Sound; 4-apt. apartment or business building.
BYRNE & BAUMANN, 30 East 42nd St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED
1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Ave. and 196th St. Fordham 1291.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES
$500—Payments Like Rent—$6500
7 Rooms, Steam Heat, Electric Light, Parlor Floors; Beautifully Decorated. All Ready to Occupy. New Subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW
built for all-year home, 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; garage; 6,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewerage; privilege of motorboating, sandy bathing beach; pier, yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about 3 minutes' walk to shore and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 West 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

MOVE RIGHT IN
and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains, New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements, heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance same as rent; perfect title. Lane, Box 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A GRAND OLD HOME, with beautiful grounds, over an acre, abundance of shade trees, shrubs, fruit, etc., is offered at a great reduction to settle estate. Being in the heart of the Chester Hill section, near three stations and with a beautiful view, it is an unusual opportunity. 13-room house, two baths, steam heat, electricity, mahogany trim, spacious porches; large garage. Price $27,000.
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

FOR SALE—MIGHT RENT.
Bargain, 8-room house; tastefully decorated, 2 more rooms easily added; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division; every city improvement, including sewer and gas; highly restricted colony. Apply A. Reiner, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

PELHAM—New Colonial House
Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths "set in tub"; old shade trees. If contract let today could not be duplicated for price asked.
F. L. EDGER, 51 E. 42nd St. Tel. Murray Hill 2326

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows value.
H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2326
51 East 42d St., N. Y.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.
White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco Residences.
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.
Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1310
White Plains, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of M. DESAYE CO., INC., for authority to change its name to PASSAIC BLEACHERS & DYERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Notice is hereby given that M. Desaye Co., Inc., a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, at Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to Passaic Bleachers & Dyers Association.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1917.

M. DESAYE CO., INC.
(Seal) By JOHN SACHS,
Its President.

LITERARY PANORAMA.

A view of the world's literature given weekly in The New York Times Review of Books. New novels, latest poetry, books of travel and biography so treated as to give readers a comprehension of literary developments in Europe and the United States. Mailed for One Dollar a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
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ESTATE TO BE SETTLED
Modern stone and stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 4 baths; garage, poultry houses; 6 acres; beautifully landscaped; shade, fruits, and shrubs; Grand Central, 40 minutes.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS
HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1350
On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.
ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.
$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY
Call or write at once for free R.R. tickets
B. SMALL FARMS,
105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

DOUGLAS MANOR
On the North Shore of Long Island, 14 miles from Penn. Station.
We are offering very desirable building sites, some water frontages, at greatly reduced prices TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
80 E. 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill 3498.

Biggest Country Place Bargain
Beautiful 4-acre country place; lawns, drives; South Shore; magnificent views of Bay; minutes to railroad; residence cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric lights; excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
HARRY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

3 ROOM BUNGALOW
just finished; owner cannot occupy; 2 full acres; shaded property; bargain of the year; worth $2,000; will sell to quick buyer for $1,350; must have $350 cash; balance very easy terms. B Owner, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Country Home & Farm
Near U. S. Training Camp at Yaphank.
50 acres; good house and barns, $7,500; very easy terms; immediate possession.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way (33d), N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ideal Home with Garage.
Price $5,500. Cash required $500. House has seven large, airy rooms, cozy inglenook with open fireplace, tiled floor; sanitary gas kitchen; handsomely finished living room, beamed ceiling; dining room; spacious piazza; plenty of closet room; tiled bath; steam heat; convenient to schools, clubs, churches. Good transportation; 35 minutes out. Large plot; all conveniences. Owing to business changes must sell. This home was built by days' work by owner for his own occupancy, and no expense was spared. Full particulars. R. K. DYAS, Room 518, 47 West 34th Street.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A HOME CONSULT
ADAM DAY,
Short Hills, N. J. Phone 382.
New Houses for sale; to rent, furnished or unfurnished.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Shore Front Home!
Living in another State the owner of a charming residence on the Hudson shore, within commuting distance, will sell to you at a small detail.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

Farms! Send for map and information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

PENNSYLVANIA—FOR SALE OR LET.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM.
For Sale—An exceptionally good 10-acre farm; $1,700 cash required; 9-roomed stone house, with bath, toilet, steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; 2 wells, large frame barn, outbuildings; fruit; all crops, implements; 4 cows, horse, 100 chickens; 9 miles to Norristown; along State highway and trolley road; house recently papered and painted inside and outside; a splendid proposition. Z 235 Times Annex.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
For Sale, Furnished Cottage, eleven rooms, fronting on lake. Boat house with two slips. One mile from village by road or water. Ideal summer home. Particulars M. F. Ferris, 393 Canal St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Three-story private house, on East 68th St., east of 3d Av., on a very excellent private block; will sell cheap, and might take some vacant lots in part payment. WM. H. SILK, 138 East 38th St.

20-family 5-story tenement house, leasehold, on West 28th St., near 11th Av.; price $3,000; will consider part cash and vacant property. S. H. Pollard, 188 East 58th St.

Theatre, heart of city, lease term of years; bargain. Adler, 107 East 116th.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Corner lot for sale on 149th St., Bronx. The best business street. Address Owner, K 291 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

FOR RENT.

New ten-room semi-detached brick house, Brooklyn, on subway, near station; parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, every modern improvement, sewers, streets asphalted, gardens, lawn, $60 per month; a bargain; also a few 7-room houses at $45. Schulman, 217 Broadway, New York. Phone 4585 Barclay.

To rent, old Colonial mansion on Ocean Av.; large grounds, 400x200; all kinds of fruit, shade trees, and flowers; vegetable garden under cultivation; garage, stable; house has 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, &c.; hardwood floors; out-of-town business necessitates my moving; will accept $100 month from right party. Midwood 1311-W.

Handsome brownstone residence, Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800; small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4954 Flatbush.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city; 30 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing; investigate before buying elsewhere. Office, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 3556.

OVERLOOKING L. I. SOUND.
Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms and bath, all city improvements, on plot 40x100; 25 minutes from Penn. Station, 3 minutes' walk to depot; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; can be bought at reasonable terms. Address S. A., Box 64 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Bronxville House.—9 rooms, 2 baths; large plot; rent $60 per month. O. W. Hall, Mohegan Heights, Bronxville.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN CHANCE.—I must sell at once my new, spacious Colonial house of nine large rooms and two tiled baths, grounds 70 by 100 ft., at Bellrose, one of the most picturesque towns on L. I.; parked streets; 100 ft. elevation; 30 min. to Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 50 trains daily, ex. service; has electric light, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, broad, cool verandas, separate entrance porch, every modern convenience; city mail delivery; an unusually beautiful property, in high-class, restricted, healthy neighborhood; two blocks from station, just across N. Y., City line, securing very low taxes. See this house; it is ideal. Will sacrifice for $10,500 on easy terms; will take back liberal mortgage for responsible buyer. C. H. McCormick, 1,328 Broadway. Tel. 636 Greeley.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box, 286 Times Downtown.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,850, complete; easy terms to right party. Write to Cozy Home, 248 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly; write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. SHORE HOME, box 242 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community 45 miautes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 504, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH lots, swept by ocean breezes, with all improvements to and paid for, can be bought now at $850 each; this is a war-time price. Joseph P. Day, sales agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Beautiful Hollis.—Eight rooms, stone residence selected neighborhood; $50 monthly for yearly tenant. Phone for particulars 3475 Lenox.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Wonderful Bargain.—Owner must sell his beautiful home of seven rooms, bath, sleeping porch, dining porch, magnificent model kitchen; instantaneous automatic water heater; butler's pantry; on large plot; large living room; open fireplace; parquet floors; hardwood trim; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets, sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90; most beautiful suburb in the State; price, $5,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 4335.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation; has 8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 8047.

Sacrifice—8 minutes from Dunellen station; 12 rooms, bath, laundry, 2 toilets, 3 lavatories, gas, electricity, servant's room, selected oak floors and trim; slate roofs; large garage; chicken run; lot 100x400; fronts two streets; plenty shade, shrubbery, berries, fruits; vegetable garden; house not invited; moving South; must sell; $10,000; terms. Phone Worth 5334, or address R. L. Hallowell, Dunellen, N. J.

Beautiful Jersey Palisades, two-family bargains, $13,500, $13,500; opposite 40th, 130th, Manhattan; fifteen, nineteen rooms; modern; separate conveniences, sleeping porches, extra land, garage facilities; required, $3,500 each. KRISE, 60 Newark St., Hoboken. Telephone 1567 Hoboken.

Exceptional Bargain. — Six-room modern home, $8,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Exceptional Bargain. — Six-room modern home, $8,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

COOL ON HOTTEST DAYS.
River view, large plot, 6-room semi-bungalow; new, modern, expensively finished; 25 minutes from New York; will sell to quick buyer $5,650; $700 cash, $50 per month. F. W. Ft. 31, 310 Central Av., Lacoma.

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, 7 rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

DANDY FARM,
110 acres, some woods, fine old-fashioned house; improvements; splendid outbuildings; price less than value of buildings. Full list LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—New, modern residence, delightfully located; large living room, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; $7,500. Mundell, opp. Lackawanna.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specialises in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FALMOUTH, CAPE COD.
A 110-acre estate for sale with ¼ mile frontage on Buzzards Bay.
TO LET.
Attractive Summer house, 6 master's rooms, 3 maids' rooms, garage, at attractive price, for August.
FREDERICK T. LAWRENCE,
Seashore Property, Falmouth, Mass.

Real Estate—For Sale or Exchange.

Manhattan Beach, 200 feet from the Atlantic Ocean—Beautiful, complete residences, 6 rooms, 2 baths; 40x100; also corners with completed houses of 12 rooms, 2 baths, with all the latest improvements; will sell at sacrifice, or will exchange for city houses, Manhattan, Brooklyn, that need alteration, or unimproved property; act quick; houses are ready for occupancy. J. Sommers, builder, 58 West End Av., Manhattan Beach. Telephone 984 Coney Island.

Real Estate Wanted.

To rent, privilege of buying, two 1-family houses or one large 2-family house; all improvements, porches and grounds; not more than 30 minutes' ride from 34th St and Broadway; Bronx preferred. Z 288 Times Annex.

FARMS.

Westchester County—For Sale or To Let.

236-ACRE FARM.
BEDFORD ESTATE SECTION,
on Miami River—ponds and waterfall.
Lower part wants immediate offer.
J. T., 257 Mayflower Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES.
Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 882 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees, 10-room house and 8-room house, good outbuildings painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

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RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES with modern 9-room house, very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bu. potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 1614 acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

For Sale.—11,000-acre grain and stock farm; will include 500 head of grade Hereford cattle at market price. For full particulars address the owner, H. K. Schuster, Wibaux, Mon.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Builders.—$80,000 to loan on 2 new houses; Manhattan or Bronx. Duross, 156 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., northwest corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power, light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

Offices and Lofts for Rent.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
414 Madison Av., at 48th St.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

Loft, 247-253 West 19th St., 7,500 sq. ft., modern building, sprinkler system; rent reasonable. Supt., or Revel Realty & Securities Co., owner, 51 Chambers St., or your own broker.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Risser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Parlor store, 10 feet above sidewalk; fine window space; can give tenant trade from our shop; rent reasonable. Frank Gilman Co.

1 Wall St., (corner Broadway.)—Desirable suite of offices containing 1,000 square feet. Apply Agent.

1,123 Broadway, Townsend Bldg.—Desk room to sublet, private office; stenographic services if desired; reasonable rent. Room 305.

Desirable small office and showroom, located in the best part of the city, 5th Av., opposite Waldorf. 347 5th Av., Room 509.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well-furnished office; every convenience. Duane, 300 Broadway, Suite 807.

Deskroom to rent, corner 27th St. and 5th Av.; second loft. Address B. S., K 882 Times Downtown.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin St. Phone Franklin 5306.

Physician's office, well equipped, rent $35; will be out of city most of time. Call 12 to 2 P. M., 310 West 22d St.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Large, light loft. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

Desk or small room in builder's office; modern. Room 804, 118 East 28th.

Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate. 6 East 36th.

Loft, 44x77, at 620 1st Av. Apply 3015 Morningside.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

A factory wanted for rental; immediate occupation; suitable for manufacture of thread or yarn, with steam boiler 30 to 50 h. p.; situated in Yonkers, New Jersey, or Brooklyn. Address, with full particulars, L. Van Praagh, 27 William St. Telephone Broad 6163.

Wanted.—4,000 to 5,000 square feet floor space for printing establishment; location, Park Place to Franklin St., Hudson to Broadway; fireproof. K 880 Times Downtown.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Out of Town.—Unfurnished.

Queens, L. I.—Eight-room house; steam heat, electric light, gas, cold storage cellar, inclosed porch. Phone Hollis 6440.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.
Attractive new 7-room house, furnished strictly modern hardwood floors, tiled bathroom, large pantry, shrubbery, white linen, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 8047.

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET;
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVELY Furnished private home apartments, Summer or longer; Summer concessions. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, at Broadway, (upstairs.)

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, COOL, AIRY! Six room apartment; excellent, convenient location. CLAREMONT AVE., 89. APARTMENT 22.

BROADWAY, (near 103d St. Subway.)—6-room apartment sublet till Oct. 1st; $50 monthly. Inquire Cecil Klein, 2,700 B'way.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice locations; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

FOR FURNISHED apartments, consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. 8822 Schuyler.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102—2, 3 room suite, baths, $60, $80 month; nonhousekeeping.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; subleases; Summer, Winter. Gray, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3971.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service. $1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block from Riverside Drive; 3 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WEST END AV., 805, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Mentone.

WEST END.—Seven rooms; modern; beautifully furnished; bargain Summer, longer. Columbus 3974.

Out of Town.

BEAUTIFUL, airy, furnished flats; view and location unsurpassed; five rooms and bath, $80.00; two rooms and bath, $45.00. The Toronto, Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH ST., 50 EAST.—3 large, light, airy rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

86TH, 50 EAST.—7 large, light, airy rooms, every modern convenience, $75.

Unfurnished—West Side.

46TH, 53 WEST.—Five large rooms; all improvements. Inquire 14 West 47th St.

57TH, 200 WEST, (8. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rentals $1,300 to $4,600, including refrigeration.

Renting agent on premises.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,600; worth investigating.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 8 rooms, 2 bathrooms; rent 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession, $85.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

113TH, 900 WEST.—3 large rooms and bath, latest improvements, $55 month, from October on.

114TH, 419 WEST. — Modern, sunny, six rooms, bath; lease, rent; concessions until Oct. 1. Room 1206, 115 Broadway. Rector 3684.

127TH, 619 WEST.—Five light rooms, modern improvements, elevator; immediate possession. Superintendent.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Attractive modern apartment, seven large, light rooms, $45.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

158TH, 478 WEST, (Apt. 5I.)—Five pleasant rooms, sublet Aug. 1; $36. Audubon 6047.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH-CLASS
Elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

LORING PLACE, 2,251, (corner 183d.)—University Heights; six light rooms, (corner,) bath, in two-family house; $50; references.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Brooklyn.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIG CHANCE
for
HARDWARE STORE
in good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey; very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away; fine new store and apartment of 7 rooms, tiled bath, over it; price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it; this is a rare opportunity; act now. Address
F. E. WELLS, 170 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY

BANK OFFICIAL,
whose opinion is respected by investors, please communicate with me. F 413 Times Annex.

Opportunity for investment $10,000 to $25,000 legitimate, growing business; 25 per cent. return on the year; write fully; must trust ability shown; the highest references. F 306 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Going ladies' jobbing neckwear and novelty house; over 400 active accounts; good sales force. Further particulars write Z 276 Times Annex.

To finance business for manufacturing staple article; tremendous demand, yields big profits; am owner of two patents for same. T. M., 98 Times.

A partner who can invest from $5,000 to $6,000 with service; good opportunity for right party. T. S., Box K 55 Times.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale, $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

$40—brand new, latest model Oliver 9, fully guaranteed; standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries direct from factory; former price, $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Tel. 1780-1-2-3-4 Worth.

For Sale.—Old original Concord coach with original painting, in good state of preservation; formerly run between Concord and Boston. E. A. Melendy, South Londonderry, Conn.

For Sale.—Large steel safe, or will exchange for a small type; sale price $75. Gasoline Distributing Co., Long Island City.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Moneyback, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 599 Broadway, at Worth St. } TEL. 50 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5408 140 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN 10 Barclay St. Telephone 4738 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPING.—Young lady desires bookkeeping position; high school graduate; A1 references; salary $11. K 358 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced assistant, capable taking full charge; 9 to 5:30. Permanent, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

CASHIER.—Young lady wishes position as cashier; experienced; best references. P. C., Times, Harlem.

CLERICAL WORK.—Two high school girls want any kind of clerical work. Write B. S., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COMPANION or light housework, elderly lady or couple. W 187 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced designer fancy and tailored suit gowns, desires engagements, private families, day, week, or month; elegant fit, any style. Telephone 1906 Riverside.

FILING CLERK.—Four years' experience; knowledge of switchboard; $10; advancement. K 377 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Young American lady, experience with children; good references. Z 206 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Cultivated woman, unsurpassed cook, American, Protestant, wants position cheerful, appreciative family; no heavy work. C 18 Times.

LAUNDRESS. — Swedish woman wishes laundry work by day. Mrs. E. Sandberg, 129 East 23d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Two years' experience; good penman; accurate, conscientious. K 368 Times Downtown.

SPANISH YOUNG LADY, well educated, wants position as companion to lady or children; compensation secondary consideration. C. G. Las Novedades, 225 West 39th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High-class private secretary, qualified for responsible position requiring executive ability; excellent business training; Wall St. experience; $25. D. S., 781 Vermont St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady desires permanent position with either reputable brokers, financial house, or mercantile concern. K 871 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Lena Wintz, 37 East 58th. Plaza 2293.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner, one year's business experience. Bloch, 3,675 Broadway, Audubon 4213.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — Young lady wishes position; thoroughly experienced. Stewart, 442 West 164th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; possessing attributes of desirable employe; references; $18-$20. K 381 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, desires permanent position, 9 to 5:30; $14. Advertiser, 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Five years' commercial experience; excellent references furnished; $15. B 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several months' experience; high school education; conscientious, willing; $8. K 369 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, (18.)—Year's experience; neat, accurate, rapid; moderate salary. C 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A-1 desires situation Aug. 1; accustomed to secretarial duties. C 35 Times.

TYPEWRITING, all descriptions, done home. K 385 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Five years' experience; capable answering mail; start $12. K 363 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Touch, rapid, neat, reliable; take entire charge office; references. A. R., 394 1st St., Brooklyn; South 4744.

TYPIST, general office work; Christian; open for position. C. G., 358 West 119th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated, refined, going to Honolulu about Aug. 22, would like to assist elderly person or care for children for passage. Z 256 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced housecworkers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 39th.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 W. 59th; phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housecworkers. Domestic Exchange, 524 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 5136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 125d St. Morn. 6616.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5685.

ACCOUNTANT, American, (38,) qualified senior, desires master's position, where greatest efficiency must be attained. Address F 315 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, practicing independently, seeks connection with concern where ability and hard work are appreciated. W 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36;) college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. B. 161 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager.—Five years' experience; familiar with all branches of office work; travel anywhere. W 197 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 28, married, three years with certified accountants; desires connection as junior or semi-senior; best references. K 360 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, age 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT IF YOU CAN USE THE SERVICES OF A HIGH GRADE MAN OF UNEXCELLED RECORD AND REFERENCES; WIDE AND RIPE EXPERIENCE; FINANCE SELLING ORGANIZATION. ADVERTISING, B 146 TIMES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th day of July, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., all of the right, title and interest of CHARLES C. MEIGS CO. in and to a certain lease of Stand No. 25 in the Market of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association, and the privileges of renewal thereof, and in connection therewith in and to sixteen (16) shares of the Capital Stock of the New York Wholesale Fish Dealers Association will be sold, in one lot, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for the exclusive use of the fish trade, at the office of the said Charles C. Meigs Co., No. 25 Fulton Fish Market, New York City.

Dated, New York, July 14, 1917.

CHARLES C. MEIGS CO.
By George T. Moon, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ASSOCIATION SOUGHT with organization where sales, credit, collection experience, combined with accounting, is requisite; knowledge costs, transportation, exploring methods desirable; other qualifications: stenography, student Spanish. R. F. H., Box 122, Newark News.

AUDITOR, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. A. L., 210 East 31st.

BANK OFFICIAL, seventeen years' experience, desires to make change; references on request; personal interview preferred. Address Room 8, Arlington Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 20; four years' experience; controlling accounts, balances, financial statements; handles collections; willing worker; $16. K 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) up-to-date double entry, expert on ledgers, monthly payment, trial balance; "first shot" open, close books; references. Slakin, 2,261 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Executive.—American; 27; married; experienced automobile repairs, supplies; 10 years' reference; moderate salary. C 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, efficient office manager, long experience, desires position with progressive concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; controlling and crediting accounts, trial balances, statements; 3 years' experience; $10. N., 1,310 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER, 20; controlling and creditors' accounts, trial balances, statements; $18. W 128 Times.

BUYER.—Bright, clean-cut young man; keen judge of merchandise; aggressive; with largest houses in country; now employed; New York City experience; if your department can pay $5,000 and percentage, let me interview you. C 27 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Japanese; careful driver; experienced on Overland, Buick, Studebaker, Ford; willing do anything in house; sober, honest; best references. J. K., 119 East 123d.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish; married; 11 years' experience; any make car; careful driver; sober, reliable; best references; wages, $25 and expenses. W 199 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, valet, and butler; also willing to instruct on the violin, Levcik method; country preferred. C 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; careful driver; useful; references, Sinisalo, 64 West 128th, care of Larson.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver, good mechanic; several years' experience; private or commercial. W 194 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, American; 10 years' experience; references. 165 West 56th St. Circle 2426.

CHAUFFEUR, newly licensed, wishes position; single; private family; minor repairs. K 363 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, (23,) Christian, wishes commercial position; Stewart Auto School diploma. K 54 Times.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—15 years' experience in operating small and large plants; references. 204 E. 17th St., city.

COLLEGE STUDENT, not liable to draft, desires evening or night position; holidays and Saturday all day. K 370 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced, mechanical, structural, neat tracer, wants home work; moderate. Z 207 Times Annex.

ESTIMATOR, draftsman, of 20 years' experience in ornamental iron and bronze line, desires position with reputable concern; can give best of references. W 104 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory arrangement, I can give it to you. E 402 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—American, aged 36, understanding all classes of labor, automobile, wire cable, chemical, and soap factories, is open for a position. If you want production or factory arrangement, I can give it to you. E 402 Times Annex.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN.—Good ledger clerk; experienced in auto truck line; excellent references. W. C. Guthsell, 725 Eagle Av.

MUSICIAN that plays piano, violin, mandolin, banjo, and guitar would like to join a vaudeville company; has been ten years on the stage; can speak French, Italian, Spanish, and English. Andre S. Andre, 351 West 24th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (19,) 8 years' experience, wishes position with reliable firm. Victor, Faiella, 1,931 Bryant Av., Bronx.

OFFICE MANAGER, (33,) expert bookkeeper, cost accountant, stenographer; how in full charge of office; competent of assuming responsibilities. C 36 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditing, accounting, systems. 34. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer, experienced detail man, knows automobile and motion picture industries and industrial organizations; married. C 17 Times.

RUSSIAN, (24,) foreign trade student, speaks, writes English, Russian, Italian, French, Spanish, German, wishes position; references. K 385 Tiems Downtown.

SALESMAN.—ROAD, CITY EXPERIENCE; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; WANTS LINE OF QUALITY; ONLY REPUTABLE HOUSES WILL BE CONSIDERED. B 100 TIMES.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER, (32.)—Thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, executive, manager. C 29 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, Receiving Clerk, Clerical Work, Weigher, &c.—For either or all; nothing too difficult; fully experienced; age 30; married; willing; interview desired. W 195 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. James Capparelli, 37 E. 58th. Plaza 229K.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, wants to connect with live-wire concern. C 15 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — American; beginner; willing, conscientious. Irving Lerner, 1,896 Douglass St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT.—American, family, wants high-class apartment house; excellent mechanical, tactful, executive ability; excellent references. W 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN with eleven years' business experience and good technical education wishes to connect with well established manufacturing house as an Eastern representative. Address K 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, of good appearance, proven inside and outside selling ability, desires position in any capacity; exempt from draft. K 376 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, thorough business training, desires position where conscientious work will bring advancement. C 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) several years' experience bookkeeping, cost clerk, desires position reliable concern. Stadtman, 1,074 Longfellow Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN (24) wishes position as stock, assistant shipping, checking and receiving clerk. B 144 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires evening employment; competent stenographer; will consider anything. C 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat appearance, alert, desires position with advancement. C 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, with A1 references, wishes position with advancement. W 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—College graduate, 3 years' selling experience, desires position. K 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, past 17, 2½ years' office experience, desires position. C 16 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BILL CLERK, knowledge stenography; give full particulars. K 359 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.

Assistant for dress skirt factory; good position for young lady experienced in ladies' garment line; state where formerly employed and salary. Z 286 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; thoroughly experienced; take charge of full set of books; state age, experience, and salary. K 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, with knowledge of typewriter; write, stating experience and expectations. Bookkeeper, 423 St. James Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accustomed to loose-leaf bookkeeping with knowledge of stenography; salary $15. F. 326 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, good handwriting; trial balances; also office experience; $15 to start. K 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge of stenography; salary $18. Write full particulars, Z 280 Times Annex.

BOOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, general office experience; state age, experience, salary. K 64 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Experienced trial balance, controlling accounts; $11. K 372 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on dresses. Imperial State Dress Co., 26 West 17th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, thoroughly competent, experienced young woman capable of doing rapid and accurate work. Apply David & Lawrence Company, 16 Christopher St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted; $17 per week. Clyde Steamship Co., Pier 45, North River.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATORS, two, for temporary work; $8 per day. Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Must be neat; good home to right person; wages $30; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SALESWOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 20 AND 40,
MARRIED WOMEN PREFERRED,
FOR SELLING POSITIONS; THOSE EXPERIENCED IN ART NEEDLEWORK PREFERRED.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR
ART NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.
PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR.

GIRLS.—Several bright, neat, and tidy girls in sample department of a large dry goods commission house; must be over 16; salary $6 per week to start; rapid advancement to competent girls. C. J. H., Station V, Box 12, city.

GIRLS, white, for general housework in family of two adults. Call Apartment 9D, 601 West 160th St., N. W. cor. Broadway.

HAND SEWERS on fine underwear. Brand, 3 East 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working, home of professional woman; three in family; no washing; salary, $26; Forest Hills, L. I. Call Vandelbilt 4720, or address K 72 Times.

HOUSEMAID.—White; 3 in family; wages $30; reference. Call Morningside 8240, Apt. 61.

JEWELRY

SALESWOMEN.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

LIST CLERK, experienced, with agreeable personality. K 69 Times.

MODELS for high-class coat house, size 36, refined and of neat appearance; steady position, good salary. Weinstein & Brecher, 46 West 25th St.

MODELS, STYLISH,
SIZE 36, TO TRY ON FURS.
M. COHEN & BROS.,
31 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS, SIZE 16, FOR MISSES' DRESSES; PERMANENT POSITION. SCHARLES & DEUTSCH, 7 East 42d St.

MODELS, size 16 and 36, cloaks and suits, with knowledge of stenography. Apply Karl Light, 45 West 27th.

MODELS, attractive, 36, coats and suits; good pay. Rothblatt & Bender, 11 West 32d St.

MODEL wanted, size 36. Morris Albus, Cherry & Juniper Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

MODEL.—Tall, slender, good hand. Apply noon, 17 West 44th, Studio 1205.

NURSE, experienced, for two girls 2 and 8 years, now boarding with parents at seashore; good wages. K 373 Times Downtown.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

SALESWOMEN
FOR
NOTION DEPARTMENT
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

SALESLADY experienced on waists and dresses; steady position. Apply Riverside Dress Shop, 3,808 Broadway, near 158th St.

STENOGRAPHER
FOR
CREDIT OFFICE.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 8TH FLOOR, JAMES McCREERY & CO., 35TH ST. ENTRANCE.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER WANTED. — A DESIRABLE POSITION WITH EXCELLENT FUTURE IS OPEN FOR AN EXCEPTIONAL YOUNG LADY; INITIAL SALARY $15; PLEASE STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND EXPERIENCE. K 387 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, rapid, for office of wholesale clothing house; one who has had experience in credit department preferred; only those with at least five years' experience need apply. Light & Schlesinger, 24 Washington Place.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, an intelligent and conscientious woman of refined and dignified personality as stenographer and typist in a school office; substitute position, but leading to a permanency if satisfactory. Address Principal, 9 P. M. Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and clerical worker for temporary position, about six weeks. Apply Fleischman Bakery, Bronx Boulevard and Post St., Williamsbridge, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY LARGE COTTON GOODS CONCERN; ALSO ASSIST IN ORDER DEPARTMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS A. 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in contractors' or engineers' office; permanent position; neatness, accuracy, and fair speed essential; state age, experience, and salary desired. K 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and experienced, for straight stenographic work; salary $13-$15, according to experience and ability; apply by letter, stating age and experience. K 68 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and general office assistant; good position for experienced, bright, intelligent young lady; permanent position. Golden Gate Fruit Co., 375 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST. — High school graduate preferred; high-class workmanship necessary; Gentile dress goods house; good prospects. W 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary, Z 281 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, familiar with tabulating work; state full particulars as to age, experience, &c., and salary required. K 379 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—To substitute for two or three weeks; must have had experience in Wall St. brokerage office. K 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some clerical experience; $50 month to start; advancement; good opportunity for one with ability and initiative. C 36 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with a knowledge of bookkeeping experience required. Call after 10 A. M., Room 216, 10 Bridge St., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; agreeable personality; high-class, with several years' experience required. K 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; experienced; must have three or four years' references; Christian concern. Call at once, Room 819, 381 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, and capable. $12 to $15. Willard Storage Battery, 228 West 58th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young lady, experienced. 1,152 Broadway, Room 903.

STORE DETECTIVE.—Splendid opportunity for young woman with experience as department store detective; do not apply unless you have had this experience and can present a clean, successful record; give full particulars of previous employment; state age and salary desired; your letter will be held in strict confidence. Box F 114 Times Annex.

SUPERIOR GIRL, English preferred, about 25, well educated, pleasing personality, to sell toilet preparations and learn the profession of scientific skin treatment; good salary. Superior, Box F 415 Times Annex.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

TWO STENOGRAPHERS REQUIRED. Neatness, accuracy, speed essential; permanent position. If satisfactory; state age, experience, speed, and salary desired. Written reply in own handwriting to Mr. Kindt, Pennsylvania Textile Co., 38 East 25th St., New York City.

TYPIST wanted, who can do clean tabulated work; accuracy essential rather than speed; knowledge of shorthand desirable, and intelligent handling of incoming telephone calls; send details and expectations to N. A. Saupeck. K 888 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Rapid and accurate, who are willing to learn dictaphone operating; excellent opportunity for advancement; position uptown; state age, experience, education, religion, and salary. B 183 Times.

WANTED.

Two ledger clerks; must write small, neat hand, good at figures.

Two factory clerks, good at figures.

Two payroll department clerks, accurate and good at figures.

Apply at once, C. Kenyon Co., 754 Pacific St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN ATTENDANTS wanted, between the ages of 18 and 40, for the Central Islip State Hospital; $18 to $25 per month and maintenance; men also wanted; wages, $26 to $34 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursdays, 30 East 42d St., Room 409.

YOUNG LADIES for patriotic work. Apply "Uncle Joe Fund," Coast Defense Division, Room 219, 215 Montague St., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) Brooklyn, Tuesday morning, 10 or 10:30. Commission.

YOUNG LADY to figure invoices; salary, $9; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. F 320 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

WE MUST HAVE WOMEN AND GIRLS IMMEDIATELY TO FILL THE PLACES OF THE MEN TAKEN BY THE DRAFT!

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHIC BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, TELEPHONE OPERATORS, AND ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF WOMEN WORKERS ARE NOW IN GREAT DEMAND.

CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
ROOM 726, 30 CHURCH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
STENOGRAPHERS, (American,) 18-25 years, for permanent positions as follows:
15 COMMERCIAL, $18-$20.
2 LEGAL, $18-$22.
20 COMMERCIAL, $12-$15.
10 TYPISTS, $12-$15-$18.
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, High School education or better, $10-$12.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.
57 Liberty St.

BERTHA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class service; 2,415 Broadway; 9403 Riverside.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 30 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent, $20; dozens lower priced typists, bookkeepers. Jupp Agency, 27 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18 up; typists, $8; exp. clerks, $12. BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, clerks; free registration. 303 5th Av. Miss A. Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists; high-grade Wall St. positions. Wall Street Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS.—$18, $15, $10, $8; typist, $10, $8. Acme Agency, 25 Church.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

GET INTO THE MOVIES. New types, new faces wanted every day. Big salaries. We teach you by new French method. Courses $25 up. Call at once. Positions guaranteed if you qualify. Frim Broadway Studios, 1,482 Broadway, cor. 43d St., New York. Now producing in our Riverdale Studios, 100 episodes. "The Hand of God" (released in October).

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 243 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction. PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

A LARGE COMMERCIAL HOUSE DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN IN ITS ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN MODERN METHODS, DIRECT ADVERTISING AND MAIL ORDER WORK, AND WHO POSSESSES ABILITY PLUS DECIDED SNAP; THE WORK IS OF VARIED CHARACTER, VERY INTERESTING, AND ESSENTIALLY DEMANDS SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION; THE OPPORTUNITY WILL DEVELOP INTO A GOOD ONE, AND WHEN WRITING YOU MUST STATE EXPERIENCE HAD, SALARY EARNED AND EXPECTED, ACCOMPANYING THIS WITH BEST SPECIMENS OF WORK DONE DURING YOUR PRESENT ENGAGEMENT. ADDRESS F. O., BOX 28 TIMES.

ASSISTANT in electrical laboratory; must have good education; at least high school, preferably technical; splendid opportunity offered to man of initiative, energy, tact. Write, stating in detail age, experience, salary, &c., Electrical Testing Laboratory, 80th St. and East End Av., New York, N. Y.

AUDITOR WANTED,
A REAL OPPORTUNITY.
A large chain store company needs live young man, a real, fast thinker who can figure costs and calculate profits in connection with constantly changing partners; will assist auditor; give full experience and salary expected; reply confidential. F 324 Times Downtown.

BANKER.—American-Italian banker, preferably from the North of Italy; knowledge of foreign exchange, able to act as manager; age 35 to 40; having ambition and initiative, with good presentable appearance and good salary. Reply, giving full details and references, K 383 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK and typist; must be thoroughly accurate and absolutely reliable. Write, stating age, salary desired, and previous employment, K 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.

First-class purchase ledger clerk, department store experience, quick and reliable. Apply Superintendent personally, or write

H. BATTERMAN CO.,
BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted competent and experienced bookkeeper, must understand control and cost accounting, capable of handling complete set of books; state salary and reference. C 26 Times.

BOOKKEEPER in office of large publishing house; moderate salary; state age, experience and salary expected. K 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, with knowledge typewriting. 299 Broadway, Room 517.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance Company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience. If any, &c., F 322 Times Downtown.

BOYS.—High school graduates; excellent opportunities for advancement. Call 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY wanted as messenger and office boy, ambitious to learn entire business; state salary.

BOY of good education and appearance wanted by real estate corporation; age 17-19 years. K 361 Times Downtown.

BOY in large Wall Street law office; state religion, age, education and salary desired. K 375 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

CASE MAKER wanted on leather and novelty cases; steady work; Nathan A. Kricher, 18-19 University Place.

CHAUFFEUR. — Wanted, an experienced, careful, neat, punctual driver for a Stearns car, in New Rochelle, for one month, subsequently for permanent service in New York City. Address, with references, Z 293 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—White; settled man preferred; make own repairs; highest references required; salary, $20. Box L. B., 310 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted in wholesale house; young man, energetic, quick, active; state age, experience, salary. K 364 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST, who understands paper box machinery; steady all year; state salary. P. B., 345 Times Downtown.

WANTED
men with international commercial banking experience to take position in new banking institution with large resources which will engage only in the form of banking. Apply by letter, giving full details of past history, experience, and salary expected. Box 209 Times, 2 Rector St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, ambitious, 18-23 years, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products. Position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman. Salary and traveling expenses. For the man who can qualify this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion. Write full particulars about yourself; mention nationality. Z 291 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, about 21 years of age, of good appearance, wanted by claim department, casualty company, to call on employers; reply, stating age, business experience, education and salary expected. K 374 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of large manufacturing company; must have some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good opportunity for advancement; state references, nationality, and salary expected. C 19 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18 or 19, to handle office detail; business experience necessary; bright future for live chap; one living in Brooklyn preferred; details as to salary, &c., treated confidentially. Box 40, Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MEN for patriotic work. Apply "Uncle Joe Fund," Coast Defense Division, Room 219, 215 Montague St., (Mechanics' Bank Building,) Brooklyn, Tuesday morning 10 or 10:30 A. M.; commission.

YOUNG MAN, 18-19, to handle purchaser; knowledge of typewriting preferred; one living in Brooklyn, with business ability, will have bright future; state salary, &c., Box 55 Station G, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—Sturdy young man to work in receiving department of large organization; salary $8 to start, with good chance of advancement. Z 285 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN to take care of correspondence and general clerical work; experienced in the electrical supply line. F 319 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN in office of large corporation; must be bright and willing to work his way into a better position; excellent chance for advancement. Z 292 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN by large downtown bank for night force; must have experience on adding machine. Address R. C., B. O. Box 822, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, office assistant, 17 or 18; state age and experience, if any. F 318 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright high school graduate for general office work in wholesale clothing house. F 323 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

INTERIOR DECORATIVE SALESMEN WANTED; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO THE HIGHEST TYPE OF CLIENTELE, THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH VALUES, CORRECT STYLES, AND WITH EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS; STATE DEFINITELY EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. K 366 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Industrial Division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

EXPORT MAN wanted by large cotton goods house with an established export business; must be experienced sales manager and be familiar with foreign languages. Address F. L. Co., 24 University Place.

LACES.—Thoroughly experienced lace clerk to assist in management of large lace department, L. C., 239 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Bank ledger clerks, experienced; state age, qualifications, salary expected. F 329 Times Downtown.

MAN, over 50 years old, to fill position of office boy at $8 per week; some man who has a little income but wants some work to do. Address—do not call—W. C. F., 117 East 24th St.

PORTERS wanted for general office cleaning; $18. Z 283 Times Annex.

RAW AND STAPLE PRODUCTS.
Industrious young man of good address, thoroughly understanding the buying and selling of RAW and STAPLE articles, well recommended and acquainted with dealers and consumers; able to execute purchases and sales independently; acquainted with transactions on bill of lading or equivalent attached basis, wanted as general assistant; salary $60 monthly and good commission; good future offered energetic party; state full particulars regarding your past experience, otherwise not considered. K 384 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING TELLER. — Experienced, big bank; state qualifications and salary desired. F 326 Times Downtown.

REPORTER and assistant editor of trade journal wanted; young man preferred; salary to start moderate, but good opportunity. C 30 Times.

SALES AGENTS. — Sales agency men equipped to take exclusive state rights on the cheapest and fastest selling razor on the market on profit-sharing basis or big commission. Z 258 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Knowledge is power; present conditions demand that every business man be thoroughly posted on economics necessary to commerce. A reference to the Encyclopaedia Britannica quickly supplies the desired information to the smallest detail, and thousands of business men have already bought it as a progressive proposition. A few experienced men, able to tell a straight story of what it contains, are needed. Quick promotion to managerial positions to men who can qualify. We give thorough training, drawing account against commissions, and pay all transportation expenses. Call 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN WANTED.
An established corporation with expanding business must have three additional salesmen for Eastern States of proven ability; men who can qualify we will give every assistance; railroad fare paid and drawing account against commissions arranged, but demand at least high school education and strong personality; to successful man we guarantee a managerial position this Fall. See Mr. Troth, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN.—BRONZE POWDERS FOR A HIGH-GRADE MANUFACTURING FIRM; STATE TERRITORY TRAVELED, SALARY EXPECTED; ALSO WHAT CLASS OF TRADE BEEN SELLING; GIVE FULL PARTICULAR

OBJECTS TO CHECK ON AUTO TOURING

Gasoline Could Be Saved More Effectively Other Ways, Says Motor Association Head.

APPEALS FOR VACATIONISTS

James A. Hemstreet Asserts That Hotels in Rural Districts Would Suffer by Suggested Economy.

James A. Hemstreet, manager of the Touring Bureau of the American Automobile Association, said yesterday that the carrying out of the recommendation of A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company, asking motorists to eliminate pleasure driving to economize on the national gasoline supply, would result in the loss of millions of dollars by hotel keepers along the touring routes, throw thousands of the employes of these establishments out of work, and disarrange the vacation and recreation plans of an immense number of motorists.

"Before anything like this is done, I think we ought to look into the effect of it," said Mr. Hemstreet, "and also consider other ways gasoline may be saved. On account of the high price of gasoline, owners are not using their cars any more than is necessary to obtain the change and recreation that they need. Because of the war long tours have been put aside; most of the inquiries made of us are for short trips.

"An immense business has been built up around automobile touring. In the White Mountain district, to take that as an illustration, 90 per cent. of the patronage of the better class of hotels is by motorists. There are numerous hotels that are only conveniently accessible by motor. Railroads in New England have reduced their schedule of passenger trains because of the diversion of traffic to the auto. This is true of other thickly settled parts of the country, especially the Summer resort sections. A national disarrangement literally seriously affecting millions of people would follow the elimination of pleasure automobile driving. There are 3,500,000 motor cars in use in the United States and each one may be computed to afford recration for an average of four persons.

"There are other ways of saving gasoline. The average motorist uses more gasoline than is necessary to drive his car, and a proper adjustment of carburetors would result in the saving of 10 per cent. of the gasoline used for motoring. Just reduce the adjustment of the carburetor one notch, and see what the effect will be. A saving of 10 per cent. of gasoline used by motor vehicles would mean the saving of 4,005,000 barrels of gasoline.

"Rather than cut into touring in the country, which is so needed for recreation, it would be better to see first what can be done in the cities, by limiting the use of private automobiles for carrying passengers in cities."

Advertises Loss of Liberty Bonds.

H. Ragovin of 109 West Twenty-sixth Street has inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of six $50 Liberty bonds, numbered serially from B.78919 to B 78924. He thinks he lost the bonds from his pocket near Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street or near Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday, between Ossining and Grand Central Station, one diamond and sapphire ring. Suitable reward if returned to Theo. B. Starr, 47th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Six $50 Liberty bonds, B 78919 to B 78924, inclusive, between 21st St. and 5 Av. and 23d St. and 4th Av.; reward. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th St.

LOST—Neighborhood Broadway and 110th St., Saturday, about 1 P. M., gold watch and fob; initials "I. J. R."; sentimental value; liberal reward. I. J. Ross, 116 West 32d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 629,870, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Sunday night, between Edgemere and Penn Station, pocketbook containing money and checks; reward. Return 9 Klein, 39 Charles St.

LOST—On Friday last, between Wanamaker's and the Biltmore, gold brooch with small pearls and diamonds; reward. D. Davis, 55 John St., Commercial Union.

LOST—Saturday night, diamond and onyx bar pin; $100 reward; no questions asked. J. W. Charlton, 634 Fifth Av.

LOST—Sunday night, gold nose glasses, opposite 440 Riverside Drive. Reward at above address.

LOST.—Wedding ring and gloves Saturday in or near Pennsylvania Station; reward. 861 Academy St., Apt. 1.

LOST—Gold band bracelet, July 16; sentimental reasons attached; reward. K 69 Times.

LOST—A bunch of seven keys, Saturday afternoon. K 63 Times.

LOST.—Chi Phi Fraternity pin. Return to E. C. Dana, 14 Wall St.

$200 REWARD.

The above reward is offered for the recovery of an emerald stickpin lost by the owner en route from New York to St. Paul, Minn., about July 1, 1917; the pin is set with a 2.41 karats drop emerald, surrounded by 34 brilliants of a total weight of .16 karats; the reward will be paid on recovery of the pin. K 375 Times Downtown.

$5 REWARD.—Three-piece fishing rod, brown canvas case. Fricke, 267 West 4th. Chelsea 1066.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Light colored female Airedale, Washington Square, vicinity, July 23; inscription on collar plate "Flemington, N. J."; reward. Allen, 60 Washington Square.

CAUGHT IN AUTO BY POLICE.

Second Charge of Speeding Made Against a Broker.

A man, who said he was William E. Paine, a broker of 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan last night in Men's Night Court, on charges of driving his automobile at thirty miles an hour on Riverside Drive and having a false license plate, made by Lieutenant Ward of the Automobile Squad. Ward said that on July 16 a summons for speeding was issued for the man by Magistrate House in Traffic Court, but the prisoner failed to answer the summons.

He obtained a warrant for Paine's arrest form Magistrate House, and at Riverside Drive and 110th Street yesterday saw Paine in his auto and gave chase. The police automobile, he said, registered thirty miles an hour from 110th Street to 100th Street. Paine said he appeared in Magistrate House's court to answer the summons, but was told to return at a later date, but on that day he was in Providence. Magistrate Corrigan fixed bail at $1,000 for a hearing before Magistrate House in Traffic Court this morning.

SAYS HOTEL MAN HIT HER.

Stenographer Has Hugo Hanf Held in Coney Island Court.

Hugo Hanf, a hotel man, of 328 Fifth Avenue was held in $100 bail yesterday by Magistrate McQuade in the Coney Island court on a charge of having struck Miss Henrietta Kohn, a stenographer of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The alleged attack grew out of the financial difficulties of the hotel.

The Neptune Holding Company, lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel and Music Hall, is said to be indebted to Hanf for $1,100. Hanf, accompanied by a marshal, went to the hotel on Friday armed with a writ of seizure. He was persuaded by the management to postpone taking any step until after Sunday. It is said that Hanf went to the hotel yesterday and that no money was forthcoming. He was in the lobby of the hotel when the telephone bell rang. He went to answer it, and so did Miss Kohn. They got there about the same time, and in the argument that followed the stenographer charged that Hanf slapped her.

Last night the music hall and the restaurant of the hotel were closed. It was said that they would soon reopen under new management.

CHAMBER CHEERS CARRANZA

Lifting of Arms Embargo Aids Him in Mexican Congress.

MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The removal of the arms embargo against Mexico by the United States is declared to have greatly strengthened President Carranza's position with Congress. The members of the Chamber cheered the President enthusiastically when the announcement of the lifting of the embargo was made.

The Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation by individuals of any firearms, except target rifles of small calibre, pistols, and shotguns. The order was promulgated to prevent dealers from bringing guns into the country under the ruling of the United States with regard to arms, and selling them to Francisco Villa and other bandits or to persons who might cause a breach in Mexico's neutrality.

CALLED HIM 'AMERICAN DOG'

Hilton Arrested Citizen of German Birth Who Traduced Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 23.—George Hilton of 527 Linwood Street, Brooklyn, objected so strongly to being called "an American dog" as he journeyed toward Oyster Bay on a Long Island train this morning that he arrested his traducer at the journey's end.

The prisoner said he was Charles Huter, a decorator, living at 421 Bronx Park Avenue, New York City, and a citizen though of German birth. He was arraigned before Justice R. W. Duvall, who lectured him on the proprieties to be observed by Teuton Americans and fined him $10. Huter voluntarily entered into asquabble between Hilton and another stranger.

5 HURT IN GAS BLAST FROM CHOKED SEWER

Nine Manhole Covers Fly Up in 23d Street and Explosion Damages Panama Pier.

SCRAMBLE AT FERRY HOUSE

Cry of "German Mines!" Causes Rush to Cover, and Galloping Horses Add to Excitement.

Five persons were injured yesterday afternoon when a series of explosions starting in the sewer main at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-third Street blew up nine manholes and terminated in a powerful blast under the pier of the Panama Steamship Company, at Twenty-third Street, adjoining the ferryhouse of the Erie Railroad. Thousands of persons, hearing the reports and seeing sheets of flame shoot up, collected to watch the blaze, and one excitable person raised the cry that German agents had mined the street.

The injured were: George Campbell, 320 Union Street, Brooklyn, lacerations; Charles Dorr, 498 Ninth Avenue, laborer, contusions; Harry Killian, dockmaster, 1,500 St. Nicholas Avenue, fracture of ribs and contusions; John T. Laing, 717 Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, severe lacerations; George Murphy, 204 West 140th Street, contusions

When the first of the artillery-like roars jarred the neighborhood, tenants in the houses along the line of explosion ran into the street and narrowly escaped injurey from the falling manhole covers, which, lifted at some points fully twenty feet into the air, crashed down with great force. As the detonations proceeded down the street with what looked like systematic arrangement, those who had flocked to the sidewalks became excited at the shout of "Mines!"

There were a number of passengers in the ferryhouse at the time about to board the ferryboat Suffern, and they were shoved aside by the excited crowd of men and women seeking refuge. The crowd surged aboard the boat, and Station Master Silverman held the boat up until all were aboard and then gave the signal to pull out into midstream.

The men who were injured were at work on the Panama pier, which runs about 800 feet into the river. As the explosions neared them the men ran toward the lighters moored at the end of the wharf. There were three teams on the pier and the drivers cut the harnesses and started the animals for Thirteenth Avenue. Two of the horses managed to reach the street, but the others turned back and galloped toward the river end of the pier. Coming full tilt, the crew of the lighters barely had time to lower gangplanks and get the animals aboard before the main explosion sent the heavy planking flying in all directions.

The workers, running back of the horses, were caught in the blast and partly buried beneath a mass of masonry. Following the explosion, the pier caught fire and an alarm was turned in bringing Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, who at once rang in a second alarm with Chief Kenlon responding. Police reserves from the Charles Street, West Twentieth and West Thirtieth Street Stations were rushed to the scene. Two ambulances were summoned from New York Hospital and Drs. Lane and Langman gave first treatment to the injured on the pier.

Chief Kenlon found that the blast had been caused by the flow of gases in the big trunk sewer having no outlet. He said that the mouth of the sewer was under water and when the river "backed up" the gases were driven back till the pressure caused the explosion.

Child Killed and Motorman Attacked

Police from the Bedford Avenue Station in Brooklyn were called yesterday to prevent a crowd from injuring George Bowe, a motorman of a Grand Street car that ran over and killed Rico Andrello, 2 years old, at South Second Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The crowd had seized the motorman and were beating him when the police arrived. Coroner Wagner held an inquest at once, and the motorman was exonerated, when it was shown that the child had darted under the wheels of the car from behind a wagon.

BAFF TRIAL'S END NEAR.

Murder Case Likely to Reach the Jury Late Today.

At the close of yesterday's session of the trial of Joseph and Jacob Cohen, Abraham Graff, and David Jacobs, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, Frank Moss of counsel for the four men announced that the defense would close this morning. It is expected that the case, which started on June 25, will go to the jury late this afternoon.

Joseph Cohen was cross-examined yesterday by Deputy Attorney General O'Malley. Although Cohen testified on direct examination that he always had maintained cordial relations with Baff, Mr. O'Malley brought out testimony that in statements made to the District Attorney in December, 1914, a month after Baff's murder, he had said that Baff had used oppressive methods and had extorted unjust profits.

Cohen admitted that when he was informed that a gangster named Sorro had placed a bomb under the porch of Baff's Summer home at Arverne he had not communicated his knowledge of the crime to the proper authorities. Pressed for a reason, Cohen said that he considered that he was being "framed" by the District Attorney. Cohen reiterated that although Treasurer of the Live Poultry Dealers' Association, he did not know how the money collected from the members had been spent. He said that an agent always acted for him.

BABY ADOPTED BY CHURCH.

Infant Left on Sexton's Steps Becomes Congregation's Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, July 23.—This village, which has been a pioneer in the community movement, has added to its reputation in this respect. Daisy, the community hunting dog, obtained notoriety and many newspapers gave accounts of the Dobbs Ferry community "sparking" parlors. Now the village, that part of it in the parish of the Greenburg Presbyterian Church, has adopted a baby. This became known today when the Rev. Philip S. Bird, pastor of the church, notified the authorities of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital that the congregation had decided to adopt the 10-days-old boy baby found on the church lawn on Friday night.

Henry Roth, the sexton, lives beside the church building. About 9:30 o'clock on Friday night he heard some one rattling his front door. He opened it to hear the cound of running footsteps and to find the baby asleep in front of his door. The little one was taken to the hospital. The subject was one of humorous comment on the part of the church members, but a feeling grew that the church ought to adopt the baby. So Mr. Bird was delegated to call on the authorities and notify them of the church's action.

WANTS WORKERS TRAINED.

Educational Bureau Urges Schools to be Ready for Future Demands.

The training of skilled mechanics and workers of all kinds is the next step in national preparation, according to a bulletin issued recently by the Department of the Interior, which has sent broadcast, through the Bureau of Education, an appeal to trade and vocational schools to prepare to meet the demands that will come for the services of those who are, or may be, enrolled among their students. President Wilson, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other Government officials are strongly supporting this new preparedness movement, it is said.

"It is impossible," says the bulletin, "to forecast definitely the number of mechanics and operatives of various kinds that will be required. Officers of the army, navy, and Civil Service Commission are agreed, however, that during the next few months there will be an unusual demand for capable foremen, mechanics, and high-grade helpers in a number of important occupations."

The following, according to the department, are some of the workers who will be most urgently needed: Automobile mechanics, bakers, blacksmiths, boat builders, chauffeurs, cooks, draftsmen, electricians, engineers, machinists, motor cycle mechanics, painters, pipefitters, riveters, saddlers, shipfitters, shipwrights, tentmakers, textile workers, wheelwrights, stenographers, and typists.

It is pointed out that the demands for these workers will come from the regularly enlisted corps of the army and navy, from the enlisted reserve corps, from eligible registrars of the Civil Service Commission, and from private employers whose workers are called into Government service.

School sessions through the Summer months, the encouraging of students from 16 to 20 years of age to continue their training, and the enlisting of new students are urged as measures of prime importance. A special warning is issued against relaxation of standards in schools, saying that poorly trained workers will impair the efficiency of any industry they enter.

"Young persons now enrolled in technical courses should be urged to complete their courses, even at the cost of some temporary sacrifice, in order that they may ultimately contribute the maximum of service when needed," the bulletin says.

There are more than 500 special schools for service of the kind indicated now on the lists of the Bureau of Education, and these schools have been asked to notify the Commissioner of Education at once as to plans that will be adopted for carrying out the suggestions of the Government.

Fertilizer Causes Blood Poison.

ORANGE, N. J., July 23.—Mayor William F. Vosseler of West Orange is confined to his home with a serious attack of blood poisoning in his right arm. The Mayor, who has been one of the leaders in the movement for conservation of food, was working in one of the community gardens several weeks ago when some fertilizer infected a cut on his arm. He has undergone two operations, but his condition is still serious.

SAY CONVICT WAS NOT SLAIN

Physicians Testify That Negro Died of Heart Dilation.

TRENTON, N. J., July 22.—Testimony to indicate that James Williamson, a negro convict, was not beaten to death June 20, 1912, in the State prison, was given today before the Mercer County Grand Jury, which is investigating prison affairs, including the death of Williamson and that of Frank Casale, who died June 19 last, nine days after he had been beaten, it is alleged, by guards.

The witnesses who testified today included D. Martin W. Beddan and Dr. J. Wellington Crane, prison physician, and County Physician Frank G. Scammell, who performed the first autopsy.

Dr. Crane testified that Williamson, who was an epileptic, died of convulsions, which produced acute dilation of the heart. Dr. Scammell corroborated the testimony of Dr. Crane. According to Dr. Crane, the tale of Williamson's death was circulated through the prison, gaining in sensational details as time elapsed until it was finally brought to public notice.

The testimony by Dr. Crane and Dr. Scammell was a complete contradiction of the testimony of convicts to the effect that Williamson died after a fight with a "runner" sent to his cell under instructions to administer a beating.

Reduction in Taxi-Cab Rates

On All Cars Operated by the Town Taxi Co., Inc.

Phone Plaza 6200

Town Taxi Cabs are painted Maroon and can be distinguished by this circular trade-mark, painted in white and gold on the doors of the cabs. Look for it!

Beginning with today, Tuesday the 24th inst., the TOWN TAXI CO., Inc., the "De LUXE" Cab Service of New York, will operate its 174 cabs under TARIFF No. 1 only. The arrow points to the new rates—read them! This reduction in rates means that you can now ride in the greatest luxury with the greatest economy.

Here Are the New Rates

THE New Rates Take Effect To-day Tuesday, July 24

All of the 174 TOWN TAXI cars will hereafter be operated on Tariff No. 1 only, under the following rates:

30 Cents for the first half mile.

10 Cents for each succeeding quarter mile.

This new rate holds regardless of the number of passengers from one up to five.

IN OTHER WORDS

From 1 to 5 passengers can ride 1 mile for					50c
" 1 " 5	"	"	2 miles	"	90c
" 1 " 5	"	"	3	"	$1.30
1 " 5	"	"	4	"	1.70

SPECIAL FLAT DRIVING RATE $3.00 Per Hour

To secure this rate you must make arrangements by phone with the Town Taxi Garage, and if your destination is different from your starting point, the time necessary to return to the starting point will be charged for.

Ask for Details of Our Taxi-Cab Sight-Seeing Tours

PHONE PLAZA 6200

The Town Taxi uses exclusively cars manufactured by the "White Automobile Co." of Cleveland, and has never purchased a second hand car.

The Town Taxi furnishes exclusive service to the best clubs and families of New York City.

The Town Taxi opens charge accounts if satisfactory references are furnished.

The Town Taxi operates Landaulets only, and these can be closed or open at the option of the passenger.

The Town Taxi gives its patrons and its employees a square deal.

The Town Taxi chauffeurs are all uniformed, careful and courteous.

The Town Taxi cars each seat five passengers comfortably, all facing the same way.

The Town Taxi cars are the most luxurious operated in the United States and afford the passenger the greatest comfort and economy.

Ride With a Responsible Company

Phone Plaza 6200

To Get a Town Taxi Phone Plaza 6200

Or if you want to find one of our cabs on the street, the Town Taxi has dispatching stations at the undernoted hotels:

Hotel Astor
Hotel Bretton Hall
Hotel Great Northern
Hotel Majestic
Hotel Plaza
Hotel Waldorf Astoria

It will pay you to summon a "Town Taxi" for the greater economy under the new tariff rates, for the greater luxury of the handsomely appointed easy riding cars, and for the safety and assurance of riding with a responsible company.

Cut This Out and Paste it on Your Telephone Pad—

Town Taxi Co., PLAZA 6200

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER "BUILT IN" SUPERIORITY

MEN'S SHOES

The Sale Unusual

Our reputation for quality emphasizes this opportunity:—

All Oxfords reduced 17% to 20%

Discontinued Lines of High Shoes Substantially Price-Lowered

STORES AT

153 Broadway, N. Y. 1775 Broadway, N. Y. 367 Fulton St., B'klyn.
365 Broadway, N. Y. 131 West 42d St., N. Y. 510 Fulton St., B'klyn.
1368 Broadway, N. Y. 504 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 135 So. Broad St., Phila.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER

Brill Brothers

Great Annual Sale of Summer Suits for Men

The Sale For Which Thousands of Men Wait—it offers greater opportunities for saving this year than ever before—first, because the unheard of advance in prices which will become effective by next year makes buying now for next Season's use more advisable than ever, and secondly, because for the first time in the thirty years which we have been in business we can include the famous Kuppenheimer suits in this Annual Sale.

$18.00 and $20.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $14.50
$22.50 and $25.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $17.50
$30.00 and $32.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $23.50
$35.00 and $38.00 Summer Suits; Now Reduced to $27.50

$25.00 Shantung Silk Suits; Now $17.50
Genuine Palm Beach Suits; Special at $6.50
White Flannel Trousers; Special at $5.00

$2,00, $3.00 and $4.00 Straw Hats; Now Reduced to $1.15
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Panama Hats; Now Reduced to $2.65

Exclusive Kuppenheimer Dealers in New York and Brooklyn

44 East 14th Street, Broadway, at 49th Street, 1456 Broadway, at 42d St., 2 Flatbush Avenue
47 Cortlandt Street, 125th Street, at 3d Ave., 279 Broadway, at Chambers, Brooklyn

Like Passing Through the pages of a Picture Book

A trip of beauty, amid an environment of refinement. Scenes unfold leaf by leaf like passing through the pages of a picture book,—an ideal route to

Philadelphia, over the New Jersey Central Railroad

Beginning with a pleasant, cooling ferry ride from West 23rd Street, four miles down the river or across from Liberty Street, you are refreshed from the heat of a Summer day. Then, reinvigorated by the delightful water trip, you start a comfortable ride by rail through a country of real scenic beauty on this, the "Route of Refinement." The New Jersey Central has the latest equipment and the best service—comfort from beginning to end. Travel this way the next time you go to Philadelphia.

—Your Watch is Your Time Table— —Every Hour on the Hour—

Fast trains leave "Every Hour on the Hour" Liberty Street, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days, and 8.15, and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily, sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave West 23rd St. 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL